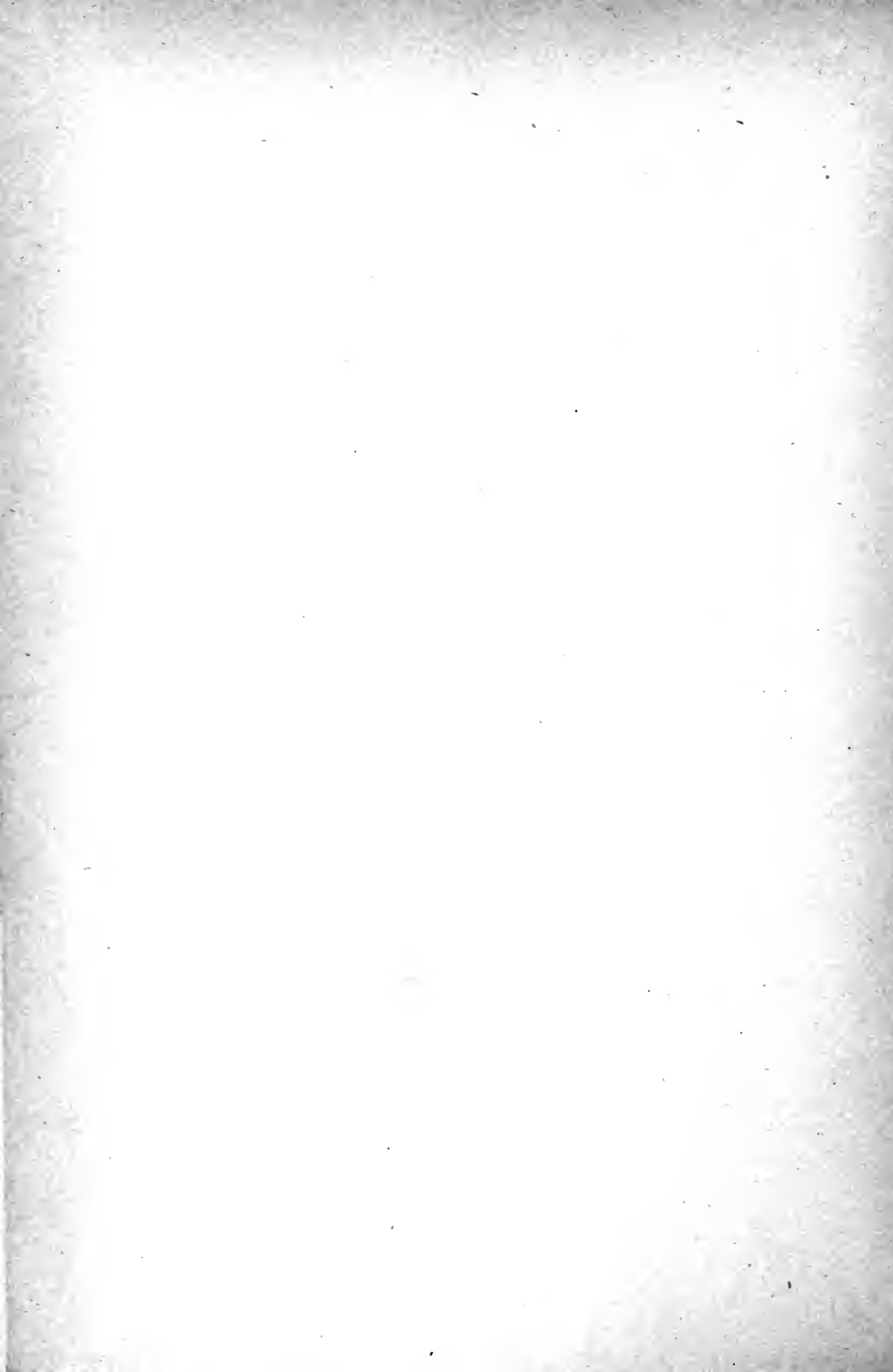


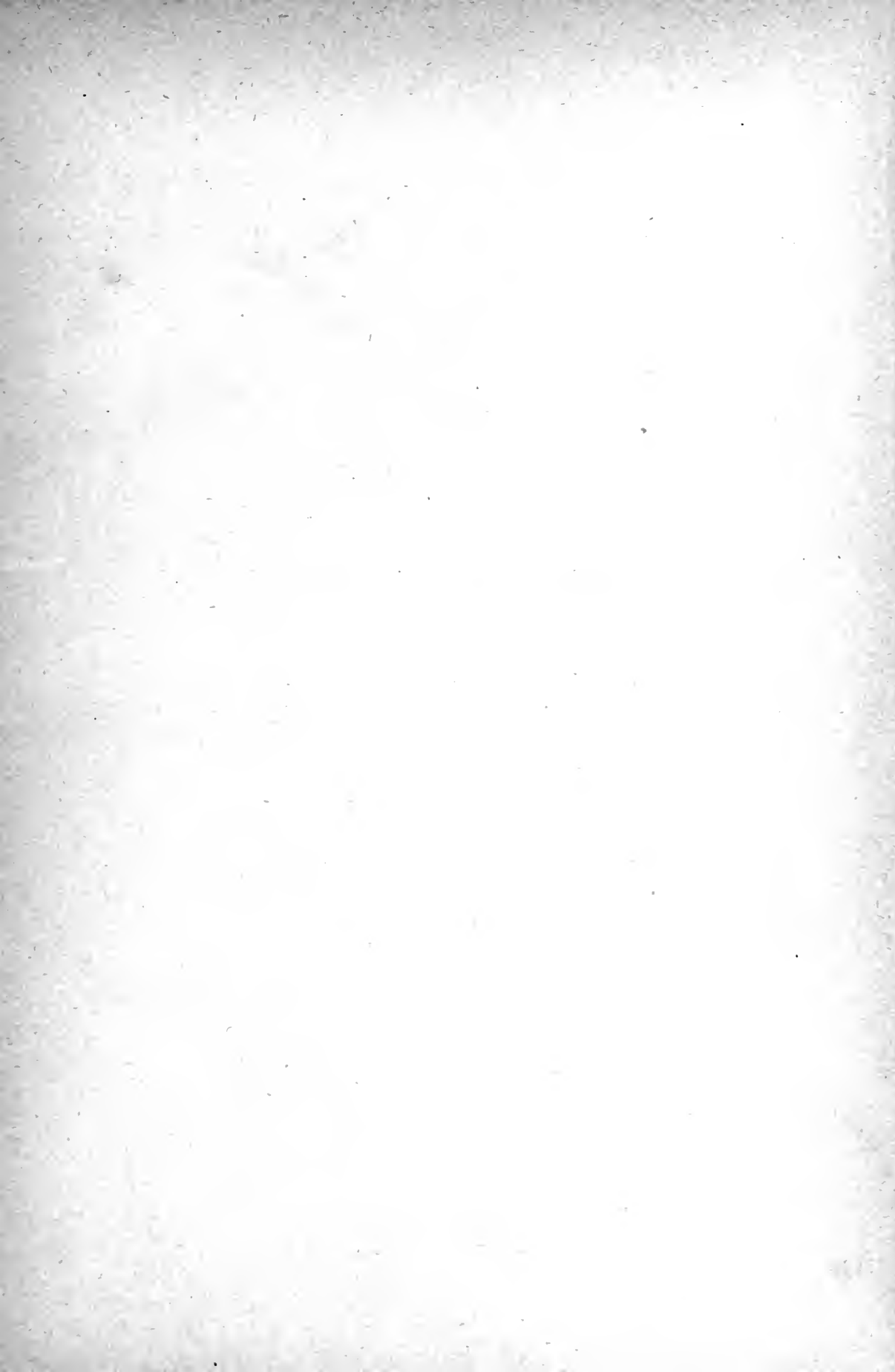






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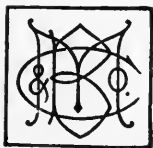
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*VOLUME XII*



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† **plā-nī-fō-lī-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Flat-leaved. (*Craig*.)

**plā-nīm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plane* and *meter*.]  
An instrument for ascertaining the contents of irregular plane figures; a planeometer or planometer.

**plā-nī-mēt'-ric**, **plā-nī-mēt'-ric-al**, *a.* [Eng. *planimetry*(y); *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *planimétrie*.] Of or pertaining to planimetry; obtained by planimetry.

**plā-nīm'-ē-trŷ**, *s.* [PLANEOMETRY.]

**plān'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLANE, *v.*]

*A. & B.* As *pr. par. & particip. adv.*: (See the verb).

*C.* As *subst.*: The act of smoothing the surface of wood, &c., with a plane.

**planing-machine**, *s.*

1. *Wood*: A machine for truing up and facing boards or the sides of timbers. When it also works the edges, it is known also as an edger; when the edges are respectively tongued and grooved, they are known as matched, are said to be matched up; when the stuff is moulded or dressed to ornamental shape, the machine is known as a Moulding-machine.

2. *Metal-working*: A machine in which a metallic object dogged to a traversing-table is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. In practice, the cutter is adjusted in a stock, and is usually fed automatically between strokes.

**plā-nī-pēn'-nēs**, **plā-nī-pēn'-nā-tēs**, **plā-nī-pēn'-nī-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *planus* = flat, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

*Entom.*: A sub-order of Neuropterous Insects, having flat wings. The fore and hind pair are similar, the hind ones not broader than the others. Larvæ rarely aquatic. Triles: Megaloptera, including the Myrmeleontidae, Hemerobiidae, and Mantispidae; Sialidae, and Panorpidæ (q.v.).

**plā-nī-pēt'-a-loūs**, *a.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *petalous*.]

*Bot.*: Having flat petals or leaves; flat-leaved, planifolious.

**plān'-ish**, *v.t.* [PLANE, *v.*] To make smooth or plane; to beat, as metals, with hammers, till perfectly smooth; to polish by hammering. [PLANISHING, *C.*]

**plān'-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *planish*; *-er*.] One who or that which planishes; specif., a thin flat-ended tool, used by turners for smoothing brass-work.

**plān'-ish-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLANISH, *v.*]

*A. & B.* As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

*C.* As *subst.*: An operation in which sheet-metal is condensed, smoothed, and toughened upon a smooth anvil, by the blows of a hammer, having a very slightly convex face, and called a planishing-hammer.

**planishing-hammer**, *s.* [PLANISHING.]

**planishing-rollers**, *s. pl.* The second pair of rollers in preparing coining-metal.

**planishing-stake**, *s.*

*Coppersmithing*: A bench stake, or small anvil, for holding the plate when under the action of a planishing-hammer.

**plān'-i-sphēre**, *s.* [Pref. *plani-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

1. The representation upon a plane of the circles of the zodiac.

2. Any contrivance in which plane surfaces move upon one another to fulfil any of the uses of a celestial globe.

**plān'-i-sphēr'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *planisphere*(e); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a planisphere.

**plānk**, *\* planke*, *s.* [Lat. *planca* = a board, a plank; Fr. *planche*; Dut. *plank*; Sw. *planka*; Ger. & Dan. *planke*.]

1. *Lit.*: A broad piece of sawed timber thicker than a board; specif., a piece of timber between 1½ and 4 inches thick, and more than 9 inches wide.

"There is not a plank of the hull or the deck."  
*Byron: Manfred, ll. 2.*

2. *Figuratively*:

\* (1) Anything resembling a plank; a slab. "A monument of freestone, with a plank of marble thereon."—*Wood: Athen. Ozon*, vol. II.

(2) Anything serving as a support.

"This is indeed the only plank we have to trust to."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

(3) A principle or article of a political or other programme or platform. [PLATFORM.]

"They should be made planks in the Liberal platform."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1888.

¶ To walk the plank: A mode of drowning their captives practised by pirates, by whom they were compelled to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark until they overbalanced it and fell into the water.

"I got my back up at that and they walked the plank."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 86.

**plank-bed**, *s.* A bed of boards, raised a few inches from the floor, on which prisoners are compelled to sleep during short sentences, or the earlier stages of a long confinement. No mattress is allowed, but a thin pillow, and a bed-covering, consisting of two blankets and a rug, besides sheets, are issued to all prisoners on plank-beds. This statement relates to British, and not to American prisons.

**plank-hook**, *s.* A pole with an iron hook at the end, with which quarrymen, miners, and others shift their runs or wheeling-planks, as occasion requires.

**plank-plant**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Boschia Scolopendrium*.

**plank-revetment**, *s.*

*Fort.*: Board lining of an embrasure or covering of a rampart.

**plank-road, plank-way**, *s.* A road of transverse planking laid on longitudinal sleepers. Common in America.

**plank-sheer**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A plank resting on the heads of the top timbers of the frames or ribs.

**plank-way**, *s.* [PLANK-ROAD.]

**plānk**, *v.t.* [PLANK, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To cover or lay with planks; to form of planks.

2. *Fig.*: To lay down, as on a table; to table, to pay out. (Applied to money.) (*Amer.*)

3. To split and cook on a board, as a shad.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Hat-making*: To harden by setting. Said of hat-bodies after forming.

2. *Spinning*: To unite slivers of wool in forming roving.

**plānk'-īng**, *pr. par. & s.* [PLANK, *s.*]

*A.* As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

*B.* As *substantive*:

1. *Shipbuild.*: The skin or wooden covering of plank on the exterior and interior surfaces of the ribs and on the beams.

2. *Spinning*: The splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool.

3. *Steam*: The lagging or clothing of a steam-cylinder. [CLEADING.]

**planking-clamp**, *s.*

*Shipwright*: An implement for bending a strake against the ribs of a vessel and holding it till secured by bolts or trenails.

**planking-machine**, *s.* A machine in which hat-bodies are planked.

**planking-screw**, *s.* An implement for straining planks against the ribs of vessels.

**plānk'-tōn**, *s.* Pelagic beings collectively.

\* **plānk'-ŷ**, \* **plank-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *plank*; *-y*.] Constructed or composed of planks.

"He came before the plankie gates."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad xli.*

\* **plān'-lēs**, *a.* [Eng. *plan*; *-less*.] Destitute of a plan.

**plān'-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plan*; *-er*.] One who plans, contrives, devises, or projects; a projector, a deviser.

**plā-nō**, *pref.* [PLANI-]

**plano-compressed**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Compressed down to a flattish surface, as Poinciana.

**plano-concave**, *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other: as, a *plano-concave lens*. [LENS.]

\* **plano-conical**, *a.* Plane or flat on one side and conical on the other.

"Some few are *plano-conical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends."—*Grew: Museum*.

**plano-convex**, *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other: as, a *plano-convex lens*. [LENS.]

**plano-horizontal**, *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position.

**plano-orbicular**, *a.* Plane on one side and spherical on the other.

**plano-subulate**, *a.* Smooth and awl-shaped. [SUBULATE.]

\* **plān'-ōg'-ra-phis**, *s.* [Pref. *plano-*; Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to delineate, and Eng. suff. *-ist*.] A surveyor, a plan or map-maker.

"All photographs of the Holy City."—*W. M. Thomson: Land and the Book* (Southern Palestine), p. 421.

**plān'-ō-lī-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *plano-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] A fossil worm-track.

**plā-nōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plane*, and *meter*.] A trial or plane surface on which articles are tested for straightness and level. It affords a standard gauge for plane surfaces.

**plā-nōm'-ē-trŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *planometer*; *-y*.] The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the act or art of using a planometer.

**plān-or'-bīs**, *s.* [Pref. *plan*(o), and Lat. *orbis* = a circle.]

*Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of Linnæidae; shell discoidal, dextral, and many-whorled; aperture crescentic, peristome thin. Known species 145, from North America, Europe, India, and China; fossil sixty, from the Wealden onward. (S. P. Woodward.) The former occur in stagnant pools, ditches, and gently running brooks, adhering to flags and other aquatic plants. Many species in the United States.

**plant**, \* **plante**, \* **plauht**, \* **plauhte**, \* **plonte**, *s.* [A.S. *plante*, from Lat. *pianta* = a plant, the sole of the foot, from the same root as Gr. *πάρω* (*paros*) = spreading, broad; Dut. *plant*; Dan. *plante*; Sw., Sp., & Port. *planta*; Ital. *pianta*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A sapling.

\* (3) A shoot, a cutting.

"Yeve me a plant of thilke blessed tree."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 844.

\* (4) The sole of the foot.

"Knottie legs, and plants of clay"

"Becke for ease, or love delay."

*Ben Jonson: Musque of Oberon*

2. *Fig.*: A plan, a dodge, a swindle, a trick; a planned theft or robbery. (*Slang*.)

"I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a plant."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

¶ In this sense Mr. A. S. Palmer considers the word to be the O. Fr. *plant* = a plan.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Nat. Science*: Linnaeus defined a plant as an organised body (being) possessed of life, but not of feeling. In his contrasted definition of an animal, he assigned the latter life, feeling, and voluntary motion, implying that if a plant moved it did not do so voluntarily. His definition is essentially accurate. With regard to all the higher members of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, there is no difficulty in saying which is a plant and which is an animal. Some Mimosas, &c., have a certain sensitiveness when touched, but notwithstanding this they are clearly plants. But "Natura non facit saltus" (Nature does not make leaps, that is, abrupt transitions); and the humbler members of the two kingdoms are so closely akin, that whether sponges were animal or vegetable was once a debatable question, though now they are considered compound animals, while again many of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, once ranked as animals, now figure as humble Algae. Plants derive their nourishment directly from the mineral kingdom, animals do so only through the intervention of plants. The latter are, as a rule, composed chiefly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; animals have nitrogen as well. Plants generally absorb carbon dioxide, and give

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**slon** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**slon** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

forth oxygen; animals reverse the process. With slight exceptions cellulose and chlorophyll are distinctively vegetable productions. A plant consists of a root, of organs of vegetation, and organs of reproduction. It may be annual, biennial, or perennial (q.v.). It may be a herb, an undershrub, a shrub, or a tree. It may be evergreen, or have deciduous leaves. In winter there is a suspension of assimilative power and growth, like the hibernation of animals. The close of petals and the folding of leaves at night in some plants suggest their sleep. Like animals sooner or later they die. De Candolle conjectured that the known plants were from 110,000 to 120,000.

Much uncertainty exists as to the place in the system of many species of fossil plants, and scientific names frequently indicate that doubt. Though there is much doubt as to fruit, there is more as to leaves, for they often have the same form and venation in orders remotely apart from each other. Hence at present the vegetable unit is much less valuable than the animal in investigating fossils. The first appearance of plants seems to have been in the Silurian rocks; they were probably Algae. In the Upper Silurian Acrogens and Conifers first appear. The Acrogens greatly predominated during the Carboniferous period; the Cycads attained their maximum during the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous. Dicotyledons began apparently before the close of the Cretaceous, and became dominant in the Tertiary.

2. *Comm., Manuf., &c.*: The tools, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures, as used in a particular business; that which is necessary to the conduct of any trade or mechanical business or undertaking.

#### plant-ancestor, s.

*Anthrop.*: A mythic plant from which a savage tribe claims to be descended. [Tolte.]

"Now if an animal, regarded as an original progenitor, is therefore reverentially treated, so, too, may we expect the plant-ancestor will be."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), I, 383.

#### plant-bugs, s. pl. [PHYTOCORÆ.]

#### plant-cane, s.

*Agric. (Pl.)*: The crop of original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from the germs placed in the ground or land of the first growth, as distinguished from ratoons. [Ratoon.] (Goodrich & Porter.)

#### plant-cutter, s.

##### *Ornithology*:

1. *Sing.*: Any bird of the genus *Phytotoma*, or the genus itself.

##### 2. *Pl.*: The family Phytotomidae.

**plant-eating, a.** Eating or subsisting on plants; phytophagous.

#### Plant-eating beetles: [PHYTOPHAGA.]

#### plant-lice, s. pl. [APHIDES.]

#### plant-name, s.

1. *Bot.*: The popular name of a plant as distinguished from its scientific name.

"The E.D.S.'s 'Dictionary of English Plant-names' will be completed this year."—*Notes & Queries*, May 5, 1883, p. 546.

2. *Anthrop.*: The name of a tribe or of an individual, supposed to be derived from a plant-ancestor (q.v.).

#### plant of gluttony, s.

*Bot.*: *Cornus suecica*. So called by the Highlanders because the berries, which are eaten by children, are said to impart an appetite.

#### \* plant-plot, s. Cultivated land.

"Plant plots, groves, or parks."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 100.

#### plant-spirit, s.

*Compar. Relig.*: A spirit supposed to dwell in and animate a plant or tree. [TREE-SPIRIT.]

"Explanation of the concealed shape of the plant-spirit."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), I, 384.

#### plant-worship, s.

*Compar. Relig.*: The adoration of certain plants, in the belief that they are animated by spirits. [TREE-WORSHIP.]

"Plant-worship, then, like the worship of idols and animals, is an aberrant species of ancestor-worship."—*Spencer: Sociology* (ed. 1883), I, 385.

**plant, \*plaut, v.t. & t. [A.S. *geplantian*; Lat. *planto*; Icel. & Sw. *planta*; Dut. *planten*; Dan. *plante*; Sp. & Port. *plantar*; Ital. *plantare*.]**

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Literally:

1. To put or set in the ground and cover, as seed for growth.

2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or shrub.

"If forest trees are properly planted and thinned, little pruning is required."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 113.

3. To furnish with plants; to fill or supply with vegetables, fruit-trees, flowers, &c.; to lay out with growing plants.

"Planting of countries is like planting of woods."—*Bacon: Essays*; cf. *Plantations*.

##### II. Figuratively:

\* 1. To engender, to generate; to set the seed or germ of.

"Solomon himself knew no other course to ensure a growing, flourishing practice of virtue in man's nature, or declining age, but by planting it in his youth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

\* 2. To fix firmly; to implant.

"The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words."

*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, III. 5.

\* 3. To set or fix upright; to fix in the ground. (*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid* VIII. 2.)

4. To set down; to place on the ground.

"I plant my foot upon this ground of trust."

*Cope: Hope*.

\* 5. To fix, to establish.

"Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss."

*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 884.

6. To settle; to supply the first inhabitants of; to establish.

"The state of Delaware was planted in 1610 by Lord De la Warr under a patent granted by James I."

*Taylor: Words & Places*, ch. II.

\* 7. To fix the position of; to locate.

"A town, in truth (with hel, finally built, but foolishly planted."—*Deliquis Wottoniana*, p. 9.

8. To introduce and establish; as, To plant Christianity in a country.

9. To set and direct or point; as, To plant cannon against a fort.

10. To set or place firmly; as, To plant a ladder against a wall.

11. To mark a person out for plunder or robbery; to conceal, or place. (*Slang Dict.*)

##### B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of planting; to sow the seeds.

"I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase."—*1 Corinthians* III. 6.

\* 2. To settle or establish colonies; to colonise.

\* **plant'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *plant*; -able.] Capable of being planted; fit to be planted.

**plant'-a-crûve, plant'-a-crew, s.** [Prob. from Fr. *plant* = a plantation, a bed; *a* = to, and *crue* = increase, growth.] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort plants. (*Scotch.*)

\* **plant'-age (age as ÿg), s.** [Fr. = *plantation*, or perhaps from Lat. *plantago* = plantain.] Anything planted; plants, herbs.

"As true as steel, as plantage to the moon."

*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

**plân-tâg-in-â-cê-æ, plân-tâ-gin'-ê-æ, s. pl.** [Lat. *plantago*, genit. *plantagin*(is); fem. pl. adj. suff. -acê-, -eæ.]

*Bot.*: Ribwort; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Heriaceous plants with or without a stem. Leaves flat and ribbed or taper and fleshy. Flowers in spikes, solitary; calyx four-parted, persistent; corolla membranous, monopetalous, the limb four-parted; stamens four; ovary two- rarely four-celled; ovules solitary, twin, or indefinite; capsule membranous, dehiscing transversely. Distribution world-wide. Known genera three, species 120 (*Linley*), about fifty (*Sir J. Hooker*). British genera two, *Litorea* and *Plantago* (q.v.).



PLANTAGO MAJOR.

**plân-tâ-gô, s.** [Lat.] [PLANTAIN.]

*Bot.*: Plantain, Ribgrass; the typical genus of the order Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). *Herlis*,

with bisexual flowers; corolla with an ovate tube and a four-partite, reflexed limb; stamens four; capsule two- to four-celled, two-, four-, or many-seeded, opening transversely. Mucilaginous and astringent. Known species about forty-eight. They are most abundant in temperate and cold countries, and are common weeds in the United States and many parts of the Eastern continent. Among well-known species are *Plantago major*, the Greater, *P. media*, the Hoary, *P. lanceolata*, the Ribwort, *P. maritima*, the Seaside, & *P. Coronopus*, the Buckshorn Plantain (q.v.). These are common in parts of Europe. *P. Psyllium* has been found in Jersey, *P. argentea* in Ireland, and *P. arenaria* in England, but they are not truly wild. In India the leaves of *P. major* are applied to bruises. *P. Coronopus* is diuretic. Demulcent drinks can be made from *P. Psyllium*, *P. arenaria*, and *P. Cynops*. The seeds of *P. Psyllium* and *P. Ispaghula*, treated with hot water, yield a mucilage given in India in diarrhoea, dysentery, catarrh, gonorrhoea, and nephritic diseases. *P. amplexicaulis* is used in India in phthisis, snake-poison, intermittent fever and as an external application in ophthalmia. The seeds of *P. arenaria* were believed by De Candolle to be used in the manufacture of muslins. Soda is obtained in Egypt from *P. squarrosa*.

**plân-tain (1), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *plantaginem*, accus. of *plantago* = plantain, from its flat, spreading leaf.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Plantago* (q.v.).

\* The Water Plantain is the genus *Alisma*, and specially *Alisma Plantago*.

**plân-tain (2), s.** [Sp. *platano*.]

##### *Botany*:

1. *Musa paradisiaca*. A small tree closely akin to the Banana (q.v.), from which it differs in not having purple spots on its stem. The fruit also is larger and more angular. It is extensively cultivated throughout India, where its leaf is used for dressing blistered wounds and as a rest for the eye in ophthalmia. Powdered and dried, it is used to stop bleeding at the nose. The fruit is delicious and thoroughly wholesome. When unripe it is cooling and astringent, and very useful in diabetes. The root is anthelmintic, and the sap is given to allay thirst in cholera. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)



PLANTAIN.

1. Fruit; 2. Section of Fruit.

2. The fruit of *Musa paradisiaca*.

"The yams and plantains did not suit stomachs accustomed to good oatmeal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XXIV.

#### plaintain-eater, s. [MUSOPHAGA.]

#### plantain-tree, s. [PLANTAIN (2).]

\* **plant'-al, a.** [Eng. *plant*; -al.] Of or pertaining to plants.

"The most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely like plant-life."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. III, ch. I.

\* **plan-tan, \* plan-tane, s.** [PLANTAIN, 2.]

**plân-tar, a.** [Lat. *plantaris*, from *planta* = the sole of the foot.] Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot; as, the plantar muscle.

**plân-tâ-tion, s.** [Lat. *plantatio*, from *plantatus*, pa. par. of *planto* = to plant; Fr. *plantation*; Sp. *plantacion*; Ital. *piantazione*.]

\* 1. The act or practice of planting:

(1) The act of planting or settling in the ground for growth.

(2) The act of planting, setting, or establishing a colony.

(3) The introduction or establishment.

"Epicopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here from the first plantation of Christianity in this island."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

2. That which is planted; a place planted:

(1) A small wood; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or of preserving game, &c.

"A fox was seen crossing a ride that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.



\* (2) A colony, or original settlement in a new country.

"Plantations or colonies, in distant countries, are either such where the lands are claimed by right of occupancy only by finding them desert and uncultivated, and peopling them from the mother country; or where, when already cultivated, they have been either gained by conquest, or ceded to us by treaties."—*Blackstone: Comment. 1.4. (Introd.)*

† The term was originally applied specif. to the British settlements in America.

(3) Specif., in the United States, West and East Indies, a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes or natives, who live in a distinct community on the estate, under the control of the proprietor or manager: as, a cotton *plantation*.

**plant' -ēr, s.** [Eng. *plant*, v.; -er.]

I. Literally:

1. One who plants, sets, or cultivates: as, a *planter* of corn. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 41.)

2. One who owns a plantation. (Chiefly in the United States and the West Indies.)

"From the experience of our *planters*, slavery is as little advantageous to the master as to the slave."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. II., ess. 11.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who plants, settles, or establishes, as a colony.

"It was a place  
Chosen by the Sovereign Planter."  
*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 691.

\* 2. One who introduces, disseminates, or establishes; an introducer, a disseminator.

"Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of Christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed."—*Addison*.

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river, while the other rises near the surface of the water, a dangerous obstruction to vessels navigating the rivers of the Western United States. (*Bartlett*.)

4. A person engaged in the fishing trade. (*Newfoundland*.)

**plant' -ēr-dōm, s.** [Eng. *planter*; -dom.]  
Planters collectively. (*W. H. Russell*.)

**plant' -ēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *planter*; -ship.]  
The occupation, business, or position of a planter; the management of a plantation, as in the United States, West Indies, &c.

\* **plān'-tī-cle, s.** [A dimin. from *plant* (q.v.).]  
A little or young plant; a plant in embryo.

† **plān'-tī-grā-dā, s. pl.** [Lat. *planta* = the sole of the foot, and *gradus* = a step.]

Zool.: A section of the Carnivora, embracing those which apply the whole or nearly the whole of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion. Example, the Bears, the Badgers. (*Owen*.)

† **plān'-tī-grāde, a. & s.** [PLANTIGRADA.]

A. As *adj.*: Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining or belonging to the Plantigrada.

B. As *subst.*: Any member of the section Plantigrada (q.v.).

**plant' -īng, \*plaut-ying, pr. par., a., & s.** [PLANT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or practice of setting seeds or plants in the ground for cultivation; the formation of plantations.

\* 2. That which is planted; a plant, a plantation.

"Every *planting* that my father of heaven hath not planned shall be drawn up by the roots."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xv.

II. Arch.: The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

\* **plant' -lēss, a.** [Eng. *plant*, s.; -less.]  
Destitute of plants or vegetation; barren.

\* **plant' -lēt, s.** [Eng. *plant*, s.; dimin. suff. -let.]  
A little plant; an undeveloped or rudimentary plant.

\* **plant' -līng, s.** [Eng. *plant*, s.; dim. suff. -ling.]  
A little plant.

\* **plan-tōc-rā-cy, s.** [Eng. *plant*(er), and Gr. *κρατέω* (*kratēō*) = to rule.]

1. Government by planters.

2. The body of planters collectively.

**plant' -ūle, s.** [Fr., dimin. from *plante* = a plant.]  
The embryo of a plant.

**plān'-ū-lā, s.** [Lat. a little plane, dimin. from *planus* = level, flat.]

Zool.: A minute, ciliated, cylindrical marine animal. It is the embryo of the Corynida.

**plān'-x-ty, s.** [Cf. Lat. *plango* = to lament.]

Music: A melody, so called by Irish and Welsh harpers. They were not always of the doleful character their name would seem to imply. Also called a Lament.

\* **plāp, v. t.** [From the sound; cf. *plop*.] To plop, to splash.

"They plapped up and down by their pool."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, 1.

**plague (que as k), s.** [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted.

"Plaques are multiplying upon the face of the earth with frightful celerity."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 115.

2. A brooch; the plate of a clasp.

II. Art: A flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted; hence, the word is applied to the small enamels themselves, done at Limoges in the fifteenth century.

\* **plāsh (l), \*plasche, \*pleash, s.** [O. Dut. *plāsch* = a puddle; cf. Ger. (*onomat.*) *platschen* = to splash, to dabble; Dan. *plāske*; Sw. *plaska*; Eng. *splash*.]

1. A small pool of standing water; a large puddle, a pond.

"[It] rages, foames, against a mountain dashing, And in recoil, makes meadows standing plashes."—*Brome: Britannicus Pastorals*, l. 1.

2. A splash.

**plash-wheel, s.** A dash-wheel (q.v.).

**plāsh (2), s.** [PLASH (2), v.] A branch of a tree, partly cut or lopped, then bent down and interwoven with other branches, so as to form a thick, close fence. (*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*.)

**plāsh (1), v. i. & t.** [PLASH (1), s.]

A. Intrans.: To dabble in water; to splash; to make a splashing noise.

"Far below him *plashed* the waters."—*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xv.

B. Transitive:

1. To splash or make a splashing sound in.

2. To splash or sprinkle, as a wall, with colouring matter, so as to produce an imitation of granite.

**plāsh (2), v. t.** [PLEASH, v.] To cut partly and intertwine the branches or boughs of, as in a hedge; to strengthen by interweaving the boughs or twigs of.

"Plashing the boughs that grow thick out of the sydes."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fo. 55.

**plāsh' -ēt, s.** [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -et.]  
A little pond; a puddle.

**plāsh' -īng, pr. par. or a.** [PLASH (1), v.]

**plāsh' -īng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *plashing*; -ly.] In a splashing manner; with a plash or splash.

"Some heavy raindrops fell *plashingly*."—*Daily News*, July 15, 1881.

\* **plāsh' -oet, s.** [PLASH (2), v.] A fence made of branches of trees intertwined.

"Every *plash-oet* [serves] for spigles to catch them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**plāsh' -y, \*plash-īe, a.** [Eng. *plash* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Watery; abounding with splashes or puddles. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

2. Marked or speckled, as if with splashes of a colouring liquid.

**plāsm, s.** [Gr. *πλάσμα* (*plasma*), from *πλάσσω* (*plássō*) = to mould, to form.]

\* 1. Ord. Lang.: A mould or matrix, in which anything is moulded or formed to a particular shape. (*Woodward: On Fossils*.)

2. Biol.: [PLASMA (1)].

**plāsh' -ma (1), s.** [PLASM.]

1. Biol.: The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place; formless, elementary matter.

2. Chem.: [PROTOPLASM].

3. Anat.: The fluid part of the blood in which the red corpuscles float. Called also *Liquor sanguinis*. In 1,000 parts of blood there are of corpuscles 326.2, of plasma 670.8. There is a plasma of lymph, and of chyle.

**plās'-mā (2), s.** [Gr. *πράσινος* (*prasinos*) = leek-green. Originally written *Prasma*, but corrupted by the Italians to *Plasma*. (*King*.)]

Min.: A bright to leek-green variety of chalcodony, sometimes almost emerald-green; feebly translucent; lustre, somewhat oily; fracture, sub-vitreous, probably due to a small amount of opal-silica present. It is rather rare, and was much esteemed by the ancients for engraving upon.

\* **plās'-māt'-īc, \*plās'-māt'-īc-al, a.** [Gr. *πλασματικός* (*plastatikos*), from *πλάσμα* (*plasma*) = a plasm (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to plasma; having the nature of plasma.

2. Having the power or property of giving form or shape; shaping.

\* **plās'-mā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *plasmatio*, from *plasma* (genit. *plastatis*) = plasm (q.v.).] The act of giving form or shape to; forming, formation.

"The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations."—*Grafton: Chron.*, pt. 1, p. 6.

\* **plās'-mā'-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

"The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty."—*Urrhart: Rabelais*, bk. II., ch. viii.

\* **plās'-mā'-ture, s.** [Low Lat. *plasmatura*.] Form, shape.

**plās'-mīc, a.** Of the nature of or pertaining to plasma.

**plās'-mīn, s.** [Eng. *plasm*(a); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A constituent of the blood to which is attributed the property of spontaneous coagulation. It is soluble in water, and is deposited in flocks from its solution in sulphate of sodium by saturation with chloride of sodium. When heated to 100° it becomes insoluble in water, and when dissolved in 20 parts of water, it solidifies after a few minutes to a colourless jelly.

**plās'-mō'-dī-ūm, s.** [Eng., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Biol.: A large jelly-like mass formed by an aggregation of amœbas. From it are developed fungoid organisms and their spores. It exists specially in Myxomycetous Fungals. It has an amœboid motion.

**plās'-mōg'-ō-n'y, s.** [Eng., &c. *plasma*, and Gr. *γονή* (*gonē*) = offspring.]

Biol.: The generation of an organism from a plasma. (*Rossier*.)

**plās'-mōl'-ō-g'y, s.** Minute or microscopic anatomy.

**plās'-tēr, plās'-tēr (al as a), \*plāis'-tēr, \*plas-tre, s.** [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*); A.S. *plaster*, from Lat. *emplastum* = a plaster; Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον* (*emplastron*), for *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplastō*), from *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplastō*) = to daub on; *ἐμ-* (*em-*) = *εν-* (*en-*) = in, on, and *πλάσσω* (*plássō*) = to mould; Dut. *plaster*; Sw. *påster*; Ger. *pflaster*.]

1. Building:

(1) Calcined gypsum or sulphate of lime, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for moulds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, &c. The hydrated sulphate of lime is calcined at a heat of about 300° Fah., and parting with 20 per cent. of water falls into a white powder. While it decrepitates it does not decompose, like limestone, but is greedily absorbent of water, and by combination there-with becomes again solid. [CEMENT.]

"The *plaster*, or stucco, is extremely hard, and in a climate so dry may equal stone in solidity and duration."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. II., ch. 1.

(2) A composition of lime, sand, and water, with or without hair as a bond, and used to cover walls and ceilings.

2. Pharm.: An unctuous compound, united either to a powder or some metallic oxide, and spread on linen, silk, or leather, for convenience of external application.

† The use of the form *plaster* is restricted by medical men to applications of plaster of Paris. [SPLINT.] *Plaster* is a wider term: as, diachylon *plaster*, court *plaster*.

**plaster-cast**, *s.* A copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.

**plaster of Paris**, *s.* [GYPSUM.]

**plaster-splint**, *s.* [SPLINT.]

**plaster-stone**, *s.* [GYPSUM.]

**plas-tër, plais-tër** (ai as a), \***plais-tër, plays-ter**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plastrer* (Fr. *plâtrer*), from *plastre* = plaster (q.v.).]

1. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls or ceilings of a house.

"Of all his houses he had abroad in the country, he had not one wall *plastered*, nor rough cast."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 290.

2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

3. To bedaub; to cover coarsely or thickly: as, To *plaster* one's face with paint.

4. To spread coarsely or thickly. "But hadst thou seen her *plaster*'d up before, 'Twas so unlike a face it seem'd a sore."

*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

5. To cover or overlay roughly with any substance resembling plaster.

"He was cast out in a twigs basket or hamper, *plastered* over with lime, into the river."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

6. To cover over; to hide; to gloss.

"*Plastering* vp their unsauery sorceries."—*Bate: English Voyages*, pt. I.

**plas-tër-ër, \*plais-tër-ër, \*plays-ter-er**, *s.* [Eng. *plaster*; -er.]

1. One who plasters; one whose trade is to cover walls, &c., with plaster.

"Thy father was a *plasterer*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

\*2. One who moulds or forms figures in plaster. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 63.)

¶ The London Plasterers' Company was incorporated in 1501.

**plas-tër-îng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [PLASTER, *v.*]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C.** As *substantive*:

**I. Literally**:

1. The act of covering or overlaying with plaster.

2. A covering or coat of plaster; the plaster-work of a building.

\***II. Fig.**: The act of covering over, cloaking, or concealing.

"In spite of all our *plasterings* and dressings of it, 'twill prove incurable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 2.

\***plas-tër-ish, \*plais-tër-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; -ish.] Chalky, cretaceous.

"The island had the name Albion of the saide *plasterish* soil."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

\***plas-tër-îly, \*plais-tër-îly**, *a.* [Eng. *plaster*; -ly.] Of the nature of plaster; chalky, cretaceous.

"Out of gipsous or *plasterly* ground."—*Fulter: Hist. Cambridge*, vii. 36.

\***plas-tër-ÿ, a. [Eng. *plaster*; -y.] Resembling plaster; of the nature of plaster.**

**pläs-tic, \*pläs-tic-al, \*plas-tick**, *a.* [Lat. *plasticus*, from Gr. *πλαστικός* (*plastikos*) = fit for moulding, skillful in moulding, from *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; *πλάσσω* (*plasso*) = to form, to mould; Fr. *plastique*; Sp. & Ital. *plastico*.]

1. Having the power or property of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; giving form or shape. (*Cowper: Power of Harmony*.)

2. Capable of being modelled or moulded into various forms, as clay, plaster.

"The composition is now of a *plastic* character."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1873, p. 637.

3. Capable of being moulded or bent into any required direction or course; pliable: as, Youth is more *plastic* than age.

4. Pertaining or relating to modelling or moulding; produced or appearing to be produced by modelling or moulding.

**plastic-art**, *s.* Sculpture, as distinguished from the graphic arts.

**plastic-bronchitis**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A rare form of bronchitis in which solid concretions of exuded matter exist within the bronchial tubes. It is generally very chronic. The prolonged use of ammonia carbonate is beneficial.

**plastic-clay**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A clay of Lower Eocene age, occurring in the Paris basin, and used in making pottery, whence the name. The appellation was given to the corresponding stratum in England, which also yields a clay used in pottery. It is now designated the Woolwich and Reading Series (q.v.).

\***plastic-force**, *s.*

*Science*: A hypothetical force to which fossil shells were attributed in Italy in the sixteenth century. Fracastoro strongly opposed this view. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol.*, ch. lii.)

**plastic-linitis**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Dr. Brinton's name for fibroid infiltration of the pyloric or the cardiac region.

**plastic-medium**, *s.*

*Metaph.*: A medium imagined, to account for the communication between the body and the soul, and partaking of the qualities of both. The hypothesis cannot be maintained. There can be no existence at once extended and unextended; or if, like man, this medium be supposed to be a union of body and soul, it is itself in want of a medium, and therefore valueless for the purpose for which it was imagined.

**plastic-operations**, *s. pl.*

*Surg.*: Operations which have for their object to restore lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose. Sometimes called Plastic-surgery.

**plastic-surgery**, *s.* [PLASTIC-OPERATIONS.]

\***pläs-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *plastic*; -ly.] In a plastic manner. (*De Quincey*.)

**pläs-tic-ÿ-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *plasticité*.]

1. The quality or property of giving form or shape to matter.

2. The capacity of being moulded, modelled, or formed into any shape.

"The longer the mass is kept without losing its *plasticity* the better it becomes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1873, p. 637.

**pläs-tid, pläs-tid-ÿ-üm**, *s.* [Gr. *πλαστός* (*plastis*), genit. *πλαστίδος* (*plastidos*) = a female moulder.]

*Biol.*: (See extract).

"By the recent progress of the cell theory, it has become necessary to give the elementary organisms which are usually designated as cells, the more general and more suitable name of form-units or *plastids*."—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation* (Eng. ed.), I. 347.

\***pläs-tög-ra-phÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *πλαστογραφία* (*plastographia*) = forgery, from *πλαστός* (*plastos*) = formed, and *γραφῆς* (*graphē*) = to write.]

1. Imitation of hand-writing; forgery.

2. The art of modelling figures in plaster.

**pläs-trön**, *s.* [Fr.]

\*1. *Fencing*: A piece of leather, stuffed or padded, worn by fencers to protect the breast.

"Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. vi.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The part of the buckler of the Chelonians. It is formed by skin or membrane-bones, and usually consists of nine pieces, more or less developed.

3. *Dress*: A trimming for the front of a dress, of a different material, usually sewn about halfway down the seam on the shoulder, and narrowing as it descends across the chest to the waist. It is made full.

"A curious bodice with a *plastron* of the same embroidery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 3, 1855.

\***plastron de fer**, *s.*

*Old Armour*: An iron breast-plate, worn beneath the knight's hauberk as an additional protection, as well as to prevent the friction or pressure of the ringed plates.

\***plät** (1), *v.t.* [PLAIT, *v.*]

**plät** (2), *v.t.* [PLAT (2), *a.*] To lay out in plots; to plot.

\***plat** (3), \***platt**, \***platte**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *plattan*; O. Dut. *platten*, *pletten*; M. H. Ger. *plätzen*, *blätzen*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To strike. (*Havelok*, 2,626.)

2. To plaster. "He *platted* his butter upon his bread."—*Palgrave*.

**B. Intrans.**: To spurr.

"That he se come some *plattinde*."—*Havelok*, 2,292.

**plät** (1), *s.* [PLAIT, *s.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A plait, plaiting.

\*2. *Naut.*: A braid of foxes, used as in service for a cable in the hawse. [Fox, *s.*, II. 2.]

**plät** (2), \***plate**, *s., a., & adv.* [Plot, *s.*] [The spelling *plät* is prob. due to Fr. *plät* = flat.]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A small piece or plot of ground marked out for some special purpose.

"This flowery *plät*."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 456.

2. A large flat stone used as the landing place of a stair. (*Scotch*.)

\*3. A plan, a plot, a design, a sketch, an outline.

"To note all the Islands, and to set them downe in *plät*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, I. 437.

\*4. The flat of a sword.

**II. Mining**: A piece of ground cut out about a shaft after it is sunk to a certain depth for containing ore or deads.

"We are cutting out ground for construction of a *plät* shoot."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1853.

\***B. As adj.**: Flat, plain, level.

"He lyeth downe his one care all *plät* Unto the ground."—*Gower: C. A.*, I.

\***C. As adverb**:

1. Smoothly, evenly, flat.

"I fel down *plät* unto the ground."—*Romans of the Rose*.

2. Flatly, plainly, downright.

"But sir, ye lye, I tel you *plät*."—*Romans of the Rose*.

\***plät-blind**, *a.* Quite or perfectly blind.

**plät-footed**, *a.* Splay-footed.

**plä-tä**, *s.* [Sp.] Silver.

**plata-azul**, *s.*

*Mining*: The Mexican name for a rich ore of silver.

**plata-verde**, *s.*

*Mining*: A native bromide of silver found in Mexico.

**plät-a-cän-thō-mÿ-ÿ-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platacanthomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Zool.*: A sub-family of Muridæ, with a single genus, *Platacanthomys* (q.v.).

**plät-a-cän-thō-mÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a bristle, and *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

*Zool.*: The single genus of the sub-family *Platacanthomyinæ*. There is but one species, *Platacanthomys lasturus*, from the Malabar coast. It resembles a dormouse in form, but the fur of the back is mixed with long bristles.

**plä-tä-lö-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Ornith.*: Spoonbill (q.v.), closely allied to the Storks, but having the bill long and widened out, and spoon-shaped at the extremity. Six species are known, from the warmest parts of the world, except the Moluccas and the Pacific Islands. [PLATALEINÆ.]

**plät-a-lö-ÿ-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A family of Herodiones, with two sub-families, *Ibidinæ* and *Plataleina* (q.v.).

**plät-a-lö-ÿ-næ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platale(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of *Plataleidae*, with the single genus *Platalea* (q.v.).

**plät-äm-mō-nÿ-üm**, *s.* [Eng. *plat(inum)*, and *ammonium*.]

*Chem.*:  $N_2H_4Pt$ . The hypothetical base of diammonio-platinum compounds.

\***plät-an, \*plät-âne**, *s.* [Lat. *platanus*.]

A plane-tree (q.v.).

"Where clear-stemmed *platan* guard The outlet."—*Tennyson: Arabian Nights*.

**plät-a-nä-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

*Bot.*: Planes; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. Deciduous trees or shrubs, with alternate, palmate, or toothed leaves in scarious sheathing stipules; flowers unisexual, amentaceous; catkins round, pendulous. Males: stamen one, without floral envelope, but with small scales and appendages; ovary one-celled, terminated by

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, un'te, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

a thick, awl-shaped style, with the stigma on one side; ovules solitary, or two, one suspended above the other. Nuts, by mutual compression, clavate. Natives of Barbary, the Levant, Cashmere, and North America. Known genus one, species six (?). (*Lindley*.)

\***plāt-āne**, *s.* [PLATAN.]

**plāt-ā-nīs-tā**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλατανιστής* (*platanistēs*), probably = the species described below.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Platanistidae* (q.v.). Teeth, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  on each side; rostrum and denticular portion of the mandible so narrow that the teeth almost touch. A small cæcum present; no pelvic bones; dorsal fin represented by low ridge. Two species known, exclusively fluvial, ascending the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmapootra, as far as the depth of the water will admit. *Platanista gangetica* (*Delphinium gangeticum*, Cuv.) is sooty black, from six to twelve feet in length, with moderate girth; head globular, snout narrow and spoon-shaped. They feed principally on small crustacea.

**plāt-ā-nīs-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platanist(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Cetacea, with three genera, *Platanista*, *Ini*, and *Pontoporia*. They are fluvial or estuarine, and have the pectoral limbs broad and truncated, and the dorsal fin small or obsolete.

**plāt-ā-nī-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *platan(us)*; suff. *-ites*.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of *Platanaceæ* from the Eocene.

**plāt-ā-nūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλάτανος* (*platanos*) = the Oriental plane-tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical and only genus of the *Platanaceæ* (q.v.). [*PLANE*, *s.*]  
2. *Palæobot.*: The genus occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of America, and *Platanus aceroides* in the Miocene of Eningen.

**plāt-āx**, *s.* [Gr. *πλάταξ* (*platax*) = the Alexandrian name of a fish found in the Nile.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sea-bats; a genus of *Carangidae*, with about seven species, from the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific. Body much compressed and elevated. They owe their popular name to the extraordinary length of some portions of their dorsal, anal, and ventral fins.  
2. *Palæont.*: Occurs in the Coralline Crag and the Pleistocene.

**plāt-bānd**, *s.* [Fr. *plate-bande*, from *plat*, fem. *plate* = flat, and *bande* = band.]

1. *Hort.*: A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall, or the side of a parterre.  
2. *Architecture*:  
(1) A plain flat ashlar or a moulding on a capital from which an arch springs; an impost.  
(2) A flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintel of a door or window is sometimes so named.  
(3) The fillet between the flutes of the Ionic and Corinthian pillars.

**plātē**, *s.* [Fr., prop. the fem. of *plat* = flat (cf. Low Lat. *plata* = a plate of metal; Sp. *plata* = plate, silver), from Gr. *πλάτις* (*platus*) = broad, whence Dut. & Dan. *plat*; Ger. & Sw. *platt* = flat.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of metal beaten out or flattened to an even surface with a uniform thickness; a sheet of metal: as, the *plates* of a boiler.

\*2. The same as *PLATE-ARMOUR* (q.v.).  
"No plate, no male could ward so mighty prowess."  
—*Spenser*: *F. & I.* v. 3.

3. A small shallow vessel of metal, china, earthenware, &c., for table service.

¶ Pewter and wood were for many centuries the ordinary ware; afterwards earthenware. Pepys complains that at the Lord Mayor's dinner in 1663, the major part of the guests had "no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drank out of earthen pitchers" and ate from "wooden dishes."

4. A piece of metal to be attached to an object: as, a name-plate, a door-plate, &c.

"An old red-brick house, with three steps before the door, and a brass plate upon it."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. 11.

5. A piece of service of silver, gold, or their

imitations: a piece or pieces of silver, gold, or other precious ware, given to the winner of a contest, as in horse-racing, yachting &c.

6. Domestic utensils, as spoons, forks, knives, cups, dishes, &c., of gold or silver.  
"When your first course was all served up in plate."  
—*King*: *Art of Cookery*.

\*7. A piece of silver money.  
"Realms and islands were  
As plates dropt from his pocket."  
—*Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A beam on a wall or elsewhere to support other portions of a structure; a capping-piece. There are many varieties, as *rafter-plates*, *crown-plates*, and *wall-plates*.

2. *Dentistry*: The portion which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth of a denture. It may be of gold, silver, aluminium, or vulcanite.

3. *Engraving*:  
(1) The metallic surface in which an engraving is cut.  
(2) An impression from such an engraved plate.

4. *Farr.*: The shoe put on a race-horse.

5. *Her.*: A roundel tintured argent.

6. *Hor.*: One of the parallel sheets of metal in a watch or clock into which the principal wheels are pivoted.

7. *Horse-racing*: Any prize given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses to go to the winner.

8. *Metal.*: A flat metallic piece in a furnace, usually a part of the bed or bosh.

9. *Min.*: A term for compact beds of shale, which, when exposed to the weather, break up into thin plates or laminae.

10. *Nat. Science*: Anything flat, extended, and circumscribed. Thus, in anatomy, there are subcranial, facial, and pharyngeal plates.

11. *Nautical*:  
(1) An iron band or bar: as, the back-stay plate connecting the dead-eye of the back-stay to the after-channel.  
(2) A sheet of metal forming a portion of a strake on a ship's side.

12. *Photography*:  
(1) The support, usually of glass, which carries the sensitive surface. In the Daguerreotype process, silver, or silvered copper, is used, and collodion positives are frequently taken upon ferrotype plates.  
(2) A plate with the sensitive surface upon it ready for use; a negative.

13. *Print.*: A page of matter, either stereotype or electrolyte, for printing.

¶ *Medullary plates*: [*MEDULLARY-RAYS*].

**plate-armour**, *s.* Defensive armour, composed of plates of metal.

**plate-basket**, *s.*  
1. A basket lined with baize for holding knives, forks, and spoons.

2. A basket lined with tin for removing plates which have been used at a dinner-table.

**plate-bone**, *s.* A popular name for the Scapula (q.v.). [*OMOPLATE*.]

**plate-brass**, *s.* Rolled brass; latten.

**plate-carrier**, *s.*  
I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A kind of tray on which plates are brought to table.

2. A contrivance, consisting of a case with a number of shelves, which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, used in hotels, restaurants, &c., to carry up plates from and return them to the kitchen.

II. *Photog.*: A loose frame fitting the interior of the dark slide, to enable it to carry plates smaller than the full size.

**plate-girder**, *s.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of several plates bolted and riveted together.

**plate-glass**, *s.* A superior kind of glass made in thick plates or sheets, and used for mirrors, large windows in shop fronts, &c.

**plate-hat**, *s.* A hat of which only the outer layer is fur.

**plate-hoist**, *s.* A clamp or clutch by which a plate is lifted into position for attachment to the angle-irons forming the ribs or frames; or for getting the plates aboard for other parts of the work.

**plate-holder**, *s.*

*Photog.*: A contrivance used to hold plates during manipulation.

**plate-iron**, *s.* Iron formed into plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.

**Plate-iron girder**: A girder made of wrought-iron plate, either rolled with flanges or built up of flat plates and angle-iron.

**plate-layer**, *s.*

*Railway-eng.*: A workman employed to lay down rails and secure them to the sleepers. [*PLATEWAY*.]

**plate-leather**, *s.* Chamois leather (q.v.).

**plate-mark**, *s.* A legal symbol or mark placed on gold and silver plate for the purpose of showing its degree of purity, &c. The marks are five in number:—

(1) The maker's private mark or initials.

(2) The assay mark. In the case of gold this is a crown with figures denoting the number of carats fine. For silver it is in England a lion passant, with figures; in Ireland a harp crowned; in Edinburgh a thistle; and in Glasgow a lion-rampant.

(3) The hall-mark of the district offices, which are in London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle, Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin.

(4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter, changed every year.

(5) The duty-mark, the head of the sovereign, indicating that the duty has been paid.

**plate-metal**, *s.* White cast-iron.

**plate of wind**, *s.*

*Music*: In the construction of organ-pipes, a thin aperture whence a sheet of air issues, impinging upon the lip of the mouth and receiving a vibration which is imparted to the column of air in the pipe. The word is sometimes applied to the issuing stream of air, which is flattened by the surfaces between which it passes, so as to impinge as a ribbon of air upon the edge of the lip.

**plate-paper**, *s.* A heavy, spongy paper for taking impressions of engravings; copper-plate-paper.

**plate-powder**, *s.* Rouge and prepared chalk or oxide of tin and rose-pink. (Used in polishing silver-ware.)

**plate-printer**, *s.* One who prints impressions from engraved plates.

**plate-printing**, *s.* The act or process of printing from engraved plates.

**Plate-printing machine**: A machine for printing from plates or cylinders engraved in intaglio.

**plate-rack**, *s.* A frame in which washed and rinsed dishes and plates are placed to drain.

**plate-rail**, *s.*

*Railway-engin.*: A flat rail.

**plate-railway**, *s.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates.

**plate-roller**, *s.* A smooth roller for making sheet-iron.

**plate-shears**, *s.*

*Metal-working*: A shearing-machine for sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

**plate-tracery**, *s.*

*Arch.*: The earliest form of tracery, used at the beginning of Early English architecture, in which the openings are formed or cut in the stonework, and have no projecting mouldings.

**plate-warmer**, *s.*

A small cupboard standing in front of a fire and holding plates to warm.

\***plate-way**, *s.*

The same as *PLATE-RAILWAY* (q.v.).  
"Plate-ways preceded railways, and the old word plate-layer is still used to designate a rail-layer."  
—*Western Daily News*, Nov. 7, 1882.



PLATE-TRACERY.

**plate-wheel**, *s.* A wheel without arms; a wheel in which the rim and hub are connected by a plate or web.

**plate-worker**, *s.* A worker in silver or plate.

**plâte**, *v.t.* [PLATE, *s.*]

1. To cover or overlay with plates or sheets of metal.

"Their broadsides were *plated* with 4-inch solid iron plates from stem to stern."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lviii. (1873), 90.

2. *Specif.*: To overlay with a thin covering or coating of silver or other metal, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or a chemical process as electrotyping.

"*Plated* work will never stand the *tear and wear* of life."—*Blackie's Self-Culture*, p. 48.

3. To beat into thin metal or laminae.

"For this on *plated* steel thy limbs were dressed."

Wülke: *Egyptiada*, bk. vi.

4. To put plates or shoes on. (Said of a race-horse.)

"He was all right, but should be *plated*; so the smith was knocked up."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

\*5. To arm with or clothe in armour for defence. (*Shakesp.*: *Richard II.*, l. 3.)

¶ To *plate* a port:

*Steam-eng.*: To close a port by the unperforated portion of the plate of a slide-valve.

**plateau** (pl. *pla-teaux*, *pla-teaus*) (as *pla-to*, *pla-toz*), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A table-land; a broad, flat, stretch of land on an elevated position; an elevated plain.

"The point to be defended lies in the centre of a plateau."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

2. A large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

II. *Bot.*: A corm. (*De Candolle*.)

**plât-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PLATE, *v.*]

**plâte-fûl**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*; *ful*(f).] As much as a plate will hold.

\***plâte-mân**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*, and *man*.] A plate-layer (q.v.).

**plât-ém-ÿs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλατὴς* (*platus*) = flat, and Lat. *emys* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Emylæ (q.v.). From the Wealden to the London Clay.

**plât-én**, *s.* [Eng. *plat*, *a.*; *-en*.]

*Print.*: The slab which acts in concert with the bed to give the impression.

**platen-machine**, *s.* [PRINTING-MACHINE.]

**plât-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *plate*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver: as, an electroplater.

2. A horse which runs for plates; a second-rate horse. (*Racing slang*.)

"Loch Leven has developed into a most successful *plater*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1885.

\***plât-ër-èske** (que as *k*), *a.* [Sp. *plateresco*, from *plata* = silver.] A term used to describe architectural enrichments resembling silver work.

† **pla-tês-sa**, *s.* [Lat. = a flat fish, a *place*.] *Ichthy.*: An approximate synonym of *Pleuronectes* (q.v.).

**plât-ey**, **plât-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *plate*; *-y*.] Like a plate; flat.

**plât-fônd**, *s.* [PLAFOND.]

**plât-form**, *s.* [Fr. *plateforme*, from *plate*, fem. of *plat* = flat, and *forme* = form.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A sketch of anything horizontally delineated; the ichnography.

"I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept."—*Bacon: Essays*; *Of Gardens*.

2. A model, a pattern.

"The archetype or first *platform*, which is in the attributes and acts of God."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. i.

\*3. A place laid out after a model.

"Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother, And half the *platform* just reflects the other."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, lv. 118.

4. Any flat or horizontal surface, raised above some particular level: as,

(1) The flat roof of a building on the outside.

(2) A landing-stage.

(3) A raised walk at a railway station, for the convenience of passengers in entering or alighting from the carriages, and for loading and unloading goods.

"The old habit of addressing crowds on railway *platforms*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 10, 1885.

(4) A part of a room or hall, raised above the level of the rest of the floor, and appropriated to speakers at a public meeting, performers in entertainments, &c.

"The chairman left the *platform* with his supporters."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1885.

5. The principles adopted or put forward by a party or sect; a declared policy, a political programme, a policy.

"The . . . question should form a plank of the Liberal *platform*."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 14, 1885.

6. Opinion or principles generally.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: The floor on which the guns are placed. It is level transversely, and has a slight slope toward the embrasure. The chassis, when pivoted forward, transverses on a curved rack at the rear. The gun runs in and out of battery on the chassis.

2. *Glass-manuf.*: The bench in a glass-furnace on which the pots are placed.

3. *Naut.*: The orlop (q.v.).

**platform-board**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A sideboard on an ammunition-carriage for forage.

**platform-bridge**, *s.*

*Rail.*: A gangway over the space between the platforms of adjacent cars in a train, to prevent persons falling down between cars when in motion. (*Amer.*)

**platform-car**, *s.*

*Rail-eng.*: An open car merely surrounded by low ledges, intended for carrying stone, pig-iron, and similar articles of freight.

**platform-carriage**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A carriage for transporting mortars.

**platform-crane**, *s.*

1. A crane on a movable truck.

2. A crane on the break of a platform to land goods from waggons or carts.

**platform-scale**, *s.* A weighing-machine with a flat scale on which the object to be weighed is placed.

\***plât-form**, *v.t.* [PLATFORM, *s.*]

1. To rest: as, on a platform. (*E. B. Browning*: *To Flush*.)

2. To plan, to model, to lay out.

"Church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. I.

**plât-hél-min'-tha**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *plat*(y), and Gr. *ἑλμινθ* (*helminth*), genit. *ἑλμινθος* (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

*Zool.*: Flat-worms; a class of Vermes, with a more or less flattened oval body, and no distinct segmentation. Three orders: Cestoidæa (Tapeworms), Trematodæa (Flukes), both Parasitic; Turbellariæ (Non-Parasitic).

\***plâ-tic**, **plâ-tick**, *a.* [Lat. *platicus* = general, compendious (C).]

*Astron.*: Pertaining to, or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. (*Bailey*.)

**pla-tîl'-la**, *s.* [Sp. *plata* = silver.] A white linen Silesian fabric.

**plât'-in**, *s.* [PLATEN.] The seat of a machine tool on which the work is secured.

**plât-in-a**, *s.* [Sp., from *plata* = silver.]

1. The same as PLATINUM (q.v.).

2. Twisted silver wire.

3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

**plât-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLATE, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C.** *As substantive*:

1. The act, art, or process of covering articles with a thin coating of metal; espec. the art of covering baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver. It is effected either by a mechanical process, the gold or silver being attached to the baser metal by heat, and then rolled out by pressure, or by chemical means. [ELECTROPLATING.]

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

3. Second- or third-rate racing. (*Racing Slang*.)

"The '*plating*' so abundantly provided at Alexandra Park."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1882.

**pla-tin'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(um); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to platinum.

**plât-in-if-ër-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *platinum*; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing platinum.

**plât-in-i-rîd'-i-um**, *s.* [Eng. *platin*(um), and *iridium*.]

*Min.*: An alloy of platinum and iridium in varying proportions. Crystallization isometric. Hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr. 22.6 to 23; colour, white. Found in small grains and crystals associated with native platinum.

**plât-in-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *platin*(um); *-ize*.] To coat with platinum; to deposit a thin film or coating of platinum on.

**plât-in-ô**, *pref.* [PLATINUM.] Pertaining to or derived from platinum.

**platino-chloride**, *s.* [PLATINUM-CHLORIDES.]

**plât-in-ôde**, *a.* [Pref. *plat*(o), and Gr. *ôdos* (*hodos*) = a road, a way.]

*Elect.*: The cathode or negative pole of a galvanic battery.

**plât-in-ôid**, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(um); suff. *-oid*.] *Min., Chem., &c.*: Resembling platinum. Used of certain metals.

**pla-tin'-ô-type**, *s.* [Pref. *platino*, and Eng. *type*.]

*Photog.*: A printing process by which permanent pictures in platinum black are produced. A suitable paper is prepared by floating it upon a solution containing 60 grains of ferric oxalate and 60 grains of potassic chloro-platinate to the ounce. When exposed to light under the negative, the ferric oxalate becomes converted into ferrous oxalate in exact proportion to the amount of light it has received. The picture is developed by floating the exposed paper upon a solution of potassic oxalate, 130 grains to the ounce, at a temperature of from 170-180°. The ferrous salt formed by the action of the light reduces the platinum to a metallic state in the presence of the potassic oxalate solution, thus forming the image. A wash in dilute hydrochloric acid, 1 in 80, completes the process.

**plât-in-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *platin*(um); *-ous*.] Containing or consisting of platinum; of the nature of platinum.

**plât-in-um**, *s.* [PLATINA.]

*Chem.*: Symbol, Pt. Atomic weight, 197.4; sp. gr. = 21.6. A tetrad metallic element discovered first in America, and still largely obtained from that country; also found in the Ural chain, and in copper ore from the Alps. [PLATINUM-ORE.] The ore is treated with nitromuriatic acid, which dissolves platinum and palladium, the solution is then treated with potassic chloride, yielding the double salt of platinum and potassium—the palladium being left in solution. By igniting with carbonate of potash, the platinum is reduced to the metallic state. It still contains traces of iridium, which gives it greater hardness and tenacity. Pure-forged platinum takes a high lustre, is nearly as white as silver, and very ductile and malleable. It resists the strongest heat of the forge-fire, but can be fused by the electric current; is the heaviest known substance excepting osmium and iridium, is unalterable in the air, dissolves slowly in nitromuriatic acid, but is not attacked by any single acid. Its properties render it extremely useful to the chemist for the construction of crucibles, evaporating dishes, and stills used in the concentration of oil of vitriol.

**platinum-antimonide**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An alloy formed by acting on spongy platinum with two parts of pulverised antimony. It unites with vivid incandescence, and when further heated fuses into a steel-gray fine-grained alloy.

**platinum-bases**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The chlorides, sulphates, &c., of

**âte**, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father: **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**: **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôiz**, **wôrks**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **ûnito**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **a**, **œ** = **ê**; **ey** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.



**platinum** are capable of taking up ammonia and forming amines, e.g., diammonio-platinous, chloride =  $(\text{H}_2\text{N})_2\text{PtCl}_2$ , is obtained by neutralising a solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid with carbonate of ammonia, heating to the boiling point, adding to it ammonia, and allowing to cool. It deposits as a yellow crystalline salt. Methylamine combines with platinous chloride in a similar way, forming the compound,  $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{N})_4$ .  $\text{PtCl}_2$ , a chrome-green powder.

#### platinum-black, s.

**Chem.** : Platinum in a finely-divided state. Obtained when alcohol is carefully added to a solution of platinous chloride in hot concentrated potash. When purified and dried it resembles lamp-black, condenses gas in its pores like charcoal, and converts alcohol into acetic acid.

#### platinum-boride, s.

**Chem.** :  $\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}}\text{B}$ . Obtained as a silver-white fusible compound, when boron is heated with platinum foil before the blowpipe.

#### platinum-carbide, s.

**Chem.** :  $\text{PtC}$  (?). A compound obtained by calcining organic platinum salts at a moderate heat. Is slowly attacked by nitromuriatic acid.

#### platinum-chlorides, s. pl.

**Chem.** : Platinum forms two chlorides: (1) Platinous chloride,  $\text{PtCl}_2$ . Prepared by heating platonic chloride, by the aid of an oil bath, to 200°, until it becomes insoluble in water. It is a greenish-brown solid body, soluble in hydrochloric acid as dichloride, if protected from the air. It dissolves in caustic potash, and all the platinum is thrown down as platinum-black on the addition of alcohol. With metallic chlorides it forms double salts, most of which are highly crystalline. (2) Platonic chloride,  $\text{PtCl}_4$ . Obtained by dissolving platinum in nitromuriatic acid and evaporating over the water-bath. It forms a brown-red mass, easily soluble in water, and combines with potassium chloride to form one of the most important double salts of platinum,  $\text{K}_2\text{PtCl}_6$ , insoluble in alcohol.

#### platinum-iodides, s. pl.

**Chem.** : Platinum forms two iodides: (1) Platinous iodide,  $\text{PtI}_2$ , and (2) Platonic iodide,  $\text{PtI}_4$ . They are obtained as black amorphous compounds on treating the corresponding chlorides with iodide of potassium.

#### platinum-lamp, s.

**Electr.** : A coil of platinum wire, heated, so as to be luminous, by passing a galvanic current through it.

#### platinum-nitride, s.

**Chem.** :  $\text{Pt}_3\text{N}_2$ . Obtained by heating the compound  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Pt}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ , Reiset's base, to 180°. It decomposes suddenly at 190°, with evolution of nitrogen. (Watts.)

#### platinum-ore, s.

**Chem.** : Usually found in thin scales or irregular grains, containing on the average: 80 parts platinum, 2 iridium, 1 osmium, 2 rhodium, 1 palladium, 1½ gold, 1 copper, 6 iron, and 5 of sand.

#### platinum-oxides, s. pl.

**Chem.** : Platinum forms two oxides. (1) Platinous oxide,  $\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}}\text{O}$ , obtained as a hydrate,  $\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}}\text{OH}_2\text{O}$ , by digesting platinous chloride in warm potash. At a gentle heat it becomes anhydrous, and dissolves slowly in acids, forming unstable salts. (2) Platonic oxide,  $\text{Pt}^{\text{IV}}\text{O}_2$ , obtained with difficulty by decomposing a solution of platonic sulphate with carbonate of calcium, and dissolving out the calcium sulphate and carbonate with weak acetic acid. It is a black powder, which dissolves in acids, forming uncrystallizable salts.

#### platinum-process, s. [PLATINOTYPE.]

#### platinum-spongo, s.

**Chem.** : Spongy-platinum. The loosely-coherent mass of metallic platinum formed when the double chloride of platinum and ammonium is heated to redness.

**platinum-steel, s.** Steel alloyed with 1½ part of platinum. It is said not to be quite so hard as silver steel, but tougher.

**plāt'-īn-x, s.** [Gr.  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon$  (plating) =  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\eta$  (plate) = a broad or flat surface.]

**Palæont.** : A genus of Clupeidae, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**plāt'-ī-tūde, s.** [Fr., from *plat* = flat, level.] [PLATE, s.]

1. Flatness, dullness, insipidity, triteness, staleness.

2. A trite, dull, or stale remark, uttered as though a novelty or matter of importance; a truism.

"The constant iteration of the phrase is not merely a misleading platitude."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 519.

**\*plāt'-ī-tū-din-ār'-ī-an, s.** [Eng. *platitude*(-e); -*inarian*.] One who is given to the uttering of platitudes or stale, trite, or dull remarks.

"You have a respect for a political *plattitudinarian*."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

**\*plāt'-ī-tū-din-ize, v.i.** [Eng. *platitude*(-ize).] To utter platitudes or truisms; to make stale, dull, or insipid remarks.

**\*plāt'-ī-tū-din-ous, a.** [Eng. *platitude*(-inous).]

1. Given to the uttering of platitudes or truisms.

"Peaceful personages with *plattitudinous* vicars."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. Characterized by triteness, dullness, or staleness.

**\*plāt'-ī-tūd'-in-ous-ness, s.** [Eng. *plattitudinous*(-ness).] The quality or state of being plattitudinous; staleness, triteness, flatness, insipidity.

**\*plāt'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *plat*; -*ly*.] Flatly. (Chaucer: *Troil. & Cres.*, iii.)

**\*plāt'-ness, s.** [Eng. *plat*, a.; -*ness*.] Flatness. (Palsgrave.)

**plā-tōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Pref. *plato*-, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring areas on plans by mechanism. It was invented by John Lang of Kirkcaldy, December 24, 1851.

**plā-tō-ni-a, s.** [Named after Plato, the Greek philosopher.]

**Bot.** : A genus of Garcinieæ. The large berries of *Platonia insignis*, a Brazilian tree, are very sweet, and the seeds taste like almonds.

**Pla-tōn'-ic, \*Pla-tōn'-ick, a. & s.** [Lat. *Platonicus*; Gr.  $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\omega\nu\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$  (*Platōnikos*) = pertaining to Plato, the celebrated philosopher and founder of the Academic sect, born in Aegina, B.C. 429, died B.C. 348; Fr. *Platonique*; Ital. & Sp. *Platonico*.]

**A. As adj.** : Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his teaching.

**B. As subst.** : A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

**Platonic-affection, s.** Platonic love.

**Platonic-bodies, s. pl.**

**Geom.** : The five regular geometrical solids, viz., the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.

**Platonic-Christians, s. pl.** [NEOPLATONIST.]

**Platonic-love, s.** (See extract.)

"*Platonic-love* means ideal sympathy: it now means the love of a sentimental young gentleman for a woman he cannot or will not marry."—*Lewes: Hist. of Philosophy*, l. 268.

**Platonic-year, Plato's year, s.**

**Astron.** : The time during which the axis of the earth makes a complete revolution. It is about 26,000 years, and is caused by the Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

"Cut out more work than can be done in *Plato's year*."—*Bulwer: Hudibras*, tit. l.

**\*plā-tōn'-ī-cyl, a.** [Eng. *Platonic*; -*al*.] The same as PLATONIC (q.v.).

"Those dotages of *platonical* or anabaptistical communities."—*Bp. Hall: Adv. Mystical*, § 22.

**\*plā-tōn'-ī-cyl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *platonical*(-ly).] In a Platonic manner.

"Moulted him, as it were, *platonically* to his own idea."—*Wetm.: Remains*, p. 163.

**Plā-tōn'-ism, s.** [Fr. *platonisme*.]

**Hist. & Philos.** : The philosophy of Plato, or rather that attributed to Plato, for though his writings exerted a marvellous influence over the minds of his successors, and, in a certain degree, over the early Christian Church, yet in those writings there is nothing like a connected system to be found. G. H. Lewes

(*Hist. of Philos.* (ed. 1890), i. 220) says: "It came to the conclusion that he never systematized his thoughts, but allowed free play to scepticism, taking opposite sides in every debate, because he had no steady conviction to guide him; unsaying to-day what he had said yesterday, satisfied to show the weakness of an opponent." Nevertheless, he is of opinion that certain theoretical views, which frequently recur in the writings of Plato, in more or less modified form, may be loosely styled Platonic theories, though "they are sometimes disregarded, at others contradicted." These are (1) The theory of Ideas [IDEA]; (2) The doctrine of the Pre-existence and Immortality of the Soul; and (3) The subjection of the popular divinities to one Supreme God.

"The profound restorer and refiner of almost extinct Platonism."—*Glanville: Lux Orientalis*. (Pref.)

**plā'-tōn-ist, s.** [Fr. *Platoniste*.] A follower of Plato; one who adheres to the system of philosophy taught by Plato.

**\*plā'-tōn-ize, v.i. & t.** [PLATONIC.]

**A. Intrans.** : To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato.

"Cicero also was to be understood, . . . as *platonizing*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 573.

**B. Trans.** : To explain on the principles of the Platonic philosophy; to accommodate to such principles.

**\*plā'-tōn-iz-ēr, plā'-tōn-iz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *platonize*(-e); -*er*.] One who platonzizes; a Platonist (q.v.).

"Philo the Jew, who was a great *platoniser*."—*Young: Idolatrous Corruptions*, l. 109.

**plā-toon', s.** [A corrupt, of Fr. *peloton* = a ball, a group, a platoon, from *pelote* = a ball, a pellet (q.v.).]

**Military:**

\*1. (See extract.)

"A small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles; the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body."—*Military Dict.*

2. Two files, forming a subdivision of a company.

**platoon-firing, s.**

**Mil.** : Firing by subdivisions.

**plā-tōs'-ā-mine, s.** [Eng. *plat(in)(u)s*, and *amine*.]

**Chem.** :  $\text{H}_2\text{NPT}$ . The hypothetical base of aminonio-platinous compounds.

**platt, s.** [PLAT, a.]

**Mining** : A cavity at the extremity of a level near a shaft, for collecting supplies of ore which are placed in the kibble to be hoisted.

**\*plätte, a.** [PLAT, a.]

**\*plāt'-tēd, pa. par. or a.** [PLAT, v.]

**plāt'-tēn, v.t.** [Eng. *plat* = flat; -*en*.]

**Glass-making** : To make or form into sheets or plates, as glass. In crown-glass this is effected by imparting a rapid whirling motion to the blown-out globe while still on the pontil. Plate-glass is plattened by the roller, which forms it while still in a liquid state. The term is, however, specially applied to the operation of flattening cylinder-glass.

**plāt'-tēr (l), †plat-er, s.** [O. Fr. *platel* (Fr. *plateau*) = a plate.] A large shell, plate, or dish for eatables; a plate.

"This lark, in English, a charger or large *platter*."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**\*platter-faced, a.** Having a broad face.

"A *platter-faced* preste."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 123.

**\*plāt'-tēr (2), s.** [Eng. *plat*, v.; -*er*.] One who plats or forns by plaiting or weaving.

**plāt'-tīng, s.** [PLAT, v.]

1. Slips of bark, cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making hats, &c.

2. The top course of a brick stack or clamp.

**plāt'-nēr-ite, s.** [After the German chemist Plattner; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

**Min.** : A mineral said to have been found at Leadhills, Lanarkshire, in hexagonal prisms with truncated basal edges. Sp. gr. 9.39 to 9.45; lustre, metallic, adamantine; colour, iron-black; streak, brown; opaque. Compos.: lead, 86.6; oxygen, 13.4 = 100, corresponding with the formula,  $\text{PbO}_2$ . Dana says, "a doubtful species."

**bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, cēll, chorus, čhin, bench; go, čem; thin, čhis; sin, aš; expect, čenophon, exist. ph = č.**  
**-član, -član = šan. -člon, -člon = šün. -člon, -člon = žun. -člous, -člous = šuš. -čle, -čle, &c. = bčl, dčl,**

**plāt-ūr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *plat-*, and Gr. *οὐρά (oura)* = a tail.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Hydrophidae, with two species, ranging from the Bay of Bengal to New Guinea and New Zealand.

**plāt-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *plat(e)*; -y.] Like a plate; consisting of plates. (*Etyol.*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. iv.)

**plāt-ŷ**, *pref.* [Gr. *πλατύς (platus)* = flat.] Flat or broad.

**plāt-ŷ-gō-phāl-ic**, **plāt-ŷ-cēph-a-lūs**, *a.* [Gr. *πλατυκέφαλος (platukēphalos)* = broad-headed; *pref. platy-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή (kēphalē)* = the head.] Broad-headed, flat-headed.

**plāt-ŷ-cēph-a-lūs**, *s.* [PLATYCEPHALIC.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Scorpénide. Head much depressed, more or less armed with spines. They inhabit the Indian coasts, hiding themselves in the sand, watching for their prey. About forty species are known.

**plā-tŷċ-ēr-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κέρας (keras)* = a horn.]

*Paleont.*: A sub genus of Pileopsis. Known species forty-six, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. (*Tate*.)

**plāt-ŷ-ċēr-ċi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycercus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: Broad-tailed Parrakeets; a widespread Australian group of weak structure, but gorgeously coloured, ranging from the Moluccas to New Zealand and the Society Islands. Wallace reckons eleven genera and fifty-seven species.

**plāt-ŷ-ċēr-ċi-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycercus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of the family Psittaci (q.v.). [PARRAKEETS.]

**plāt-ŷ-ċēr-ċūs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κέρκος (kerkos)* = a tail.]

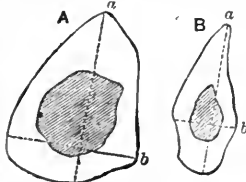
*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family Platycercidae, or the sub-family Platycercinae, with fourteen species, from Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. Several of them are well-known as cage-birds; *Platycercus scapulatus* is the King, and *P. eximius* the Rosella, or Rose, Parrakeet.

**plāt-ŷ-ċēr-ċūm**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Lat. *cerium*; Gr. *κερίον (kerion)* = a honeycomb.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ferns, often placed in Acrosticheae, but which may be the type of a distinct tribe, having the sori in large amorphous patches, and not covering the whole fertile part of the frond.

**plāt-ŷē nō mīc**, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κνήμη (knēmē)* = the tibia.]

*Anthrop.*: A term applied to certain fossil human tibiae, much more compressed than is normal, and to races possessing such tibiae.



SECTIONS OF TIBIÆ.  
A. Normal; B. Platynemic; a, a. Interosseous ridge; b, b. Crista.

"This peculiar conformation of the tibia, to which we gave the name of platynemic, was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Falconer and myself in 1863, in the human remains procured by Captain Brome from the Genista cave, on Windmill Hill, Gibraltar." —*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 175.

**plāt-ŷċ-nē-mīzm**, *s.* [Eng. *platynemic*]; -ism.]

*Anthrop.*: The state or condition of having the tibiae abnormally compressed.

"*Platynemicism* cannot in the present state of our knowledge be regarded as an important ethnological character among prehistoric people." —*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, p. 184.

**plāt-ŷ-ċō-lī-an**, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κοίλος (koilos)* = hollow.] Flat at the front end and concave at the hinder, as the vertebrae of the extinct Cetiosauri.

**plāt-ŷ-crā-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρατήρ (kratēr)* = a bowl.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hydrangeaceæ. The leaves of *Platyrater insignis* are made into a kind of tea.

**plāt-ŷ-crīn-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrinus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Paleont.*: A paleozoic family of Palæocri-noidea. Cup of three basals, with two cycles of radial plates; a large anal proboscis.

**plāt-ŷ-crī-nīte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *platycrinus*]; Eng. suff. -ite.] An enurite belonging to the genus *Platycrinus* (q.v.).

**plāt-ŷ-crī-nūs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *κρίνον (krinon)* = a lily.]

*Paleont.*: The typical genus of the Platycrinidae (q.v.). From the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous, in which twenty-three of twenty-eight known British species are found. (*Etheridge*.)

**plāt-ŷ-dāc-tŷl-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *δακτύλος (daktylos)* = a finger.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Geckotidae. *Platydaetylus fascicularis* or *muralis* is the Wall Gecko.

**plāt-ŷ-ċī-mī-ā**, *s. pl.* [PLATHELMINTHA.]

**plāt-ŷ-glōs-sūs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα (glōssa)* = a tongue.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Labridæ; small, beautifully-coloured coral-fishes, abundant in the equatorial zone, and on the coasts adjoining it. The species are numerous.

**plā-tŷċ-ō-nūs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and *γόνυ (gonu)* = a knee.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Suidæ, from the American Pliocene and Post-Tertiary.

**plā-tŷm-ċ-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Eng. *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics.

**plāt-ŷ-nō-tā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and pl. of Gr. *νότος (notos)* = the back.]

*Zool.*: Huxley's name for the Monitoridæ (q.v.).

**plā-tŷ-ō-don**, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύς (platus)* = flat, and *οδός (odos)*, genit. *δοντός (odontos)* = a tooth.] A broad-toothed animal.

**plāt-ŷ-ōph-thāl-mōn**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός (ophthalmos)* = eye.]

*Min.*: A name given by the ancients to powdered Stibnite (q.v.), which was employed for colouring the eyebrows, &c., to increase the apparent size of the eye.

**plāt-ŷ-ōp-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ὀψις (opsis)* = the face.]

*Anthrop.*: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index below 107.5, as is the case with the Mongoloid races generally. [NASO-MALAR INDEX.]

**plāt-ŷ-pēz-a**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *πέζα (peza)* = the foot, the instep, the ankle.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Platypzidae.

**plāt-ŷ-pēz-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platyppez*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of minute Diptera, tribe Nemocera. Body flat, head hemispherical, legs short, hinder ones stout. Larvæ live in fungi. Several are British. Akin to the Dolichopodidae.

**plāt-ŷ-phŷl-loūs**, *a.* [Pref. *platy-*; Gr. *φύλλον (phullon)* = a leaf, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Broad-leaved.

**plāt-ŷ-pōd**, *s.* [PLATYPUS.] A broad-footed animal.

**plāt-ŷ-ptēr-ŷċ-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *platypteryg*, genit. *platypteryg*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Bombycina. Male with the antennæ pectinated, those of the female generally filiform; abdomen slender in both sexes; wings small, comparatively broad, sometimes hooked. Larvæ with only fourteen legs.

**plāt-ŷ-ptēr-ŷċ**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *πτερυξ (pteryx)* = a wing.]

*Entom.*: Hook-tip moth: the typical genus of *Platypterygidae* (q.v.).

**plāt-ŷ-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύς (platus)* = flat, and *πούς (pous)*, genit. *πόδος (podos)* = a foot.]

† 1. *Entom.*: An approximate synonym of *Bostrichus* (q.v.).

\* 2. *Zool.*: Shaw's name for the genus *Ornithorhynchus* (q.v.).

† **plāt-ŷ-rhī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *ρίς (rhīs)*, genit. *ρινός (rhinos)* = a nostril.]

1. *Zool.*: Geoffroy's name for a division of Cuvier's lapsed order Quadrumana. The division is natural, but as now arranged by Prof. Mivart, they constitute the family Cebidae, with five sub-families: Cebinae, Mycetinae, Pitheciinae, Nyctipitheciinae, and Najaquinae. He defines them (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 152) as being more arboreal in their habits than the Simiidae (q.v.), with generally a special arboreal organ — a prehensile tail. The septum between the nostrils is broad instead of narrow. There are no cheek pouches or ischial callosities, and the thumb is capable of but very partial opposition to the other fingers. There is an additional premaxilla on each side of each jaw, the *meatus auditorius externus* is wanting. They are confined to the New World, and have their home in the tropical forests of South America.



HEAD OF SPIDER MONKEY.

2. *Paleont.*: Remains have been discovered in South America in deposits of late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary age. [PROTOMYRINUS.]

† **plāt-ŷ-rhī-ne**, *s. & a.* [PLATYRHINA.]

*A.* As subst.: Any monkey belonging to the section Platyrhina.

*B.* As adj.: Having a broad nose.

**plā-tŷs-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *πλάτυσμα (platusma)* = a flat piece or plate; *πλατύς (platus)* = broad.] (See the compound.)

**platysma-myoides**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A thin sheet of muscular fibre, extending over the front and sides of the neck and lower portion of the face, and serving to depress the lower jaw.

**plāt-ŷ-sō-mā**, *s.* [PLATYSOMUS.]

1. *Entom.* (As a Pl.): A family of Tetramerous Beetles. Body depressed, elongated, with the thorax subquadrate. Antennæ equally thick throughout, or tapering. Family Cucujidae. (*Latreille & Cuvier*.)

2. *Paleont.*: The same as PLATYSOMUS (q.v.).

**plāt-ŷ-sō-mē**, *s.* [PLATYSOMA.] Any individual of the family Platysoma (q.v.).

**plāt-ŷ-sō-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλατύσωμος (platysōmos)* = having a broad body.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Canoid Fishes, from the Devonian to the Permian.

**plāt-ŷ-stēr-nōn**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στέρνον (sternon)* = the breast.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Emydæ, from China. *Platysternon megacephalum* is the Large-headed Chinese River Tortoise.

**plā-tŷs-tō-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *στόμα (stoma)* = the mouth.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridæ (q.v.). Snout very long, spatulate, with the upper jaw more or less projecting; barbels six, palato-toothed, caudal forked. Twelve species from South America, some attaining a length of six feet, the majority ornamented with black spots or bands.

**plāt-ŷ-trōk-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *platy-*, and Gr. *τρώκτης (trōktēs)* = a gnawer, a nibbler; *τρώγω (trōgō)* = to gnaw.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Alepocephalidæ, discovered by the Challenger Expedition. They have small keeled scales, and no ventrals.

\* **plāud**, *v.t.* [Lat. *plaudō*.] To applaud.

"Plauding our victorie and this happie end."

*Chapman: Blind Beggar of Alexandria.*

**plāud-it**, *s.* [PLAUDITE.] Applause; praise bestowed.

"All the plaudits of the vernal crowd."

*Byron: Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.*

\* **plān'-dī-tē**, *s.* [Lat. = applaud ye, 2nd pers. pl. imper. of *plaudō* = to applaud; a word addressed by the actors to the audience at the end of a play, asking for their applause. The Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word, the final *e* was considered silent, whence came the form *plaudū*.] [PLAUDITV.] Plaudite, applause. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry*.)

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōē**, **er**, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, **whō**, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. **æ**, **œ** = ē; **ey** = ā; **qu** = kw.

† **pláu'-dī-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *plaudit*; -ory.] Applauding, commending.

• **pláu'-dī-tŷ**, *s.* [A form arising from the Lat. *plaudite* being taken for an English word of three syllables.] [PLAUDITE.] Plaudits, applause.

\* Give this virgin crystal plaudites.  
Tourneur: *Revenge's Tragedy*, II. 1.

**pláu'-ī-bīl'-ŷ-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *plausibilité*, from Lat. *plausibilis* = plausible (q.v.).]

\* 1. Something deserving applause.

[He] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities. —Vaughan: *Life & Death of Dr. Jackson*.

\* 2. Applause.

\* With great admiration and plausibility of the people. —MacKnight: *Voyages*, I. 257.

\* 3. The quality or state of being plausible or specious; plausibleness, speciousness.

\* We admit the plausibility of the notion. —Standard, Oct. 2, 1885.

† 4. Anything plausible or specious.

\* Not absolutely formed to be the duke  
Of shallow plausibilities alone.  
R. Browning: *Paracelsus*, III.

**pláu'-ī-ble**, **\*pláu'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plausus*, *pa.* par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

\* 1. Deserving applause; praiseworthy, commendable.

\* Which made a plausible bishop seem to be anti-christ to Gregory the Great. —Hacket: *Life of Wil-hams*, pt. II, p. 66.

\* 2. Applauding, rejoicing.

\* With the pure, plausible, and joyful minds. —Becon: *Works*, I. 141.

\* 3. Apparently right, or deserving of ap-pause or praise; specious. (Couper: *Progress of Error*, 145.)

\* 4. Using specious arguments or language; fair-spoken, specious; *as*, a plausible speaker.

• **pláu'-ī-ble-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *plausible*; -ize.] To recommend.

\* So as to plausibleize himself, especially among the clergy. —Fuller: *Church Hist.*, IV. 17.

**pláu'-ī-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *plausible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plausible; plausibility, speciousness.

\* Then may it with some degree of plausibleness be suggested. —Clarke: *On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

**pláu'-ī-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *plausib(ly)*; -ly.]

\* 1. In a manner really to merit applause.

\* 2. With applause; with acclamation.

\* The Romans plausibly did give consent.  
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 854.

\* 3. In a plausible or specious manner; with show of plausibility; speciously.

\* How plausibly cover this objection looks at the first sight. —Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 8.

• **pláu'-ī-ve**, *a.* [Lat. *plausus*, *pa.* par. of *plaudo* = to applaud.]

1. Applauding, approving.

\* To your plausible fortunes give our voice.  
Heywood: *Four Prentices*, I.

2. Plausible.

\* His plausible words  
He scatter'd not. —Shakespeare: *All's Well*, I. 2.

\* **play**, **\*plawe**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To parboil.

**plây**, **\*plaië**, **\*pleyo**, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *plegian*, from *plega* = play (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sport, to frolic; to do something, not as a task or of necessity, but for a pleasure; to amuse one's self.

\* Let the boys leave to play. —Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 1.

2. To toy, to dally.

\* Golden hair, with which I used to play.  
Tennyson: *Guinevere*, 543.

3. To act thoughtlessly; to trifle; to be careless.

\* Men are apt to play with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. —Temple.

4. To take part in a game, recreation, or pastime.

\* When the giants played at pitch and toss.  
Blackie: *Lays of the Highlands*, p. 29.

5. Specif.: To gamble; to contend in a game for money.

6. To perform an act or action incidental or necessary to a game.

\* Newton was bowled in playing late at a yorker. —Daily Telegraph, July 1, 1885.

7. To perform upon an instrument of music.

\* Moody Pluto winks while Orpheus plays.  
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 553.

8. To move irregularly and freely.

\* Loose as the breeze that plays along the downs.  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, I. 4.

9. To operate, to act, to move, to flow.

\* Whiles warm life plays in that infant's veins.  
Shakespeare: *King John*, III. 4.

10. To move or be moved nimblely.

\* The nimble finger play in and out. —Cassell's *Technical Education*, pt. XII, p. 371.

11. To work; to be engaged in work or action.

\* The firemen will be engaged in playing on the warehouses. —Daily Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1885.

12. To act; to be set and kept in action or operation.

\* To what extent her machine-guns can play with destructive effect. —Daily Telegraph, Aug. 28, 1885.

13. To do, to act, to behave.

\* Thou play'dst most foully for't.  
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, III. 1.

14. To act upon a stage; to personate a character in a play.

\* Fit to play in our interlude. —Shakespeare: *Midsomer Night's Dream*, I. 2.

15. To act or assume a part without carrying it out seriously; to make a playful or half-serious pretence of acting a part. (Usually followed by *at*.)

\* The ladies have played at making puddings. —Observer, Nov. 13, 1885.

16. To serve or be suitable or in condition for playing a game; *as*, A billiard table plays well.

B. Transitive:

1. To bring into sportive or playful action.

2. To contend in; to contest for amusement or for a prize; *as*, To play whist, to play football, &c.

3. To use in play; to lay on the table or move in a game.

\* As for false cards, they may no doubt be played with effect. —Field, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. To perform music on; *as*, To play the piano.

5. To perform on a musical instrument; to execute; *as*, To play an overture.

6. To put or keep in action or motion; to cause to work or act; *as*, To play a cannon on a fort.

7. To keep in play with a line.

\* A 4th Jack was being played. —Field, Jan. 2, 1886.

8. To amuse one's self with; *as*, To play a person.

9. To act or perform by the representation of characters in.

\* Your honour's players, hearing your amendment, are come to play a pleasant comedy.  
Shakespeare: *Timing of the Shrew*, II. (Ind.)

10. To act the part of; to act or take the character of.

\* Miss N. . . plays the part of a servant-maid. —Standard, Nov. 13, 1885.

11. To act or represent in general; to act like; to conduct one's self like; to behave in the manner of.

\* Play the mother's part. —Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 143.

12. To execute, to do, to perform, to act.

\* Man, proud man . . .  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven.  
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

13. To handle, treat, or deal with scientifically, or according to the rules of a game; *as*, To play a ball at cricket.

14. To contend in a game with; to enter into competition in a game with.

15. Elliptically: To engage or make use of in play; to play with.

¶ 1. To play booty: [BOOTY].

2. To play fast and loose:

(1) To be fickle, changeable, or not to be depended on.

(2) To act recklessly.

\* A Bishop ought not to play so fast and loose with words. —Echo, Dec. 3, 1885, p. 1.

3. To play into a person's hands: To act or manage matters to his benefit or advantage.

\* Simply playing into the hands of lazy ne'er-do-weels. —Observer, Nov. 15, 1885.

4. To play off:

(1) To show off; to display, to exhibit; *as*, To play off tricks.

(2) To finish the playing of.

(3) To show up or expose to ridicule.

5. To play on or upon:

(1) To make sport of; to mock; to trifle with; to trick, to defoul.

(2) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to; *as*, To play on words.

6. To play on:

Cricket: To play a ball so that it is not quite stopped, but runs on to the stumps.

\* The last ball of his first over Boltho played on to his wicket. —Daily Telegraph, July 1, 1885.

7. To play one's cards: To act; to manage one's business; to contrive.

8. To make play: To take the lead; to lead off. (Racing slang.)

\* Grey Parrot made play . . . with Duke of Richmond and Foronext. —Daily Telegraph, Nov. 12, 1885.

9. To be played out: To be carried too far; to be useless any longer for the purpose intended. (Slang.)

\* From some reason or another examinations were rather 'played out.' —Daily Telegraph, Dec. 17, 1885.

10. To play possum: [POSSUM].

11. To play with one's beard: To make a fool of; to trifle with; to deceive.

\* Yet I have played with his beard, in knitting the knot.

\* I promised friendship—but meant it not.  
Damon & Pythias.

\* 12. To play knaves trumps: To cudgel soundly; to thrash.

\* She snatched up a fagot-stick and so she began to play knaves trumps. —Loecline, IV. 2.

**plây**, **\*plaië**, **\*pley**, *s.* [A.S. *plega*, prob. from Lat. *plaga* = a stroke.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A game, an amusement; an exercise or series of actions for amusement or diversion.

\* Very few spectators witnessed the play. —Field, April 1, 1885.

2. Sport, frolic, diversion, amusement, gambols; things done in jest, not in earnest.

\* At an early age, children learn more from play than from teaching. —Tylor: *Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. VI.

3. A playful disposition or temper; playfulness.

4. Gambling, gaming; the act or practice of contending in a game for money.

\* Whose father hath in play  
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent.  
Bunyan: *Immortality of the Soul*, (Intro.)

5. Practice or exercise in any contest; *as*, sword-play, i.e., fencing.

6. Skill or art in any game, exercise, or sport.

7. The style or manner in which a game, &c., is played.

\* The play was certainly not of that high character which might have been expected. —Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

8. Action, use, employment, operation.

\* There were upwards of thirteen steam fire-engines in full play. —Daily Telegraph, Dec. 11, 1885.

\* 9. A state of agitation or ventilation; publicity, discussion. (Dryden: *Religio Laici*, 321.)

10. Manner of acting or dealing; conduct, practice.

\* Do me no foul play. —Shakespeare: *Lear*, III. 7.

11. Performance or execution upon an instrument of music.

12. Motion or movement. [II.]

13. The act or art of managing a fish with a line so as to tire it out and bring it to land.

14. Power; space or room for motion.

\* The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them. —Mozon.

15. Liberty of action; room or opportunity for action or display; scope, swing, vent.

\* Should a writer give the full play to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself. —Addison: *Freeholder*.

16. The representation or exhibition of a dramatic performance, as of a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance.

\* A visit to the play is a more expensive luxury in many ways. —Daily Telegraph, Dec. 24, 1885.

17. A dramatic composition; a comedy, tragedy, farce, &c.; a composition in which the characters are represented by dialogue and action.

\* To present a new play at the beginning of the season. —Daily Chronicle, Sept. 7, 1885.

II. Technically:

1. Mach.: A movement in a prescribed path, as the stroke of a piston, the oscillation of a pendulum.

2. Harol.: [END-SHAKE].

¶ (1) Play of colours: An appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond.

(2) A play on or upon words: The giving a word a double meaning; punning, a pun.

\* A childish play upon words, quite foreign to the point at issue. —Stewart: *Philosoph. Essays*, ESS. 2.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c = bəl, dəl.

\* **play-actor, s.** An actor.

\* **play-actorism, s.** Histrionism, acting.

"A trifle of unconscious play-actorism."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, I, 121.

\* **play-day, s.** A day given up to play or diversion; a holiday.

"The soul's play-day is always the devil's working day."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 1a.

\* **play-dresser, s.** A dresser of plays (q.v.). (See also *Notes & Queries*, June 9, 1883, p. 455.)

"Demetrius Fannius, play-dresser and plagiarist."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

\* **play-maker, s.** A writer of plays.

"The play-makers and the poets have done us some little service."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 24, 1853, p. 33a.

\* **play-place, s.** A place where games are played; a playground.

"We love the play-place of our early days."—*Cooper: Tirocinium*, 297.

\* **play-spell, s.** A time for play or recreation. (*Amer.*)

\* **play-waggon, \* play-wagon, s.** A waggon, used for carrying the properties of strolling players, and forming part of the theatre in which they performed.

"Thou hast forgot how thou ambled [in leather sleds] by a play-wagon, in the highway."—*Decker: Satiromastix*.

\* **play-writer, s.** The writer of a play or plays; a playwright, a dramatist.

"He accuses the play-writers, among other things, of restoring the pagan worship."—*Locky: England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. I, ch. iv.

\* **play-a-ble, a.** [Eng. play; -able.]

1. Capable of being played.

"A ball touching the bank-line is not playable."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. Capable of being played on; fit to be played on. (*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.)

\* **play-bill, s.** [Eng. play, and bill (3).] A bill or placard exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.

"The references in the playbill to the alterations made in the house."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1883.

\* **play-book, s.** [Eng. play, and book.] A book of plays or dramatic compositions. (*Ben Jonson: Devil in an Ass*, ii. 1.)

\* **play-dēbt** (b silent), s. [Eng. play, and debt.] A debt incurred by gambling; a gambling debt.

"Mary had a way of interrupting tattle about doels and playdebts."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ A playdebt is not recoverable by law.

\* **play-ēr, \* plai-er, s.** [A.S. *plegere*.] [PLAY, s.]

1. One who plays; one who takes part in a game or exercise of amusement or skill.

"Both players having to rely on their own resources, the play was naturally slow."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. One who trifles; a trifler; a lazy person.

"Sins in your injuries, devils being offended, Players in your housewifery."—*Shaksp.: Othello*, II. 1.

3. An actor; one who plays on the stage.

"After all the fellow was but a player; and players are rascals."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. A mimic.

5. One who performs upon an instrument of music; a performer. (1 *Samuel* xvi. 16.)

6. A gambler, a gamester.

\* **player-like, \* player-lyke, a.** Be-fitting, or characteristic of, a player.

"But the Lord chose into him this kynde of doctrine as playfellow, and farre from all manner of play-lyke ostentation."—*Udal: Marke* iv.

\* **play-ēr-lý, \* play-er-lie, a.** [Eng. player; -ly.] Like a player; player-like.

"This infamous playfellow emperor."—*Frymte: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, II. 1.

\* **play-fel-lōw, \* plaie fel-ow, s.** [Eng. play, and fellow.] A companion or associate in games or amusements.

"It is your fault that I have loved Posthumus."—*Shaksp.: Cymbeline*, I. 2.

\* **play-fère, \* play-feër, \* play-faler, s.** [Eng. play, and fere.] A playfellow.

"Her little playfere and her pretty bun."—*Drayton: The Moone-Calf*.

\* **play-fūl, a.** [Eng. play, and full.]

1. Full of play or merriment; sportive; indulging in gambols.

"I bethought me of the playful hare."—*Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence*.

2. Indulging a sportive fancy; sprightly, jocular, amusing; as, a playful writer.

\* **play-fūl-lý, adv.** [Eng. playful; -ly.] In a playful manner; sportively, merrily, jocosely.

"O fatal strife."

By thee, poor songstress, playfully begun."

Cooper: *Strada's Nightingale*.

\* **play-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. playful; -ness.]

The quality or state of being playful; a

playful disposition; play, sportiveness.

\* **play-gāme, s.** [Eng. play, and game.] The play of children.

\* **play-gō-ēr, s.** [Eng. play, and goer.] One who frequents plays or playhouses.

"It strongly took the fancy of the younger play-goers."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1883.

\* **play-gō-ing, a. & s.** [Eng. play, and going.]

A. As adj.: Frequenting plays or playhouses.

"The playgoing public were so much attached to *Olivia*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1883.

B. As subst.: The act or practice of frequenting plays.

\* **play-grōund, s.** [Eng. play, and ground.]

A piece of ground designed for children to play upon; specif., such a piece of ground attached to a school. The statutes 22 Vict., c. 27, and 24 Vict., c. 30, facilitate grants of land for public playgrounds.

\* **play-hōuse, s.** [Eng. play, and house.] A building used for dramatic representations; a theatre.

\* **play-ing, pr. par. or a.** [PLAY, v.]

\* **playing-card, s.** One of a pack of cards used for playing games. [CARD (1), s., II. 1. ¶.]

\* **play-lēss, a.** [Eng. play; -less.] Without play; not playing.

\* **play-lome, s.** [Eng. play, and Mid. Eng. lome = a tool.] A weapon.

"Go, reche me my playlome."—*Perceval*, 2, 1013.

\* **play-māte, s.** [Eng. play, and mate.] A companion in play; a playfellow.

\* **play-phēere, s.** [PLAYFERE.]

\* **play-plēas-ure** (s as zh), s. [Eng. play, and pleasure.] Idle amusement.

"He taketh a kind of playpleasure in looking upon the fortune of others."—*Bacon: Essays*.

\* **playse-mouth, s.** [PLAISE-MOUTH.]

\* **play-sōme, a.** [Eng. play; -some.] Playful, sportive.

"The she-pard thwarts her playosome whelps."—*Browning: Ring & Book*, I. 216.

\* **play-sōme-nēss, s.** [Eng. playsome; -ness.] The quality or state of being playsome; playfulness, levity, sportiveness.

\* **playte, s.** [PLEYT.]

\* **play-thīng, s.** [Eng. play, and thing.] A toy; a thing to play with; that which serves to amuse.

"Her infant babe Had from its mother caught the trick of grief, And sigh'd among its playthings."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 1.

\* **play-time, s.** [Eng. play, and time.] Time given up to play or diversion.

"Upon festivals and playtimes."—*Cooley: Essays; The School*.

\* **play-wright** (gh silent), s. [Eng. play, and wright.] A writer or maker of plays.

"In this stage of society, the playwright is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright."—*Carlyle: Musell; German Playwrights*.

\* **ple, s.** [PLEA.]

\* **plēa, \* ple, \* plee, \* play, s.** [O. Fr. *ple*, *plai*, *plait*, *pluid*, *plais*, *plaitz*, *plez*, from Low Lat. *placitum* = a judgment, decision, sentence, public assembly, from Lat. *placitum* = an opinion, prop. neut. sing. of *placitus*, pa. par. of *placere* = to please; Sp. *pleito*; Port. *pleito*, *preito*; Ital. *piato*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. That which is pleaded, alleged, or put forward in support, defence, justification, or excuse; an excuse, an apology.

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity, The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds."—*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 393.

3. An urgent argument; a pleading; as, a plea for mercy.

II. Law:

1. English Law:

(1) That which is pleaded or alleged by a

party to an action in support of his demand; in a more restricted sense the answer of the defendant in a cause to the plaintiff's declaration and demand. Pleas are of two sorts: dilatory pleas, and pleas to the action. [DILATORY-PLA.] Pleas to the action are such as dispute the very cause of suit. [ABATEMENT, II. 4; BAR, s., II. 3 (a).]

"Plea, of either nature, must be pleaded in an established order."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. 11.

(2) A suit, an action, a cause in court.

"Pleas or suits are regularly divided into two sorts: pleas of the crown, which comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the sovereign, on behalf of the people, is the plaintiff; and common pleas, which include all civil actions depending between subject and subject. The former of these were originally the proper object of the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench; the latter of the Court of the Common Pleas."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. 2.

2. Scots Law: A short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defence is to be maintained, without argument.

¶ Plea in panel:

Scots Law: The plea of guilty or not guilty.

\* **plēach, \* pleche, v. t.** [O. Fr. *plæssier*; Fr. *plésser* = to pleach or plash, from Low Lat. *pléssa* = a thicket of interwoven boughs, from Lat. *plecto*, pa. par. *plexus* = to weave.]

1. To plash, to interweave.

"Bid her steal into the pleached bowery."—*Shaksp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, III. 1.

\* 2. To intertwine.

"Thy master thus with pleached arms, bending down His corrigible neck."—*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 12.

\* **plēad, \* plede, \* plaid-en, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *plaider* = to plead, to argue, from *plaid* = a plea (q.v.); Low Lat. *placito*, from *placitum* = a plea; Sp. *pleitar*; Ital. *piatre*.]

[PLETE (2), v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To speak or argue in support of a claim, or in defence against a claim; to reason with another; to urge or allege reasons or arguments for or against; to speak for, or defend a person, action, or course; to claim or solicit indulgence, support, sympathy, or mercy.

"Did ever mourner plead with thee, And thus refuse that mourner's plea?"—*Cooper: Olney Hymns*, xxviii.

2. Law: To present or put forward a plea or allegation; to present or put in an answer to the declaration of the plaintiff; to deny or traverse the declaration or demand of the plaintiff.

"The plaintiff must again plead, either by denying these latter trespasses, or justifying them in some other way."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. 11.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To discuss, maintain, or defend, as a cause by arguments or reasons presented to a court or person authorized to hear and determine a case or point; to argue.

"They think it most meet that every man should plead his own matter."—*Mere: Utopia*, bk. II, ch. ix.

2. To allege in pleading or argument; to put forward in proof, support, or justification. [II.] (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 833.)

3. To offer or allege as an excuse, justification, or apology.

"Nor can any one plead his modesty in prejudice of his duty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 8.

II. Law: To allege in a legal plea or defence.

"Such facts as would in a court of equity be a complete answer to the case of the plaintiff, and afford ground for a perpetual injunction, may also be pleaded specially."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. 11.

¶ To plead over:

Law: To reply to an opponent's pleading. (*Wharton*.)

\* **plēad-a-ble, a.** [Eng. plead; -able.] Capable of being pleaded, or alleged in plea, proof, excuse, or vindication.

"That no pardon under the great seal of England should be pleadable to an impeachment by the commons in parliament."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

\* **pleadable-briefs, s. pl.**

Scots Law: Precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

\* **plēad-ēr, \* pled-our, s.** [Fr. *plaidieur*, from *plaider* = to plead (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who pleads causes in a court of law, &c.; a lawyer.

"A counsellor or pleader at the bar."—*Roscommon: Horace's Art of Poetry*.

plēa, plait, plait, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



2. One who offers reasons for or against; an arguer; a defender or maintainer of a cause.

"If you  
Would be your country's pleader, your good tongue  
Might stop your countrymen."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

II. *Law*: One who forms or draws up pleas or pleadings; as, a special pleader.

**plead-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLEAD.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of advocating, defending, or supporting a cause by arguments or reasons.

II. *Law*:

1. The act of advocating a cause in a court of law.

2. (Pl.): The written statements of parties in a suit at law, containing the declaration and claim of the plaintiff, or the answer or defence of the defendant. Pleadings consist of the declaration, the plea, the replication, the rejoinder, the sur-rejoinder, the rebutter, the sur-rebutter, &c., which are successively filed, until the question is brought to issue. [See these words.] Pleadings were formerly made by word of mouth in court. [FAROL.]

\*pleading-place, *s.* A court of justice.

"Then shall the market and the pleading-place  
Be choak'd with brains." *Cowley: Life*.

**plead-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. pleading; -ly.] In a pleading manner; by pleading or supplication. (*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1882, p. 117.)

**plead-īngz**, *s. pl.* [PLEADING, C. II. 2.]

\*pleas-ŷ-ble, *a.* [Eng. pleas(e); -able.] Pleasing, pleasant.

"Suche things as were not pleasaŷle to the ears of men."—*Knox: Godly Letters* (1544).

\*pleas-ānço, \*pleas-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *plaisance*, from *plaisir* = to please.]

1. Pleasure, gaiety, pleasantry, frolicsomeness. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 158.)

2. A part of a garden or pleasure-grounds attached to a mansion, and shut in and secluded by trees, shrubs, &c.

3. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"A countess holding a clothe of pleasaunce."—*Hardyng: Supplement*, fol. 78.

\*pleas-an-čŷ, *s.* [Eng. *pleasan(t); -cy*.] Pleasantry.

"The amenitie and pleasanŷty of the place."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. iii.

**pleas-ant**, \*pleas-aunt, \*ples-aunt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plaisant* (Fr. *plaisant*), *pr. par.* of *plaisir* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pleasing, agreeable; affording pleasure or gratification to the mind or senses; gratifying. (*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 375.)

2. Cheerful, gay, lively, sprightly, enlivening.

"From grave to light, from pleasant to severe."  
*Dryden: Art of Poetry*, 76.

3. Jocular, merry; given to, or fond of, joking.

4. Characterized by jocularity or pleasantry; merry, witty, sportive.

"In that pleasant humour they all posted to Rome."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. &

\*B. *As substantive*:

1. A pleasant, jocular, or merry fellow; a humorist, a droll.

"They bestow their silver on courtesans, pleasaŷts, and flatterers."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 169.

2. A kind of lawn or gauze.

"Their heades rouled in pleasauntes."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, fol. 7.

pleasant-spirited, *a.* Merry, gay.

"By my troth, a pleasant-spirited lady."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 1.

\*pleasant-tongued, *a.* Pleading in speech.

**pleas-ant-lŷ**, \*pleas-aunt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasant; -ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify.

"He thought nothing might more pleasauntly happen."—*Grafton: Chron.*; *Edward IV.* (an. 9).

2. Gaily, merrily, sportively.

\*3. Jestingly, jocularly.

"King James was wont pleasantly to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary, who could neither write nor read."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

**pleas-ant-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pleasant; -ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being pleasant, agreeable, or gratifying to the mind or senses.

"The great delight they took to consider the pleasantness of the place."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 357.

2. Gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment.

3. Jocularity, pleasantry.

**pleas-ant-rŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*, from *plaisant* = pleasing.]

1. Gaiety, cheerfulness, sprightliness.

"The very great force which pleasantry in company has upon all those with whom a man of that talent converses."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 462.

2. Good temper; jocularity, raillery.

"Talked, with much ingenuity and pleasantry, against hereditary monarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. A jocular, witty, or humorous saying; a jest, a joke; raillery.

4. A laughable or comical trick or conduct; a frolic.

**pleasē**, \*plese, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plaisir*, *plaisir* (Fr. *plaisir*) = to please, from Lat. *placere* = to please, allied to *placo* = to appease; Sp. *placer*; Port. *plazer*; Ital. *piacere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure to; to gratify, to delight; to excite pleasant or agreeable emotions in.

"Go home with it and please your wife withal."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, III. 2.

\*2. To satisfy, to content, to humour.

"I will please you what you will demand."  
*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, IV. 4.

3. To obtain favour in the sight of; to win approval from. (*Milton: P. L.*, IX. 949.)

4. To seem good to; to be the will or pleasure of. (Used impersonally.)

"To-morrow may it please you."  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, I. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To give or afford pleasure or gratification; to gratify.

"Such writers probably make no distinction between what is praised and what is pleasing."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

2. To like, to choose, to prefer.

"Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease  
Assume what sexes and what shapes they please."  
*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, I. 70.

3. To condescend; to be pleased; to consent; to be willing; to vouchsafe.

"Heavily stranger, please to taste  
These bounties." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 397.

¶ (1) Please is used elliptically for *if you please*, or *if it please you*.

(2) To be pleased to do a thing:

(a) To have or take pleasure in doing a thing.

(b) To think fit or to have the kindness or goodness to do; to condescend to do.

(3) To be pleased in: To take pleasure in.

(4) To be pleased with: To approve.

**pleasēd**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLEASE.]

\*pleas-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasēd; -ly*.] In a pleased, gratified, or satisfied manner; with pleasure.

"He remarked pleasēdly on the enthusiastic temperament of the Norwegians."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1885.

\*pleas-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *pleasēd; -ness*.] The quality or state of being pleased; pleasure.

"This preference and superior pleasēdness is the ground of all it does in the case."—*Edwards: Freedom of the Will*, pt. II., § 6.

\*pleasē-man, *s.* [Eng. *please*, and *man*.] One who carries favour; a pickthank; an officious person.

"Some carry-tale, some pleaserman, some slight zany."  
*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

**pleas-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pleas(e); -er*.] One who pleases or gratifies; one who carries favour by humouring or flattering.

"No man was more a pleaser of all men to whom he became all honest things, that he might gain some."  
*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

**pleas-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLEASE.] Pleasant, agreeable, gratifying; affording pleasure to the mind or senses.

"Those soft and pleasing features which had won so many hearts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**pleas-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pleasing; -ly*.]

1. In a pleasing manner; so as to please or gratify; pleasantly.

"To be as pleasantly and delightfully affected with him, as we do perceive, or are affected with any good in this world."—*Scott: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 15.

2. With approval.

"The texts of the New Testament that seem to look pleasingly upon pre-existence."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xi.

**pleas-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pleasing; -ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasing; pleasantness.

"His [Pym] speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and pleasingness."—*Wood: Athens Ocean*, vol. II.

**pleas-ū-ra-ble**, \*pleas-ū-ra-ble (*s* as *zh*), *a.* [Eng. *pleasur(e); -able*.]

† 1. Affording pleasure; pleasant, pleasing.

"Far from these pleasurable shades remove."  
*Pomfret: Love Triumphant over Reason*.

\*2. Seeking pleasure or pleasures.

"A person of his pleasurable turn and active spirit."  
*Richardson: Clarissa*, I. 74.

\*3. Sportive, jocular; full of pleasantry. (*Ben Jonson*.)

\*pleas-ū-ra-ble-nēss (*cas* as *ēzh*), *s.* [Eng. *pleasurable; -ness*.] The quality or state of being pleasurable; pleasantness.

"Could he but discern or spy the whole sweetness and pleasurable of it secretly let out."—*Hammond: Works*, IV. 533.

**pleas-ū-ra-blŷ** (*s* as *zh*), *adv.* [Eng. *pleasurab(ly); -ly*.] In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure or gratification; pleasantly.

"Wee to those, that live securely and pleasaŷly in Zion."—*Isaiah: Hard Texts*; *Amos* VI. 1.

**pleas-ūre** (*s* as *zh*), \*pleas-ūre, *s.* [Fr. *plaisir* = pleasure, from O. Fr. *plaisir* = to please (q.v.).]

1. The pleasing or gratification of the mind or senses; agreeable or pleasant sensations or emotions; the agreeable emotions or sensations produced by the enjoyment or expectation of something good, pleasant, or gratifying; enjoyment, gratification.

"For pleasure in general is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty; and so must be conversant, both about the faculties of the body and the soul respectively, as being the result of the faculties belonging to both."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. I.

2. Sensual or sexual gratification or enjoyment; indulgence of the appetites.

3. That which pleases or gratifies; a source of gratification; that which excites pleasant sensations or emotions.

"Hope here to taste  
Of pleasure, but all pleasure to destroy."  
*Milton: P. L.*, IX. 477.

4. A favour, a gratification. (*Acts* xxiv. 27.)

5. That which the will dictates or prefers; will, choice, wish, desire. (*Isaiah* xlii. 10.)

6. Arbitrary will or choice; as, He can go or come at pleasure.

¶ To take pleasure in: To have pleasure or enjoyment in; to approve or favour.

"The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear him."  
*Psalms* cxlvii. 11.

pleasure-boat, *s.* A boat used for pleasure excursions on the water.

pleasure-ground, *s.* Ground or grounds laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to pleasure or recreation.

¶ By 11 & 12 Vict., c. 63, § 74, pleasure-grounds may be provided by local boards. [RECREATION-GROUND.]

pleasure-house, *s.* A house, generally in the country, to which one retires for recreation or enjoyment.

"They to the watch-tower did repair,  
Commendous pleasure-house!"  
*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

\*pleasure-lady, *s.* A prostitute (*Nabbes: The Bride*, 1640, sig. E.)

pleasure-party, *s.* A party met together for pleasure or diversion.

pleasure-skiff, *s.* A pleasure-boat. (*Wordsworth: Star-Gazers*.)

pleasure-train, *s.* An excursion train.

pleasure-trip, *s.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasure-van, *s.* A covered or open van for conveying pleasure-parties.

\*pleas-ūre (*s* as *zh*), *v.t.* [PLEASE, *s.*] To give or afford pleasure to; to please, to gratify. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, IV. 14.)

\*pleas-ūre-fūl (*s* as *zh*), *a.* [Eng. *pleasure; -ful*(*l*).] Pleasant, agreeable, pleasing.

"This country . . . hath been repated a very comendious and pleasurable country."—*Abbott: Description of the World*.

**bol**, **boy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = **f**  
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

\***pleas'-ure-less** (eas as *ězh*), *a.* [Eng. *pleasure*; -less.] Devoid of pleasure.

"That pleasureless yielding to small solicitations."  
—G. Eliot: *Middlemarch*, ch. lxxix.

\***pleas'-ur-ēr** (as as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *pleasure*(*e*); -er.] A pleasure seeker.

"We mean the Sunday pleasers."  
—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*; *London Recreations*.

\***pleas'-ur-ist** (eas as *ězh*), *s.* [Eng. *pleas-ur*(*e*); -ist.] A pleasure seeker.

"Let intellectual contents exceed the delights  
wherein mere pleasters place their paradise."  
—Browne: *Christian Morality*.

**pleat**, *v. t. & s.* [PLAIT, *v. & s.*]

\***pleate**, *v. t.* [PLETE (2), *v.*] To plead.

"It is Christ's only office to receive all com-  
plaints, and to pleate them, and to judge them."  
—Bale: *Image*, pt. 1.

\***plēb**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *plebeian* (q.v.).] One of the common people; *a* plebeian; one of low rank.

"The titled middlecompe whom the father prefers  
before a deserving plēb."  
—*Lat. y Telegraph*.

**plēbe**, *s.* [Lat. *plebs*, genit. *plebis*.]

\*1. The common people, the mob.

2. A member of the lowest class at the West  
Point Military Academy, or the Annapolis  
Naval Academy. (*Collog.*)

**plē-bē'-ian**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *plébien*, from Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, gen. *plebis* = the people.]

*A.* As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs.

2. Of or pertaining to the common people;  
common, vulgar, low.

"The clergy were regarded as, on the whole, a  
*plebeian* class."  
—*Miscellany*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. lli.

3. Belonging to the lower ranks.

"*Plebeian* angel militant."  
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 412.

*B.* As substantive:

1. One of the plebs or common people of  
Rome, as opposed to the patricians.

"Yet of those base *plebeians* we have known  
Some, who, by charming eloquence, have grown  
Great senators." *Stepney*: *Imit. of Juvenal*, sat. 8.

2. One of the lower orders or ranks of men;  
one of the common people.

"The *plebeians* [have] a monopoly of all the means  
of acquiring wealth."  
—*Burke*: *Letter to Sir Hercules*  
*Langbaine*.

\* Niebuhr was of opinion that the Roman  
population consisted originally of patricians  
and their clients, and that a free plebs arose  
gradually, its organization being due to the  
elder Tarquin and Servius Tullius. In B.C. 494  
the plebeians, smarting under the severe law  
of debt, seceded to the Mons Sacer, three miles  
from Rome, but were persuaded to return.  
They obtained, however, the institution of  
the Tribuneship, to which two of their num-  
ber were appointed year by year. In B.C. 445  
a law of Canuleius removed the prohibition of  
marriage between patricians and plebeians.  
The Licinian rogations, carried after a nine  
years' controversy (B.C. 375-366), threw open  
the consulate, to which Lucius Sextus, a  
plebeian, was soon afterwards elected. The  
plebeians were admitted to the censorship  
B.C. 351, and to the priesthood B.C. 300.

\***plē-bē'-lan-çe**, *s.* [PLEBEIAN.]

1. The quality or state of being plebeian;  
low birth or rank.

"Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt  
nobility and plebeiance."  
—*Learned Summary on Du*  
*Bartas*. (Pref.)

2. The common people collectively; the  
plebeians.

†**plē-bē'-lan-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *plebeian*; -ism.]

The quality or state of being plebeian; low  
birth or rank; vulgar habits or manners;  
vulgarity. (*Lytton*: *Godolphin*, ch. xxxvi.)

\***plē-bē'-lan-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *plebeian*; -ize.]  
To render plebeian or common.

\***plē-bē'-i-tŷ**, \***plēb'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *plebi-  
tas*, from *plebs*, genit. *plebis* = the common  
people.] The common or meaner sort of  
people. (*Watson*.)

\***plēb-ic'-ō-lic** *s.* [Lat. *plebica*, from *plebs*,  
genit. *plebis* = the common people, and *oilō* =  
to cultivate, to worship.] One who courts the  
favour of the common people; a demagogue.

\***plē-bic'-ū-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *plebicular*, *plebicular*  
= the lower classes; suff. -ar.] Of or belong-  
ing to the lower classes.

\***plēb-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *plebeius* = ple-  
beian, and *facio* = to make.] The act of  
making plebeian, vulgar, or common; the  
act of vulgarizing. (*Coleridge*.)

\***plē-bis'-cī-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *plebis*(*e*);  
-arŷ.] Pertaining or relating to a plebsite.

**plēb-is'-cī-tē**, **plēb'-is-cī-tē**, *s.* [Fr., from  
Lat. *plebscitum* (q.v.).]

1. The same as PLEBISCITUM (q.v.).

2. A general vote of the whole community,  
or a country; a decree or vote obtained by  
universal suffrage.

"A thorough disbeliever in the theory of an appeal  
to a national plebsite."  
—*Standard*, Nov. 7, 1885.

**plēb-is'-cī-tūm**, *s.* [Lat., from *plebs*, genit.  
*plebis* = the common people, and *scitum* = a  
decree.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A law passed by the people  
assembled in the Comitia Tributa. They were  
originally binding on the plebeians alone, but  
their effect was afterwards extended to the  
whole people.

**plēbs**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The plebeians viewed col-  
lectively.

† 2. *Fig.*: The common people.

**plēck**, **plek**, *s.* [A.S. *plæc*.] A place. (*Prov.*)  
"Take where a smother pick of grene is."  
—*MS. Doct-*  
*orian*, 546.

**plēc'-ō-glōs'-sūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) =  
wickerwork, and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

*Ichthy.*: An aberrant genus of freshwater  
Salmonoids, abundant in Japan and Formosa.  
The mandibles terminate in a small knob, and  
are not jointed at the symphysis.

**plēc'-ō-lēp'-i-dōūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleco-*  
*lepis*, genit. *plecolepidis*]; Eng. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to a plecolepis (q.v.).

**plēc'-ō-lēp'-is**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) =  
wickerwork, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

*Bot.*: An involucrum in some Compositae in  
which the bracts are united into a cup.

**plē-cōp'-tēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πλέκω* (*plekō*) =  
to fold, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of Psendoneuroptera, having  
the wings reticulated, the antennae long, and  
the hind wings folded in repose. It contains  
a single family, Perlidae (q.v.).

**plēc'-ō-spēr'-mūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) =  
wickerwork, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Artocarpaceae. The wood  
of *Plecospermum spinosum*, a large, thorny,  
Indian shrub, is used at Darjeeling with *Sym-*  
*plocos racemosa* and turmeric to give a  
yellow dye.

**plē-cōs'-tō-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκος* (*plekos*) =  
wickerwork, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridae, group Steno-  
branchiæ, from tropical America. The males  
of some species have the snout armed with  
bristles.

**plē-cō'-tī**, *s. pl.* [PLECOTUS.]

*Zool.*: A group of Vespertilionidae (q.v.).  
Nostrils margined behind by rudimentary  
nose-leaves, or by grooves on the upper sur-  
face of the muzzle; ears generally very  
large; forehead grooved. Genera: Antro-  
zous, Nyctophilus, Synotus, Plecotus, and  
Otonycteris. (*Dobson*.)

**plē-cō'-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to  
weave, and *ὄς* (*os*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the  
ear.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Vespertilionidae, group  
Plecot (q.v.). There are two species: *Plec-*  
*otus auritus*, extending from Ireland, through  
Europe and North Africa, to the Himalayas,  
and probably distributed through the tem-  
perate parts of Asia; and *P. macrotis*, from  
Vancouver's Island. (*Dobson*.)

\***plēc'-tīle**, *a.* [Lat. *plectilis*, from *plecto* =  
to weave, to plait.] Woven, plaited.

"Crown compacille, suttile, *plectile*."  
—*Browne*:  
*Miscell. Tracts*, ii.

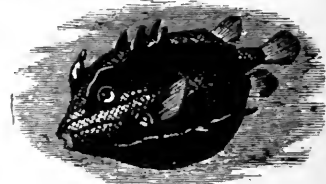
**plēc'-tō-cō-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πλέκτος* (*plektos*)  
= plaited, twisted, and *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Calameæ, with pinnated  
leaves. Climbing canes. The leaves with  
long, whip-like tails, armed below with  
strong, compound spines; the flowers dic-

cious, in axillary flower-spikes; fruit with  
prickly scales. The spiny tails, fixed to sticks,  
are used in Java to capture desperadoes. *Plec-*  
*toomia elongata* is three hundred feet long.

**plēc'-tōg-ŋa-thi**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πλεκτός* (*plek-*  
*tos*) = twisted, and *γνάθος* (*gnathos*) = the jaw.]

1. *Ichthy.*: An order of fishes founded by  
Müller, and by him divided into three families:  
Balistini, Ostraciones, and Gymnodontes.  
As revised by Dr. Günther, the order contains



OSTRACION CORNUTUS.

two families: Sclerodermi and Gymnodontes.  
They are teleostean fishes, with rough scales,  
or with ossifications of the cutis in the form of  
scutes or spines; skin sometimes entirely  
naked. Skeleton incompletely ossified, with  
few vertebrae. Air-bladder without pneu-  
matic duct.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Eocene onward.

**plēc'-tōg-nāth'-ic**, **plēc'-tōg-ŋa-thōūs**,  
*a.* [Mod. Lat. *plectognathi*]; Eng. adj. suff.  
-ic, -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Plectognathi  
(q.v.).

**plēc'-trān'-thī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plec-*  
*tranthus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Bot.*: A family of Mints, tribe Ocimeæ.

**plēc'-trān'-thūs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*o*), and *άνθος*  
(*anthos*) = a blossom, so named because the  
corolla is spurred or gibbous above the base.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Plectranthideæ  
(q.v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; cor-  
olla with an exerted tube, the upper lip  
three or four cleft, the lower entire. Known  
species forty-five, from Southern Asia, Africa,  
and South America. *Plectranthus rugosus*, a  
small shrub growing in the Himalayas, is used  
in India as bedding, and is said to keep off  
fleas. *P. crassifolius* is valued in India as a  
perfume and a spice.

\* **plec-tre**, *s.* [PLECTRUM.]

**plēc'-trōn**, *pref.* [Gr. *πᾶκτρον* (*plēktron*) = a  
plectrum, a cock's spur.]

*Nat. Science*: Used chiefly for a spur, more  
or less like that of a cock.

**plēc'-trō-dūs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*(*o*), and Gr.  
*ὄδους* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

*Paleont.*: A fossil like a fish-jaw, with  
tooth-like processes. From the Upper Lud-  
low rocks.

**plēc'-trō-mān'-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.  
*plectromantis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Anouros Batrachia, with  
a single genus, *Plectromantis* (q.v.).

**plēc'-trō-mān'-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and  
Gr. *μαῖς* (*mantis*) = a kind of locust.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of the family Plectro-  
mantidae, with a single species from the region  
west of the Andes and south of the equator.  
It has neck-glands; the fingers are dilated,  
but not the toes.

**plēc'-trōph'-ŋ-nēs**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and  
Gr. *φάρος* (*pharos*) = manifest.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Emberizidae (in older clas-  
sifications, of Emberizidae), with six species,  
ranging from the Arctic zone to northern  
Europe and northern China, and the east  
side of the Rocky Mountains. The most  
noteworthy species is *Plectrophanes nivalis*,  
the Snow Bunting (q.v.).

**plēc'-trōp'-ō-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *plectro*-, and Gr.  
*πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a lid.]

*Ichthy.*: A marine genus of Percidae, allied to  
Serranus (q.v.), with about thirty species  
from tropical seas.

\* **plēc'-trōp'-tēr-i-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat.  
*plectropter*(*us*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

*Ornith.*: A sub-family of Anatidae, with the  
single genus *Plectropterus* (q.v.).

**ēte**, **fāt**, **fare**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīnē**, **pīt**, **sīrē**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**,  
**or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**plec-trōp-tēr-ūs**, s. [Pref. *plecto-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

**Ornith.**: Spur-winged Goose (q.v.), a genus of Anatidae, with two species from tropical Africa. They have a warty excrescence on the face, and powerful spurs on the wings.

**plec-trūm**

(pl. **plec-tra**), s. [Lat. *plectrum*, from Gr. *πλήκτρον* (*plēktron*), from *πλήσσω* (*plēssō*) = to strike.]



PLECTRA.

a. From a Greek vase in the British Museum; b. From a wall-painting at Pompeii.

**Plectra** are used by performers on the mandolin and zither.

"He tried the chords, and made division meet,  
Preluding with the plectrum."

Shelley: *Hymn of Mercury*, ix.

† **Anat.**: (1) The styloid process of the temporal bone; (2) the uvula; (3) the tongue.

\* **pled**, pret. & pa. par. of v. [PLEAD.]

**pledge**, **pledge**, s. [O. Fr. *plege* (Fr. *pleige*) = a pledge, a surety; a word of doubtful origin.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything given or passed by way of guarantee or security for the performance of some act; thus, a man gives his word or promise as a pledge for the fulfillment of some engagement; a candidate for election to parliament or other office gives pledges or promises to support or oppose certain measures.

3. Anything taken or held as a guarantee or security; a gage.

"It would be easy for Germany to take possession of valuable pledges for the desired satisfaction."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1855.

\* 4. A hostage, a surety.

"Command my eldest son, nay all my sons,  
As pledges of my fealty and love."

Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

5. An invitation to drink a person's health; the drinking of a person's health; a health, a toast. [PLEDGE, v., 5.]

"My heart is thirsty for that noble pledge."  
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

**II. Law**:

1. The transfer of a chattel from a debtor to a creditor as a security of a debt.

2. That which is pledged or pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed, or for the performance of some obligation or engagement; a pawn. Pledges are generally goods and chattels, but anything valuable of a personal nature, as money, negotiable instruments, &c., may be given in pledge. A living pledge (*vadium vivum*) is one which produces an income, interest, or profit by being used, and which is retained by the pledgee until he shall have satisfied his claim out of such income, profit, or interest; a dead pledge (*vadium mortuum*) is a mortgage (q.v.).

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security, for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has then upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledgee performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

\* 3. A surety whom a person was obliged to find in order to prosecute an action.

¶ (1) To give or put in pledge: To pawn, to pledge.

(2) To hold in pledge: To hold as security.

(3) To take the pledge: To bind one's self by a pledge or promise to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

"He had given the old woman to understand that he had taken the pledge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1855.

**pledge**, **pledge**, v.t. [O. Fr. *pleger* (Fr. *pleiger*).] [PLEDGE, s.]

1. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in pawn; to hand over to another as a pledge or security for the repayment of money

borrowed or for the performance of some obligation or engagement.

"An honest factor stole a gem away:  
He pledged it to the knight."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, III. 363.

2. To give or pass as a guarantee or security; to gage, to plight. (*Byron*: *Lara*, ii. 3.)

3. To bind to the performance of some engagement or obligation by giving a pledge or security; to engage solemnly.

"He thereby pledged the Liberal party, so far as its leaders can pledge it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1855.

\* 4. To secure the performance of, by giving a pledge or security.

"Here to pledge my vow I give my hand."

Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, III. 3.

5. To drink a health to; to drink the health of; to invite to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to another.

"His mates  
Him pledge around." Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. III. 31.

¶ The origin of the use of the word in this sense is said to be that in the lawless times of the middle ages the person who called upon or invited another to drink was understood to pledge himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking, and that the drink itself was not poisoned.

\* **pledgē-eē**, s. [Eng. *pledge*(e); -ee.] A person to whom anything is given in pledge.

\* **pledgē-less**, a. [Eng. *pledge*; -less.] Having no pledges.

\* **pledgē-or**, s. [Eng. *pledge*; -or.]

Law: He who pledges; a pledger.

**pledgē-ēr**, s. [Eng. *pledge*(e); -er.]

1. One who pledges or gives anything in pledge.

2. One who pledges another in drink; one who drinks to the health of another.

"If the pledger be inwardly sick, or have some infirmity, whereby too much drink doo enrage his health."—*Gualcino*: *Del. Diet for Drunkards*.

\* **pledgē-ēr-y**, s. [O. Fr. *plegerie*; Low Lat. *pleitaria*.] The act of pledging; a pledging, suretyship.

**pledgē-ēt**, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *pledge*, v. = to secure.]

1. Surg.: A compress of lint flattened between the hands and laid over an ulcer or wound to exclude air, retain dressings, or absorb discharges.

2. Naut.: A string of oakum used in calking.

3. A small plug. (*Prov.*)

**Plei-ād**, s. [PLEIADES.] Any star of the constellation Pleiades (q.v.).

"Like the lost Pleiad seen no more below,"

Byron: *Beppo*, xiv.

**Plei-a-dēs**, **Plei-āds**, s. pl. [Lat. *Pleiades*, from Gr. *Πλειάδες* (*Pleiades*), from *πλέω* (*plēō*) = to sail, as indicating the stars favourable to navigation.]

1. Astron.: A cluster of stars in the shoulder of Taurus, invisible in summer, but high in the sky in winter. Hesiod called them the Seven Virgins. Ordinary eyes can see only six; but very good eyes, on exceedingly fine nights, can see, not merely the seven, but three more, and an observer in 1604 counted in all fourteen, while a powerful telescope will reveal the existence of 625.

2. Script.: The Heb. *כִּימָה* (*kimah*) seems correctly rendered. The R.V. translates: "Canst thou bind the clusters of the Pleiades?"—*Job* xxxviii. 31.

\* **plein**, a. [Fr.] Full, perfect, plain.

**plei-ō-çene**, a. [PLIOCENE.]

**plei-ō-mor-phy**, s. [PLEOMORPHY.]

**plei-ōph-yl-loūs**, a. [Eng. *pleiophyll(y)*; -ous.]

Botany:

1. (*Of nodes*): Having no obvious buds. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. Manifesting pleiophylly.

**plei-ōph-yl-lō**, s. [Gr. *πλειών* (*pleiōn*) = more, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

**Bot.**: The state of having an increase in the number of leaves starting from one point, or an abnormally large number of leaflets in a compound leaf.

**plei-ō-sau-rūs**, a. [PLIOSAURUS.]

**plei-ō-tāx-y**, s. [Gr. *πλειών* (*pleiōn*) = more, and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

**Bot.**: An increase in the whorls of stamens in some polyandrous flowers.

**plei-ō-trā-chē-ō**, s. pl. [Gr. *πλειών* (*pleiōn*) = more, and pl. of Mod. Lat. *trachea* (q.v.).]

**Bot.**: The three, four, five, or more threads which unite to form the ribbon-like structure of the trachea in some plants in which it is dichotomously divided.

**pleis-tō**, pref. [Gr. *πλείστος* (*pleistos*) = most.]

**Geol.**, &c.: The large majority; most.

**pleisto-magnetic-iron**, s. [HEMATITE.]

**pleis-tō-çene**, a. [Pref. *pleisto-*, and Gr. *καινός* (*kaínos*) = recent.]

**Geol.**: A term proposed in 1839 by Lyell as an abbreviation for Newer Pliocene; but Edward Forbes, in adopting it, applied it to the next more modern series of beds, called by Lyell Post-Tertiary. Confusion thus arising, its author withdrew the word (*Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6), but in the *Student's Elements of Geology* he re-adopted it in the sense of Post-Pliocene. He considers it the older of two divisions of the Post-Tertiary or Quaternary period, and as distinguished from the newer or recent one by having all its shells of living forms, while a part, and often a considerable one, of the mammalia are of living species. Under it are placed the Reindeer period and the Pleistocene age generally, the Brick-earth, the Fluvialite Loam or Loess, the High Plateaux Gravel or Loess, the Cavern and the Glacial Trilobite deposits. The climate was colder than now, the summers hot and short, the winters long and severe. Fossil mammals, *Elephas primigenius*, *E. antiquus*, *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, the genus *Machairodus*, *Hyaena spelæus*, *Ursus spelæus*, *Cervus megaceros*, *Bison priscus*, &c.

\* **plē-nal**, a. [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

"This was the time when heav'n's whole host to fair  
And plenial view of him advanced were."  
Beaumont: *Psyche*, p. 154.

**plē-nar-i-lō**, **plē-nar-i-lie**, **plen-er-ly**, adv. [Eng. *plenary*; -ly.] In a plenary manner; fully, completely.

"To assuage them plenarily from all their sins."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 1, 075.

\* **plē-nar-i-nēs**, s. [Eng. *plenary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plenary; fulness, completeness.

\* **plē-n-ar-t-y**, s. [PLENARY.]

**Eccles.**: The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; opposed to vacancy.

"As, therefore, when the clerk was once instituted (except in the case of the king, where he must be inducted), the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such plenarity, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seized of the advowson."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

**plē-nar-y**, **plē-nar-ic**, a. & s. [Low Lat. *plenarius* = entire, from Lat. *plenus* = full; Fr. *plenier*, fem. *pleniére*; O. Sp. *plenero*; Ital. *plenario*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Full, complete, entire, absolute.

"Entrust to their chief that plenary authority without which war cannot be well conducted."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

\* 2. Full; consisting of all the parts or members.

"The meeting was plenary, that is, composed of the members of all the sections and subsections."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 12, 1855.

**II. Law**: A term applied to an ordinary suit through all its gradations and formal steps; opposed to summary. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are three: (1) Suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (2) suits relating to seats or sittings in churches; and (3) suits for tithes.

**B. As substantive**:

**Law**: Decisive procedure.

"Institution without induction does not make a plenary against the king."—*Agilto*: *Parergon*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **çhis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**çian**, -**çtian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**şion** = **şhūn**. -**çtion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**çious**, -**tious**, -**şious** = **şhūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bçl**, **dçl**.

**plenary-indulgence, s.**

*Roman Theol.*: An indulgence remitting the whole of the temporal punishment due to sin.

**plenary-inspiration, s.** [INSPIRATION, s., II. 2.]

\* **plène, v.t.** [PLAIN, v.] To complain of.

"*Thal grove and plene thair stoumache.*"—*MS. Cantab.*, I. V. 48, fo. 84.

\* **plene-re, a.** [Fr. *plénier, plénier.*] [PLENARY.] Full, complete.

"*Cond of love all the craft and art plene.*"  
*Chaucer: Legend of Good Women: Hippolyte.*

\* **plé-ni-corn, a.** [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *cornu* = a horn.]

*Zool.*: A term applied to ruminants having solid horns, as the deer.

\* **plé-ni-lù-nar, s.** \* **plé-ni-lù-nar-ý, a.** [Lat. *plenus* = full, and Eng. *lunar, lunar.*] Of or pertaining to the full moon.

"If we add the two Egyptian days, in every month, the Interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more."—*Brown.*

\* **plé-ni-lù-ne, s.** [Lat. *plenilunium*, from *plenus* = full, and *luna* = the moon.] A full moon.

"Whose glory, like a lasting plenilune,  
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane."

*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

\* **plén-i-pò, s.** [An abbrev. of plenipotentiary (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary.

"All passed well, and the plenipos returned."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, I. 153.

\* **plé-nip-ò-ténce, s.** \* **plé-nip-ò-tén-çý, s.** [Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potentia* = power, potency (q.v.).] Fullness, completeness, or absoluteness of power.

"The plenitude of a free nation."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 6.

\* **plé-nip-ò-tént, a.** [Lat. *plenipotens*, from *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful, potent (q.v.).] Invested with full and absolute power or authority. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 403.)

**plé-ni-pò-tén-ti-a rý (ti as shí), a. & s.** [Fr. *plenipotent*, from Lat. *plenus* = full, and *potens* = powerful.] [PLENIPOTENT.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Invested with full and absolute powers.

"The peace concluded by the plenipotentiary ministers at Münster."—*Hoadley: Letters*, bk. II, let. 43.

2. Containing or conferring full and absolute powers: as, a plenipotentiary license.

**B. As subst.:** One who is invested with full and absolute powers to transact any business; specif., an ambassador or envoy accredited to a foreign court, with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. Plenipotentiaries are not in all cases accredited to any particular court. Meetings of plenipotentiaries for negotiating treaties, settling terms of peace, &c., are usually held in some neutral town, so that their deliberations may be free from influence or pressure on the part of any particular power.

**plén-ish, v.t.** [Lat. *plenus* = full.] [REPLENISH, PLANISH.]

1. To replenish; to fill again.

2. To furnish; to fill or store with furniture, stock, &c. (*Scotch.*)

**plén-ish-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [PLENISH.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** Furniture, stock. (*Scotch.*)

"We had gone plenishing o' our ain."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

**plenishing-nail, s.**

*Carp.*: A large flooring-nail.

\* **plé-níst, s.** [Lat. *plenus* = full; Eng. suff. -ist.] One who holds that all space is full of matter. (*Doyle: Works*, I. 75.)

**plén-i-tù-de, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *plenitudo* = fullness, from *plenus* = full; Sp. *plenitud*; Ital. *plenitudine*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The state or condition of being full; fullness; the opposite to vacuity.

"If there were everywhere an absolute plenitude and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous."—*Boyle: Boyle's Lectures*.

2. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora.

"Repletion from plenitude is cured by spare diet."—*Arbuthnot*.

**3. Fullness, completeness, absoluteness.**

"Which imports more plenitude of power!"

*Young: Night Thoughts*.

**4. Fullness, height, completeness.**

"The plenitude of William's fame

Can no accumulated stores receive."

*Prior: Carmen Seculare* (an. 1700).

**II. Her.**: Fullness; the moon in her full is termed the moon in her plenitude.

\* **plén-i-tù-dí-nàr-i-an, s.** [Lat. *plenitudo*, genit. *plenitudinis*; Eng. suff. -arian.] A plenist.

\* **plén-i-tù-dín-a-rý, a.** [PLENITUDE-ARIAN.] Having plenitude; full, complete.

**plén-té-ous, \* plen-te-us, \* plen-te-vous, \* plen-ti-vous, \* plen-ty-vous, a.** [O. Fr. *plentivose*, from *plentif* = plenteous.] [PLENTY.]

1. Existing or being in plenty; copious, plentiful, abundant; sufficient for every purpose; ample. (*Matthew* ix. 27.)

2. Yielding plenty or abundance; fruitful, productive, prolific. (*Genesis* xli. 34.)

3. Having plenty or abundance; rich, abounding. (*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 11.)

**plén-té-ous-ly, \* plen-te-ous-lye, adv.** [Eng. *plenteous*; -ly.] In a plenteous manner or degree; plentifully, copiously, abundantly, amply.

"That heavenly grace so plenteously display'd."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 60.

\* **plén-té-ous-néss, \* plen-te-vous-néss, s.** [Eng. *plenteous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being plenteous; abundance, plenty. (*Spenser: Daphnida*.)

2. Fertility, plenty. (*Genesis* xli. 53.)

\* **plen-teth, s.** [PLENTY.]

**plén-tí-fúl, \* plén-tí-fúll, a.** [Eng. *plenty*; -full.]

1. Existing or being in plenty or abundance; plenteous, abundant, copious, ample.

"Would money be more plentiful!"—*Hume: Essays*, pt. II, ess. 4.

2. Yielding abundance or plenty; fruitful, prolific.

"Some place is plentiful of wood and vines."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 153.

3. Lush.

"He that is plentiful in expenses, will hardly be preserved from decay."—*Bacon: Essays*.

**plén-tí-fúl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *plentiful*; -ly.] In a plentiful manner or degree; in plenty; plenteously, copiously, abundantly.

"A dish plentifully stored with all variety of fruit and grains."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

**plén-tí-fúl-néss, s.** [Eng. *plentiful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being plentiful; plenty, plenteousness, abundance, fertility.

"He hath received it of his plentifulness."—*Latimer: Sermon before Convocation*, fo. 2.

\* **plén-tí-fý, v.t.** [Eng. *plenty*; -fy.] To make plenteous; to enrich.

"God his own with blessings plentifulles."

*Sylvester: The Convocation*, 1, 145.

**plén-tý, \* plen-te, \* plen-tee, \* plen-teth, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *plente, plentet*, from Lat. *plenitudo*, accus. of *plenitas* = fullness; *plenus* = full.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Abundance, copiousness; an ample or sufficient supply or quantity; a sufficiency.

"In the centre of Canterbury most plenty of fish ys."

*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 6.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; fruitfulness. (*Cowper: Exposition*, 733.)

**B. As adj.:** In plenty, in abundance; plentiful, abundant. (*Colloquial*.)

"If roses were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, II. 4.

\* **plé-núm, s.** [Lat., neut. sing. of *plenus* = full.]

*Anc. Physics*: That state in which every part of space was supposed to be full of matter. Opposed to vacuum (q.v.).

**plé-ò-chrò-ic, a.** [PLEOCHROISM.] Pertaining to, or having the property of, pleochroism.

**plé-òch-rò-ism, s.** [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = colour.]

*Crystall.*: The variation of colour in some crystals when viewed by transmitted light, or in different directions.

**plé-òch-rò-mát-ic, a.** [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q.v.).

**plé-ò-chrò-ma-tism, s.** [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρωματισμός* (*chrōmatismos*) = a colouring.] The same as PLEOCHROISM (q.v.).

**plé-òch-rò-ous, a.** [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *χρῶς* (*chrōs*) = colour.] The same as PLEOCHROIC (q.v.).

**plé-ò-morph-ism, s.** [Gr. *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more, and *μορφή* (*morphē*) = a shape, a form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q.v.).

**plé-ò-mor-phous, a.** [PLEOMORPHISM.] Having the quality or nature of pleomorphism.

**plé-ò-nasm, \* ple-o-nasme, s.** [Lat. *pleonasmus*, from Gr. *πλεονασμός* (*pleonasmus*) = abundance, *pleonasm*; *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazō*) = to abound; *πλεον* (*pleon*) = more; Fr. *pleonasme*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *pleonismo*.] Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use in speaking or writing of more words than are necessary to express an idea.

"It is a pleonasm, a figure usual in scripture, by a multiplicity of expressions, to signify some one notable thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

\* **plé-ò-nást, s.** [PLEONASM.] One who is given to pleonasm or tautology.

"He, the mellifluous pleonast, had done oiling his paradox."—*C. Reade: Hard Cash*, ch. xxv.

**plé-ò-naste, s.** [Fr., from Gr. *πλεοναστος* (*pleonastos*) = abundant, from *πλεονάζω* (*pleonazō*) = to abound.]

*Min.*: A brown to black variety of Spinel (q.v.), in which proto- or sesquioxide of iron partly replaces magnesia and alumina respectively. Dana makes it a synonym of Ceylonite (q.v.).

**plé-ò-nás-tic, plé-ò-nás-tic-al, a.** [Gr. *πλεοναστικός* (*pleonastikos*); Fr. *pleonastique*.] Pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

"The particle *de* is pleonastical in Acts xi. 17."

*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, I. 144.

**plé-ò-nás-tic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pleonastical*; -ly.] In a pleonastic manner; with pleonasm; redundantly.

"The noblest classics use this particle pleonastically."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics*, I. 142.

**plé-rò-ma, s.** [Gr. *πλήρωμα* (*plērōma*) = that which fills, complement.]

1. *Gnosticism*: The boundless space through which God, viewed as the purest light, is diffused.

2. *Script.*: Fullness (cf. 1 Cor. x. 26; Gal. iv. 4; Eph. i. 23); espec., the plenitude of the Divine perfections (Col. ii. 9).

**plé-rò-mê, s.** [PLEROMA.]

*Bot.*: An intermediate tissue enclosed by the peribion (q.v.), and breaking up into the procambium and the fundamental tissue. (*Thomé*.)

\* **plé-ròph-òr-ý, s.** [Gr. *πληροφορία* (*plērophoria*), from *πλήρης* (*plērēs*) = full, and *φέρω* (*phērō*) = to bear.] Full confidence, faith, or persuasion.

"There is a two-fold assurance, the prophesy of faith, and an assurance that I have true faith."—*Chauncy: Neonomianism Unmasked* (1693), 157.

\* **ples-ance, s.** [PLEASANCE.]

\* **plése, v.t.** [PLEASE.]

\* **plësh, s.** [PLASH.] A pool, a puddle, a bog. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 36.)

**plé-sí, pref.** [PLESIO-.]

**plé-sí-arc-ò-tù-mys, s.** [Pref. *plest*, and Mod. Lat. *arctomys* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: An extinct genus of Scutidæ, from the European Miocene, probably intermediate between the Marmots and the Squirrels.

\* **ples-inge, a.** [PLEASING.]

**plé-sí-ò-, plé-sí-, pref.** [Gr. *πλησιός* (*plēsios*) = near, close to.]

*Nat. Science*: Resembling, having affinities with.

**plé-sí-ò-krò-tùs, s.** [Pref. *plesio*, and Lat. *cetus*; Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster, a whale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cetacea. Three known British species from the Newer Pliocene.

**fâte, fât, fâro, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûn-te, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.**



**plē-si-ō-mēr-ŷx**, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. *μῆρυξ (merux)* = a fish that was supposed to ruminate.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Artiodactyla, from the phosphate of liue deposits of France, probably of Upper Eocene age.

**plē-si-ō-morph-ism**, *s.* [Pref. *plesio-*, and Gr. *μορφή (morphē)* = form.]

**Crystall.**: A term applied to crystallized substances, the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

**plē-si-ō-morph-ous**, *a.* [PLESIOMORPHISM.] Closely resembling or nearly alike in form.

**plē-si-ō-pi-na**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleiopis*(s); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Ichthy.**: A group of Nandidæ (q.v.). They are small marine fishes, with pseudobranchiae and only four ventral rays. The group contains two genera, Plesiops and Trachinops.

**plē-si-ōps**, *s.* [Pref. *ple-*, and Gr. *ὤψ (ōps)* = the eye, the face.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Plesiopina, from the coral-reefs of the Indo-Pacific.

**plē-si-ō-saur**, *s.* [PLESIOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus Plesiosaurus. (Owen: *Palaeont.*, p. 252.)

**plē-si-ō-sau-rī-a**, *s. pl.* [PLESIOSAURUS.]

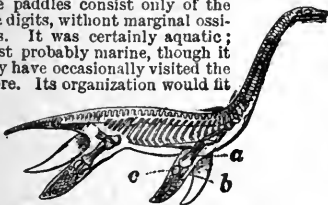
**Palaeont.**: A group or order of fossil reptilia, of which Plesiosaurus (q.v.) is the type. The order is represented in European Triassic beds by Nothosaurus, Simosaurus, Placodus, and Pistosaurus; and in the North American Chalk by Chinoliasaurus, Elasmosaurus, Oligosinus, Piratosaurus, and Polycotylus—all closely allied to the type-genus.

"The remarkable extinct marine reptiles included in the group of the *Plesiosaurus* (or *Sauropterygia*, as they are sometimes called) existed during the whole of the Mesozoic period, that is, from Triassic into Cretaceous times, when they appear to have died out."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 220.

**plē-si-ō-sau-rōid**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *plesiosaur*(us); Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the genus Plesiosaurus (q.v.). (Owen: *Palaeont.*, p. 249.)

**plē-si-ō-sau-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ple-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος (sauros)* = a lizard.]

**Palaeont.**: The typical group of the order Plesiosauroidea (q.v.). The skin was naked, the head comparatively small, neck disproportionately long, and the tail short. Teeth conical and pointed, with longitudinal striations, each sunk in an independent socket. The paddles consist only of the five digits, without marginal ossicles. It was certainly aquatic; most probably marine, though it may have occasionally visited the shore. Its organization would fit



PLESIOSAURUS DOLICHODEIRUS.  
a. Humerus; b. Ulna; c. Radius.

it for swimming on or near the surface, and the length and flexibility of its neck would be eminently serviceable in capturing its prey. Plesiosaurus is only known with certainty to have existed from the time of the Lower Lias to the Chalk; and it is especially characteristic of the Lias. More than fifty species, sometimes placed in several sub-genera, have been described from different localities in Britain, some of which are represented by remarkably perfect specimens, others by fragments only. Wide geographical range, species having been named from Secondary strata of Europe, India, Australia, and North and South America.

**plē-si-ō-sor-ēs**, *s.* [Pref. *ple-*, and Lat. *sorex* (q.v.).]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Soricidae, from the Miocene of Europe.

**plē-si-ō-teu-this**, *s.* [Pref. *ple-*, and Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Teuthidae (q.v.). Pen slender, with a central ridge and two side ridges; point arrow-shaped. Two species, from the Solenhofen Slates. (Woodward.) Nicholson thinks it is referable to the Belemnitidae.

**plēss-ite**, *s.* [After Franz Pless; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

**Min.**: A name suggested by Dana for a variety of Gersdorffite (q.v.), in which the proportions of arsenic, nickel, and sulphur corresponded with the formula, 2NiS + NiAs<sub>2</sub>. Hardness, 4. Found at Schladming, Styria, and Siegen, Prussia.

**plēs-ti-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz is of opinion that the name should be *pleistodon*, from Gr. *πλεῖστος (pleistos)* = very many, and *ὄδον (odon)*, genit. *ὀδόντος (odontos)* = a tooth.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Scinellidae, with eighteen species, from China and Japan, Africa, and America (as far north as Pennsylvania and Nebraska). The palate is toothed, which adds weight to Agassiz' opinion. [See etym.]

**\* plete (1)**, *v.t.* [PLAINT, v.]

**\* plete (2)**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *plet* = a plea, from Lat. *placitum*.] [PLEA.] To plead.

"About estates for to plete,  
And bring on you advocacies new!"  
Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseide*, ii.

**plēth-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *πλεθω* (*plēthō*) = to be, or become full; -suff. *-odon*.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Salamandridæ, or the typical genus of Plethodontidae, with five species, ranging from Massachusetts to Louisiana and Vancouver's Island to California.

**plēth-ō-dōn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plethodon*, genit. *plethodontis*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Salamandrinae, often merged in Salamandridæ.

**plēth-ō-r-a**, **\* pleth-or-le**, **\* plēth-ō-r-ŷ**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλεθω* (*plēthō*) = to be full, from *πλεθος (plēthos)* = a throng, a crowd, from the same root as *πληρης (plērēs)* = full; Lat. *plenus*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: An overfulness mentally, intellectually, or otherwise; superabundance: as, a *plethora* of wit.

2. **Pathol.**: In the Greek and Roman medical writers the word was used for what they deemed redundancy of blood: now it means that condition of the body in which the quantity and nutritive qualities of the blood exceed the normal standard. It imparts a florid complexion, a tendency to hæmorrhage, the sense of fatigue, and somnolence. Often produced by too nutritive food, by excessive use of malt liquors, &c.

"When it [appetite] is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome plethora, then he resolves to be a good man."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 5.

**plēth-ō-rēt-ic**, **plēth-ō-rēt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *plethoric*(a); -etic, -etical.] The same as PLETHORIC (q.v.).

**plē-thōr-ic**, **\* plē-thōr-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *πλεθωρικός (plēthōrīkos)*, from *πλεθω* (*plēthō*) = fullness; Fr. *plethorique*.] Having a full habit of body; characterized by plethora or superabundance; superabundant.

"And late the nation found with fruitless skill  
Its former strength was but plethoric ill."  
Goldsmith: *The Traveller*.

**plē-thōr-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *plethorically*; -ly.] In a plethoric manner.

**\* plēth-ō-r-ŷ**, *s.* [PLETHORA.]

**plēth-rōn**, **plēth-rūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πλεθρον (plēthron)*.]

**Greek Antiq.**: In ancient Greece, a measure of length, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of the stadium. As a square measure, 10,000 Greek square feet; also used to translate the Roman jugerum, though this was about 28,000 square feet.

**plench**, **plough**, *s.* [PLOW, *s.*] A plough. (Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.)

**plough-paide**, **plough-pettle**, *s.* A plough-staff. (Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxxv.)

**pleūr**, *pref.* [PLEURO-]

**pleūr-ra** (pl. **pleūr-ræ**), *s.* [Gr. = a rib, a side.]

1. **Anat. (Pl.)**: Serous membranes forming two shut sacs, each possessed of a visceral and a parietal portion. The former (*pleura pulmonalis*) covers the lungs, and the latter (*pleura costalis*) the ribs, the intercostal spaces, &c.

2. **Compar. Anat.**: The term is used of the air-breathing vertebrates in the same sense as 1. In the sing. it is applied to the odontophore (q.v.) of the Mollusca.

**pleūr-ra-cān-thūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα (akantha)* = a thorn.]

**Palaeont.**: A fish-spine; probably that of a Ray. From the Carboniferous.

**pleūr-rāl**, *a.* [Eng. *pleur(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the pleura: as, *pleural hæmorrhage*.

**pleūr-rāl-gī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *ἀλγία (algē)* = to suffer pain.]

**Pathol.**: Pain of the side; pleurodynia.

**pleūr-ra-pōph-ŷ-sis** (pl. **pleūr-a-pōph-ŷ-sēs**), *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Eng. *apophysis*.]

**Compar. Anat.**: The projecting process on each side of a vertebra. The ribs are of the nature of pleuropophyses. (Owen.)

**pleūr-rēn-chŷ-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*, and Gr. *ἐγχυμα (engchuma)* = infusion.]

**Bot.**: Meyer's name for the tube-like cells producing Woody Tissue (q.v.). There are two kinds of pleurechyma—the ordinary or typical, and the glandular.

**pleūr-rī-cō-spōr-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pleur-*; Gr. *εἶκος (eikos)* = probable, and *σπόρα (spora)* = a seed.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Pleuricosporæ. The only known species is from California.

**pleūr-rī-cō-spōr-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuricospora*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Monotropaceæ. (A. Gray.)

**pleūr-rī-sŷ** (1), **\* pleur-rī-sie** (1), *s.* [Fr. *pleurésie*, from Lat. *pleuritis*, from Gr. *πλευρις (pleuritis)*=pleurisy, from *πλευρά (pleura)* = a rib, the pleura.]

**Pathol.**: Inflammation of the pleura, going on to exudation, fluid effusion, absorption, and adhesion. A stitch in the side is complained of, the breathing becomes hurried and shallow, and, as the sero-fibrinous deposit becomes greater, intense dyspnoea sets in, with a short, dry, hacking cough. Pleura occasionally forms in severe cases, leading to dangerous complications, for which aspiration may be required. Old adhesions also add to the danger, as well as lung consolidations. Mechanical fixing of the structures affected is an important element in the successful treatment of pleurisy, strapping with adhesive plaster, opium to relieve pain, &c., blisters, diuretics, hot vapour baths, and good nourishment are also useful means, with quinine and cod liver oil in the convalescent stages, to promote recovery.

**pleurisy-root**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Asclepias tuberosa*. [ASCLEPIAS.]

**\* pleūr-rī-sŷ** (2), **\* pleur-rī-sie** (2), *s.* [PLURISY.]

**pleūr-rīt-ic**, **pleūr-rīt-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *pleuriticus*, from Gr. *πλευριτικός (pleuritikos)* = suffering from pleurisy (q.v.); Fr. *pleurétique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pleuritico*.]

1. Suffering from pleurisy.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of pleurisy.

**pleūr-rīt-tis**, *s.* [Gr.] The same as PLEURISY (1).

**pleūr-rō**, *pref.* [Gr. *πλευρόν, πλευρά (pleuron, pleura)* = a rib, a side.] Pertaining or relating to the side or ribs.

**pleuro-peritoneal cavity**, *s.*

**Anat.**: The visceral cavity, the space formed by the separation of the lateral parts in the human frame.

**pleūr-rō-brāch-ī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Lat. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium* = an arm.]

**Zool.**: A synonym of Cydippe (q.v.).

**pleūr-rō-brān-chi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurobranch*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Tectibranchiate Gastropoda; shell limpet-like or concealed; mantle or shell covering back of the animal; gill lateral, between mantle-margin and foot; food vegetable; stomach complicated. S. P. Woodward enumerates seven genera.

**pleūr-rō-brān-chūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of the family Pleurobranchidae (q.v.). The shell is internal,

large, oblong, flexible, and slightly convex, lamellar, with a posterior sub-spiral nucleus. The mouth of the animal is armed with horny jaws. Twenty-two species, widely distributed.

**pleu-rô-car-pi**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

*Bot.*: A division of Bryaceae. The theca springs from the axil of a leaf. Genera, Hypnum, Fontinalis, &c.

**pleu-rô-car-pou-s**, *a.* [PLEUROCARPI.] Of or belonging to the Pleurocarpi (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-clâse**, *a.* [Gr. *πλευρόν* (*pleuron*) = the side, and *κλάσις* (*klasis*) = a breaking.]

*Min.*: The same as WAGNERITE (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-dê-lêg**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *δελός* (*delos*) = visible, conspicuous.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Salamandridae, with one species, *Pleurodeles waltii*, from Spain, Portugal, and Morocco. The ribs are short, and produce horny projections on the skin. The body is ashy-gray, marked with long transverse stripes and dots.

**pleu-rô-dis-coûs**, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *discus*.]

*Bot.*: Growing on the sides of the stem.

**†pleu-rô-dônt**, *a. & s.* [PLEURODONTES.]

*A. As adjective:*

*Comp. Anat.*: Having one side of the fang of the teeth anchylosed with the inside of the socket.

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of Wagler's Pleurodotes (q.v.).

**†pleu-rô-dônt-ês**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleur*, and Gr. *δόντις* (*odontis*), genit. *δοντός* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

*Zool.*: Wagler's name for the American Iguanias, in which the dentition is pleurodont (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-dyn-i-â**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *δύνη* (*dynē*) = pain.]

*Pathol.*: Chronic rheumatism of the walls of the chest. It often commences suddenly, is nearly always confined to the muscular and fibrous textures of the left side, is attended with a sharp pain, but is much less formidable than pleurisy. It is very common among those exposed to cold and wet. A good medicine is a mixture of ammonia, tincture of aconite, and bark.

**pleu-rôg-yn-ôus**, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

*Bot.*: Originating under the ovary but developing laterally.

**pleu-rô-gy-rate**, **pleu-rô-gy-râ-toûs**, *a.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *gyrate*, *gyratus*.]

*Bot.* (of some ferns): Having a ring around the sides of the stipe-case.

**pleu-rô-lêp-i-dê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepis* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idê*.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Pycnodontoides (q.v.), with two genera, *Pleurolepis* and *Homoeolepis*, from the Liass.

**pleu-rô-lêp-id-â-l**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurolepidus* (a); Eng. suff. *-al*.] Belonging to or characteristic of the *Pleurolepidæ*; specif., applied to the decussating lines formed by the scales of the Pycnodontoides (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-lêp-is**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.] [PLEUROLEPIDÆ.]

**pleu-rô-mô-nâ-i-dê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronema*, genit. *pleuronematis* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idê*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with two genera, *Pleuronema* and *Merotricha*. Free-swimming animalcules, naked or filiculate; flagellum single, lateral or ventral; no distinct oval aperture.

**pleu-rô-môn-âs**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Lat. *âs*, *monas* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the Pleuronemidae. There is a single species, *Pleuronema jaculans*, found in stale water and infusions.

**pleu-rôn**, *s.* [PLEURO.]

*Comp. Anat.*: The lateral extension of the shell in Crustacea.

**pleu-rô-nêc-têg**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *νηκτής* (*niktēs*) = a swimmer.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Pleuronectidae (q.v.), characteristic of the littoral fauna of the north temperate zone. Cleft of mouth narrow; dentition more fully developed on blind than on coloured side; dorsal commencing above the eye; scales minute or absent; eyes generally on right side. Twenty-three species are known. *Pleuronectes platessa* is the Plaice; *P. flesus*, the Flounder; *P. limanda*, the Common Dab; *P. microcephalus*, the Smeadab; and *P. cynoglossus*, the Craig-fluke. *P. glacialis* is from the arctic coasts of North America, and *P. americanus* represents the Plaice in the Western Hemisphere.

**pleu-rô-nêc-ti-dê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronect(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idê*.]

*1. Ichthy.*: Flat-fishes; the only family of the Pleuronectoides (q.v.). The body is strongly compressed, high, and flat; air-bladder absent; dorsal and anal abnormally long, without division. The larvæ are symmetrical, with an eye on each side the head, and they swim vertically like other fishes. The adult fish live on the bottom, and swim horizontally with an undulatory motion. The under, or "blind," side is colourless, and both eyes are on the coloured or upper side, though it has not been satisfactorily ascertained how this transference is effected. They are carnivorous, and are universally distributed, are most numerous towards the equator, though the largest are found in the temperate zones. Some enter fresh water freely, and others have been acclimated in lakes and rivers.

*2. Palæont.*: [RHOMBUS.]

**pleu-rô-nêc-tôid**, *a. & s.* [PLEURONECTOIDEI.]

*A. As adj.*: Belonging to the Pleuronectoides. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 358.)

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of the division Pleuronectoides.

**pleu-rô-nêc-tô-i-dê-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronectes*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

*Ichthy.*: A division of Anacanthini, containing a single family, Pleuronectidae (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-nê-mâ**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *νήμα* (*nēma*) = thread, yarn.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the Pleuronemidae. There are three freshwater species and one marine.

**pleu-rô-nê-mi-dê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idê*.]

*Zool.*: A family of holothirous Ciliata, free-swimming animalcules, ciliate throughout; oval aperture supplemented by an extensible and retractile hood-shaped velum. Genera: *Pleuronema*, *Cyclidium*, *Uronema*, and *Beonidium*.

**pleu-rô-pêr-ip-neu-mô-ni-â**, **pleu-rô-pêr-ip-neu-môn-y**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *peripneumonia*, &c.] The same as PLEURIPNEUMONIA (q.v.).

**pleu-rôph-ô-lis**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *φοῖς* (*phōis*) = a horny scale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sauridae (q.v.), with one species from the Upper Jurassic and five from the Purbeck beds.

**pleu-rô-pneû-mô-ni-â** (*pn as n*), **pleu-rôp-neu-môn-y**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Eng. *pneumonia*, &c.]

*Path.*: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the former constituting the chief disease.

**pleu-rôp-têr-â**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *πτέρων* (*ptērōn*) = a wing.]

*Zool.*: An old division of Mammals, now placed in Insectivora. It contained only the Galeopithecidae (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-rhî-zal**, *a.* [PLEURORHIZÆ.]

*B. t.* (Of cotyledons): Lying flat upon one another, and their radicle upon the line which separates them, thus O =. This arrangement occurs in the Cruciferae.

**pleu-rô-rhîz-ê-s** (*z as dz*), *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhizō*) = a root.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Cruciferae, having pleurothizal cotyledons (PLEURORHIZAL). Families: Arabide, Alysside, Tetrapiumide, Selenide, Thlaspidæ, Cremolobide, Anastaticide, Euclidide, and Cakilide.

**pleu-rô-rhîz-chûs**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *ρύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

*Palæont.*: A synonym of *Conocardium* (q.v.).

**pleu-rô-sig-mâ**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *σῖγμα* (*sigma*) = the Greek letter (σ) sigma.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Diatoms, tribe Cymbellæ, called also *Gyropus*. The pustules are single and free, the valves navicular. Salt or brackish water. Used as a test object for the microscope.

**pleu-rô-stêr-nôn**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *στέρον* (*stērōn*) = the breast.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Chelonians, described by Owen, from the Purbeck.

**†pleu-rô-stic-ti-câ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *στικτός* (*stiktos*) = pricked, punctured.]

*Entom.*: A legion of Scarabæide. Spiracles partly in the connecting membrane, and partly in the ventral arcs of the segments. Four sub-families: Melolonthinæ, Rutelinæ, Dynastinæ, and Cetoniinæ.

**pleu-rô-thâl-lî-dê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pleurothallis* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idê*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Malacæ.

**pleu-rô-thâl-lis**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *θάλλω* (*thallō*) = to bloom. Named from the one-sided distribution of the flowers.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family *Pleurothallidæ* (q.v.). It contains nearly three hundred species, all from tropical America.

**pleu-rô-thôt-ô-nôs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλευρόθετος* (*pleurothētos*) = from the side, and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = stretching; *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

*Pathol.*: Tetanus in the muscles when these are affected laterally, so that the body is bent sideways. Called also *Tetanus lateralis*.

**pleu-rô-tê-mâ**, *s.* [Pref. *pleuro*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Conidæ. Shell fusiform, spine elevated, canal long and straight, outer lip with a deep slit near the suture, operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Recent species 430, world-wide; fossil 378, from the Chalk onward.

**pleu-rôt-ô-mâr-i-â**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pleuronema* (a); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ariū*.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Haliotidæ. Shell solid, few whorls, aperture subquadrate, with a deep slit in the outer margin. Recent species two, one from deep water in the West Indies. Fossil 400, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America, Europe, and Australia.

**plev-in**, *s.* [O. Fr. *plevine*, from Low Lat. *plevina*.]

*Law*: A warrant or assurance. [REFLEVIN.]

**plêx-ê-ô-blas-tûs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πλέξις* (*plexis*) = a weaving, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout.]

*Bot.*: An embryo whose cotyledons are not developed in the form of true leaves, though they rise above the earth and become green.]

**\*plêx-i-form**, *a.* [Fr. *plexiforme*, from Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of network; complicated. (De Quincey.)

**plêx-îm-ê-têr**, **plêx-ôm-ê-têr**, *s.* [Gr. *πλῆξις* (*plexis*) = percussion, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

*Med.*: A plate employed in auscultation; it is placed in contact with the body, usually on the chest or abdomen, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion.

**\*plêx-ure**, *s.* [Lat. *plexus* = a fold, a plait, from *plecto* = to weave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is interwoven.

"Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear."

Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, III.

**plêx-ûs**, *s.* [Lat. = a fold, a plait.]

*Anat.*: A network of vessels, fibres, or nerves.

**\*pley**, *v. & s.* [PLAY.]

**pleyt**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: A kind of river-craft.

**pli-â-bil-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *pliable* -ity.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability.

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father**: wô, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

**plī-a-ble, \*ply-a-ble, a.** [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLV, v.]

**I. Literally:**

1. Easily bent; yielding easily to force or pressure without breaking; flexible, pliant.  
"As the hammer makes all metals pliable to his beak."—*Fabryan: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cxviii.  
2. Nimble, active, supple, limber.  
"The more pliable and nimble their fingers are."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

**II. Fig.:** Flexible of disposition; easily persuaded; yielding readily to influence or arguments; pliant.  
"The heart . . . when smitten of God seems soft and pliable."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

**plī-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *pliable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility, pliancy. (Lit. & fig.)  
"This charitable and holy pliability."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Devils Quenched*, Dec. 3, tempt. 5.

**plī-a-blī, adv.** [Eng. *pliable*; -ly.] In a pliable manner; flexibly, pliantly.  
"Temperatures had learn'd pliantly to tack about."—*Wood: Athens Oxon.*, vol. ii., 6. *Morley*.

**plī-a-ny, s.** [Eng. *pliant*; -ny.] The quality or state of being pliable; pliability, flexibility. (Lit. & fig.)  
"A want of a species of pliancy of mind."—*Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty*.

**plī-ant, \*plī-aunt, a & s.** [Fr. *pliant*, from *pr. par. of plier* = to fold, to plait.] [PLV, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Literally:**

1. Yielding to force or pressure without breaking; easily bent; flexible, pliable. (Thomson: *Spring*, 318.)  
2. Capable of being easily moulded or formed to any shape; plastic: as, *pliant wax*.  
3. Nimble, active, supple, limber.  
"A well organized and very pliant hand."—*Beddoes: Math. Evidence*. (Note.)

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Yielding readily to influence, argument, or persuasion; easily moved for good or ill; pliable in disposition.  
\* 2. Fit, convenient. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 3.)

**B. As subst.:** A French folding seat or chair.

**plī-ant-lī, adv.** [Eng. *pliant*; -ly.] In a pliant manner; plially, yieldingly, flexibly.

**plī-ant-ness, s.** [Eng. *pliant*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pliant; pliancy, pliability, flexibility.  
"Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, pliancy, or softness."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**plī-ca- (pl. plī-cæ), s.** [Low Lat. = a fold.]

1. *And.*: A fold of a membrane: as, the *plica semilunaris* of the eyelid.  
2. *Botany*:  
(1) *Sing.*: Undue development of small twigs so as to constitute large branches, like excrescences on some birches, hornbeams, &c.  
(2) *Pl.*: The lamellæ of certain fungi.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Iguanidæ from tropical America, having the sides with two folds.

**plica-polonica, s.**

*Path.*: Polish Ringworm; a disease characterized at first by tenderness and inflammation of the scalp, after which the hairs become swollen, their follicles secreting a large quantity of viscid reddish-coloured fluid, which glues them into tufts or masses. Finally, two fungous, *Trichophyton tonsurans* and *T. sporuloides* appear, and there is a disgusting odour. The disease is probably caused chiefly by dirt. It is endemic in Poland, Russia, and Tartary. Called also *Trichinosis plica*.

**plī-cā-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Lat. *plicatus* = folded; *plico* = to fold.]

*Entom.*: A family of Moths, group Tortricina. The anterior wings are rather broad, with a fold in the males on the costa towards the base. Larva sluggish, feeding between united leaves, or in the stems and seeds of plants.

**plī-car, plī-cāt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *plicatus*, *pa. par. of plico* = to fold.] [PLV, v.]

*Bot.*: Plaited; folded like a fan. Used specially of venation, as that of the beech, the birch, &c.

**plī-cate-lī, adv.** [Eng. *pliate*; -ly.] In a pliate or folded manner.

**\*plī-ca-tile, a.** [Lat. *plicatilis*, from *plicatus*, *pa. par. of plico* = to fold, to plait.] Capable of being folded or interwoven.  
"Mention of the plicatilis fibres or subtle threads of which the brain consists."—*Moré: Antidote against Atheism*, ch. x. (App.)

**\*plī-cā-tion, s.** [Lat. *plicatus*, *pa. par. of plico* = to fold, to plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A folding, a fold, a plait.  
"The folds, as other plications have done, opened of themselves."—*Richardson: Clarius*, vi. 245.  
2. *Geol.*: The folding of strata. This may be produced by lateral compression or by the subsidence of portions of the beds.

**plī-ca-tive, a.** [As if from a Lat. *\*plicativus*, from *plicatus*.] [PLICATE.]

*Bot.*: The same as **PLICATE** (q.v.).

**plī-cāt-ū-lā, s.** [Dimin. from Lat. *plicatus* = plaited.]

*Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of Ostreidæ. Shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is smooth and plaited; cartilage internal; hinge teeth, two in each valve. Known species, recent, nine, from tropical America, India, Australia, &c.; fossil forty, from the Trias onward.

**\*plī-ca-ture, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *plicatura*.] A fold, a double, a plication.

"For no man can unfold  
The many plicatures so closely prest."  
—*Moré: Song of the Soul*, bk. I, s. 18.

**plī-cī-dēn-tine, s.** [Lat. *plicatus* = folded, and Eng. *dentine*.]

*Anat.*: A modification of dentine, in which it appears folded upon a series of vertical plates, radiating from the axis of the pulp, and with the exterior of the tooth fluted. (Brande.)

**\*plī-cī-pēn-nēs, s. pl.** [Lat. *plicatus* = folded, and *penna* = a feather, a wing.]

*Entom.*: Latreille's name for a section of Neuroptera containing the Phryganidæ or Caddis-flies.

**\*plie, v.t. & i.** [PLV, v.]

**\*plie, s.** [PLV, s.]

**plī-ē, a.** [Fr. *plié*, *pa. par. of plier* = to fold, to ply (q.v.).]

*Her.*: The same as **CLOSE**, a., II. 1.

**plī-ēr, plī-ēr, s.** [Eng. *ply*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who plies.  
2. *Corp. (Pl.)*: A small pair of pincers with long jaws, adapted to handle small articles, such as the parts of a watch. Also specially adapted for bending and shaping wire.

**plies, s. pl.** [PLV, s.]

**\*plī-form, a.** [Eng. *ply*, and *form*.] In the form of a ply or doubling.

**plight** (gh silent) (1), **\*plīht-en, \*plighte, \*plyt, v.t.** [A.S. *plīhtan* = to imperil, to pledge, from *plīht* = risk, danger, plight (q.v.); Ger. *verpflichten*; Dut. *verplichten*; Dan. *forpligte*; Sw. *bepligta*.]

1. To pledge; to give as a pledge, guarantee, or security. (It is only applied to immaterial things, as in the example; never to property or goods.)  
"We plight our faith to one King, and call one God to attest our promise."—*Maccusday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To promise, to engage, to betroth.  
"Before its setting hour, divide  
The bridegroom from the plighted bride."  
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, li. 21.

**\*plīht** (gh silent) (2), **\*plīts, v.t.** [A variant of *plait* or *pleat* (q.v.).] To fold, to weave, to braid, to plait.

"Now, good uest, ho it neener so lite  
Yeue me the labour it to now and plīts."  
—*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseide*, li.

**\*plīht** (gh silent), a. [**PLIGHT** (2), v.] Folded, plaited, woven. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 7.)

**plīht** (gh silent) (1), **\*plīte** (1), s. [A.S. *plīht* = risk, danger, from *plīon* = to risk, to imperil; O. Fris. *plīht* = peril, risk; A.S. *plīto* = danger; O. Dut. *plīht* = duty, debt; Ger. *pflicht*, from O. H. Ger. *plegan* = to promise or engage to do.] [**PLIGHT** (1), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Danger, harm, hurt. (*Harleok*, i, 370.)

\* 2. That which is plighted or pledged; a pledge, guarantee, or assurance given; a security.

"And he a solemn sacred plight  
Died to St. Bryde of Douglas make."  
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 22.

3. Condition, state, predicament; generally used of a dangerous, risky, or uncomfortable state. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 335.)

**II. Law:** (See extract.)

"Plight skinneth an estate with the habit and quality of the land if it extends to a rent charge, or to a possibility of dower."—*Coke upon Littleton*.

**\*plīht** (gh silent), (2), **\*plīte** (2), s. [**PLIGHT** (2), v.] A fold, a double, a plait.

"Purged upon with many a folded plight."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, li. iii. 28.

**plīht-ēr** (gh silent), s. [Eng. **PLIGHT** (1), v.; -er.] One who plights or pledges.

"Plighter of high hearts."  
—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, lii. 2.

**plīm, v.i.** [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to *plump* (q.v.).] To swell up, as wood with moisture.

"A sponge does not *plīm*: it is not apparently larger when full of water than previously, and it is still limp."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1853, p. 620.

**plīn-ī-an, s.** [After the celebrated naturalist, Pliny; suff. -an (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Arsenopyrite (q.v.), according to Rose; but Breithaupt states that it is monoclinic in crystallization. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 6.272 to 6.292; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white; streak, black. Composition: same as ARSENOPIRITE (q.v.).

**plīnth, \*plīnth, s.** [Lat. *plinthus*, from Gr. *πλίνθος* (*plinthos*) = a brick, a tile, a plinth; Fr. *plinthe*; Ital. & Sp. *plinto*.]

*Arch.*: A square member forming the lower division of the base of a column, &c.; also the plain projecting face at the bottom of a wall,



immediately above the ground. In Gothic architecture the plinth is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either played or finished with a hollow moulding, or are covered by the base mouldings. The square footing below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. In Grecian architecture plinths do not appear to have been employed, the bases of the columns resting upon the upper step of the building.

**plīnth-ite, s.** [Gr. *πλίνθος* (*plinthos*) = a tile; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A clay occurring in Co. Antrim; colour, brick-red. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina and sesquioxide of iron.

**plī-ō, pref.** [**PLIOCENE**.] Belonging to the Pliocene Age.

**plī-ō-cēne, plei-ō-cēne, a.** [Gr. *πλειόν* (*pleiōn*) = more, and *καινός* (*kainos*) = recent.]

*Geol.*: The epithet applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the most modern of the three periods into which he divided the Tertiary. Its distinguishing character is that the larger part of the fossil shells are of recent species. Lyell divides it into the Older and the Newer Pliocene. In the Older, the extinct species of shells form a large minority of the whole; in the Newer, the shells are almost all of living species. Deshayes and Lyell considered that the Older Pliocene had 35 per cent. and the Newer 90 to 95 per cent. of the shells of recent species. Etheridge makes the number 40 to 60 per cent. for the Older and 80 for the Newer Pliocene. Lyell's divisions (in reverse order) of the Pliocene are these:

OLDER PLIOCENE—*British*: Red Crag of Suffolk; White, or Coralline Crag of Suffolk. *French*: Dieppe and Autrey Crags; Sub-Arcenne Marls and Sands, and Pliocene of North America. Deposit at Pikermi, near Athens; strata at the Sivak Hills. *Newer Pliocene—British*: Forest-bed of Norfolk Clay; Norwich Crags; *Foreign*: Eastern base of Mt. Etna; Sicilian strata; Lucanian strata of Upper Val d'Arno; German and French Pliocene.

Etheridge places also under the Older Pliocene the Aralo-Caspian brackish-water formations, and under the Newer the Chillesford and Bridlington beds. There is a rich Pliocene flora in Italy. Mr. Gaulin and the Marquis Strozzi enumerate pine, oak, evergreen oak, plum,

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, choris, çhin, beñç; go, ãem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ĩng. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn. -ñion, -şion = žũn. -cious, -tious. -sious = şũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.**

plane, elder, fig, laurel, maple, walnut, birch, buckthorn, &c. The Pliocene strata of the United States contain numerous fossils of an interesting character, most of them the immediate predecessors of the existing animals of America and Eurasia. At Pikermi, in Greece, a remarkable group of Pliocene fossils has been examined, and the same is the case at the Siwalik Hills, in India. The Newer Pliocene was contemporaneous with part of the Glacial Period (q.v.).

**plio-hip pūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

**Palaont.**: A genus of Equidae, from the Pliocene of America. It is closely allied to *Equus*, and consists of animals about the size of an ass, with the lateral toes not externally developed, but with some differences of dentition.

**plio-ōi-phūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a crest.]

**Palaont.**: A genus of Tapiridae, with one species, *Platiphos ruficeps*, from the London Clay.

"According to M. Gaudry, the ancestors of all the swine are the *Hyacotherium* and *Platophos*."—*Wallace Geog. Ind. Anim.*, II, 216.

**plio-pi-thō-cūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

**Palaont.**: A genus of Catarrhine Monkeys, from the Miocene of Europe. It appears to have affinities with the living *Semnopithecus* and the Anthropoid Apes.

**plio-sau-rūs**, s. [Pref. *plio-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

**Palaont.**: A genus of Plesiosauria (q.v.), allied to the type-genus in their fin-like paddles, but having an enormous head, supported upon a short neck. The teeth are large, simple, and conical. Six species from the Middle, and one from the Upper Oolite.

**plis-kie**, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. A mischievous trick.  
"I can have no reason to play an ill *pliskie* 't'ye in the day of your distress."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.
2. A plight, a condition, a predicament.

**\*plite**, v.t. [PLIGHT, v.]

**\*plite**, s. [PLIGHT, s.]

**plitt**, s. [Russ.]. An instrument of torture used in Russia, resembling the knout.

**plōc**, s. [Fr.]. A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

**plō-cā-mi-ūm**, s. [Gr. *πλοκαμιά* (*plokamie*) = a lock of hair.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Ceramiales, sub-order Diesserie (*Inde*) of rose-spired Algae, order Rhizolymnaceae (*Berkley*). It has pinnate fronds with pectinate teeth, the spine-bearing threads in tufts, radiating from a basal placenta. *Plodium concinnum* is very common on the British coasts.

**plō-cār-i-a**, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πλοκή* (*plōkē*) = a plaiting.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Ceramiales, order Sphaerococcales. *Plodia tenax*, *P. candida*, and *P. compressa* are used for food. *P.* (or *Gracilaria*) *helminthochorton* is the Corsican Moss (q.v.).

**plō-cō**, s. [Gr. complication, from *πλέκω* (*plēkō*) = to weave, to plait.]

**Rhet.**: A figure by which a word is separated or repeated, by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality: as, *this wife is a wife* indeed.

**plō-cō-i-dā**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *plodcus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idus.]

**Ornith.**: Weaver-birds, Weaver-fishes (q.v.); a family of Passeriformes, specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where four-fifths of the species are found; the remainder being divided between the Oriental and Australian regions. Wallace puts the genera at fifty-nine, and the species at 252.

**\*plō-cō-i-nō**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *plodcus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inus.]

**Ornith.**: A sub-family of Fringillidae, nearly coextensive with Ploceidae (q.v.).

**plō-cō-pūs-sēr**, s. [Mod. Lat. *plodcus*], and Lat. *passer*.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Ploceidae, with four species, from East and South Africa.

**plō-gō-ūs**, s. [Gr. *πλοκή* (*plōkē*) = anything woven; *πλέκω* (*plēkō*) = to weave.]

**Ornith.**: Palm-bird; the typical genus of the family Ploceidae (q.v.), with six species, from West and East Africa and the Oriental region, excluding the Philippines. Bill lengthened, as long as the head; nostrils almost naked; wings moderate; tail short; even; feet large and thick; toes robust; claws strong, thick, and fully curved.

**plōd**, s. [Ir. *plod*, *plodan* = a pool, a puddle; *plodach* = a puddle; *plodaim* = to float; Gael. *plod* = a clod, a pool; *plodan* = a small pool.]

1. A pool, a puddle.

"In a foul *plodde* in the strete aiththe me hym along."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 536.

2. A green sod. (Scott.)

**plōd**, v.t. & t. [PLOT, s.]. The primitive sense is to tramp through mire and wet, and, hence, to proceed painfully and laboriously.]

#### A. Intransitive:

- I. Lit.: To travel or proceed painfully, slowly, and laboriously.  
"Patience is a tired mare, yet she will *plod*."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II, 1.

#### II. Figuratively:

1. To toil, to drudge.

"I have laid by my majesty,  
And *plodded* like a man for working days."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, I, 2.

2. To study dully, but with steady, persevering diligence.

"*Plodding* school-men they are far too low."—*Drayton: Edward IV.*, to Mrs. Shore.

**B. Trans.**: To travel along or pursue painfully, slowly, and laboriously.

"*Plod* your way  
O'er steps of broken thrones and temples."—*Byron: Child Harold*, IV, 78.

**plod-shoes**, s. pl. Thick shoes, fit for plodding through mud, wet, &c.

"I ha'n't a pair of *plod-shoes*."—*Vanbrugh: Esop*, v.

**plōd-dēr**, s. [Eng. *plod*, v.; -er.] One who plods; a dull, heavy, laborious, and persevering person.

"Small have continual *plodders* ever won,  
Save base authority from others' books."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, I, 1.

**plōd'-dīng**, pr. par. or a. [PLOT, v.]

1. Working, labouring, or studying, with slow but patient diligence; dull, but persevering in work or study.

2. Characterized by laborious and persevering work.

"It is a thorough, *plodding*, comprehensive, able survey of the branch of art of which it treats."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, LVII, 254 (1872).

**plōd'-dīng-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *plodding*; -ly.] In a plodding manner; with painful and slow labour.

"*Ploddingly* and painfully, and often in a stifling atmosphere."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1873, p. 688.

**plōmb-gūmm**, s. [Fr. *plomb* = lead, and *gomme* = gum.]

**Min.**: The same as PLUMBOGUMMITE (q.v.).

**plōm'-bi-ēr-in**, s. [From Plombières, a town near mineral springs in the Vosges.]

**Chem.**: A nitrogenous matter found in the conduits of certain mineral springs in France. It is gelatinous, colorless, and destitute of taste and smell. Insoluble in ether, alcohol, and acids, and is believed to consist, for the most part, of conserve and osillatoria.

**plōm'-bi-ēr-ite**, s. [After Plombières, where found; suff. -ite (M.).]

**Min.**: A mineral occurring in a gelatinous condition in the brickwork of a Roman aqueduct. Hardens in the air, and becomes snow-white and opaque. An analysis yielded: silica, 40.6; alumina, 1.3; lime, 34.1; water, 23.2 = 99.2, corresponding to the formula,  $\text{CaSiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**plōngō**, \***plōn'-geō** (g as zh), s. [Fr. *plonger*.]

**Fort.**: The declivity of the superior slope of the parapet.

**\*plongo**, v.t. [PLUNGE, v.]

**plook**, s. [PLUCK.] A pimple.

**plook'-y**, a. [Eng. *plook*; -y.] Covered with plooks or pimples.

"His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun."—*Gail: Provost*, ch. xxxii.

**plōp**, s. [From the sound.] A sound as of a body falling into water; a plump.

**plōp**, v.t. [PLOT, s.] To fall or plump, as into water.

**plōt** (1), s. [An abbreviation of *complot* (q.v.). Cf. *fence* for defence, *sport* for disport, &c.]

1. A plan, scheme, or stratagem, especially a mischievous or treacherous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue.

"Here's the *plot* on't."—*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, I, 1.

2. A share or participation in a scheme or conspiracy.

3. The story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents, which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

"In the construction of *plot*, for example, in fictitious literature, we should aim at so arranging the incidents that we shall not be able to determine of any one of them whether it depends from any one other or upholds it. In this sense, of course, perfection of *plot* is rarely or practically unattainable, but only because it is a finite intelligence that constructs."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (ed. 1864), II, 197.

4. Contrivance; ability to plot; deep reach of thought.

"A man of much *plot*."—*Denham*.

5. A scheme, a plan; a method of procedure.

"The law of England never was properly applied upon the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could inordinate and steal themselves under the same by their bumble carriage."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

**\*plot-proof**, a. Proof or secure against plots; not to be hurt by plots. (*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, II, 3.)

**plōt** (2), **plat**, \***plott**, \***plotte**, s. [A.S. *plot* = a patch of ground. It is the same word as *pleck* or *plek* = a place (A.S. *plac*); *pleck* is itself a variant of *platch*, the older form of *patch* (q.v.).]

1. A plot or small piece of ground.

"A cottage on a *plot* of rising ground."—*Wordsworth: Michael*.

2. A spot, a mark, a stain.

"Many fowle *plottes*."—*P. Plowman*, A, xiii, 318.

3. A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., surveyed and delineated on paper.

4. A plan.

"Th' eternal *Plot*, th' Idea fore-conceiv'd."—*Spenser: The Colman*, 22.

**plōt** (1), v.t. & i. [PLOT (1), s.]

**A. Trans.**: To plan, to scheme, to devise, to contrive secretly.

"This expedition was by York and Talbot  
Too rashly *plotted*."—*Shakespeare: I Hen. VII.*, IV, 4.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To form schemes or plots against another, or against a state, government, or authority; to conspire.

"The earl's gratitude would not have been very shining, had he *plotted* to dethrone a princess who had delivered him from a prison."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. vi.

2. To scheme, to plan; to devise a means.

"For she had *plotted* to destroy them there."—*Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

**plōt** (2), v.t. [PLOT (2), s.] To make a plot or plan of; to lay down on paper after a survey. [PLOTING.]

"*Plotted* on the scale of eight inches to the nautical mile."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**plōt** (3), v.t. [Cf. Gael. *plodach* = parboiling.] To scald; to steep in very hot water; to make scalding hot.

**\*plōtch**, s. [Prob. a variant of *blotch* (q.v.).] A blotch, a blemish.

"It was to be abhorred and loathed of all men for the foule *plotches* of the leproy."—*Edw. I. Leka v.*

**\*plō-tēr-ēs**, s. pl. [Pl. of Gr. *πλωτήρ* (*plōtēr*) = a sailor.]

**Entom.**: A sub-tribe of Land Bugs, (Geocorae), with a boat-like body and very long legs. They run about on the surface of the water, always at some little distance from the last joint of the tarsi. Now often made a family, type Gerris (q.v.). By them the transition is made from the Land to the Water-bugs.

**\*plōt'-fūl**, a. [Eng. *plot* (1), s., and *full*.] Full of plots.

**plō-tin'-i-an**, a. [Eng., &c. *Plotin(us)*; -ian.] Belonging to or connected with the doctrines of the Plotinists (q.v.).

"Crenzer condenses his summary of the *Plotinian* doctrine into three theses."—*McClintock & Strong: Encyc. Bib. Lit.*, VIII, 298.

**Plō-tin'-ist**, s. [See def.]

*Philosophy*, &c. (Pl.): The followers of

**fāto**, **fāt**, **fāro**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hōr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.



**Plotinus** (A.D. 204-74), the most noted teacher of Newer Platonism, which he taught at Rome for the last thirty years of his life. He considered the human soul an emanation from the Deity, to whom, after a virtuous life on earth, it was reunited; souls unfitted for such union were to pass through other purificatory existences, either once more as men, or as animals or plants.

**plō-tō-sī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plotos(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Ichthy.**: A group of Siluridae (q.v.), with four genera: *Plotosus* (q.v.), *Copidoglanis*, and *Cnidoglanis*, from Australia; and *Chaca*, from the West Indies.

**plō-tō-sūs**, *s.* [PLOTUS.]

**Ichthy.**: The typical genus of the group *Plotosina*. A short dorsal fin in front, with a pungent spine; a second long dorsal coalesces with the caudal anal. Barbels eight or ten; cleft of mouth transverse; ventrals many-rayed, head depressed; body elongate. Three species known, from the brackish waters of the Indian Ocean: they enter the sea freely. *Plotosus anguillaris* is a common Indian fish.

**plōt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plot* (1), v.; -er.] One who plots or schemes; a contriver, a conspirator, a schemer.

"Why, aunt, would you have thought Mr. Sad a plotter?"—*Killgrew: Faron's Wedding*, v. 2.

**plōt-tēr**, **plout-er**, *v.i.* [A frequent, from *plōd* (q.v.).] To plod, to wade, to tramp.

"Miss's pony . . . has plotted through, right o'er into 't meadow."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

**plōt-tīe**, *s.* [PLOT (3), v.] A sort of mulled wine. (*Scotch*.)

**plōt-tīng**, *pr. par. & s.* [PLOT (2), v.]

**A.** As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** As *substantive*:

**Sure.**: The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite or like instrument, or a chain.

**plotting-scale**, *s.*

**Sure.**: A mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, usually of box-wood, sometimes of brass, ivory, or silver, either a foot or a foot and a half long, and about an inch and a half broad. It consists of two scales of unequal lengths at right angles to each other. The longer scale contains a slit, or dovetail groove, nearly its whole length, in which slides a button carrying the cross scale.

**plō-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πλωτός* (*plōtōs*) = sailing, floating; *πλωω* (*plōō*) = to sail.]

**Ornith.**: Darter, Snake-neck; a genus of Pelecanidae, with four species, from the tropical and southern temperate parts of both hemispheres. Bill quite straight, longer than head, terminating in a very sharp point; face and throat naked; nostrils linear; feet short and robust; tail very long, the feathers stiff and elastic.

**plough** (*gh* silent), \***plōh**, \***plou**, \***plouh**, **plōw**, \***plowe**, \***ploughe**, *s.* [Icel. *plōgr* = a plough; cog. with Sw. *plog*; Dan. *plov*; O. Fries. *ploch*; Ger. *pflug*; O. H. Ger. *pfūre*; Lith. *plūgas*; Russ. *plūge*. *Plōh* occurs in A.S. in the sense of plough-land, but the true A.S. word for plough is *sūlh*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Plough-land, arable land.

"No plot ne *plōh*."—*A.E. Leechdoms*, III. 296.

(3) Ploughed land; land in cultivation with the plough.

"The dusty *ploughs* on the hill caused hounds to look to their hunsment to carry on the business for them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(4) A hide or carucate of land.

"Johan myn eldste sone shall have *plowes* fyve."—*Coke's Tale of Gamelyn*.

\***2. Fig.**: Tillage, cultivation, agriculture, husbandry.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Agric.**: An implement for making a furrow in land, the object being to stir the soil, make a bed for seed, cover seed, hill up earth to crops, lay out lines for planting trees or shrubs, and for other purposes, according

to construction. It may be drawn either by animal or by steam power. Ploughs drawn by animal power, i.e. by horses or oxen, are divided into swing-ploughs and wheel-ploughs, the former being without wheels. The wheel-plough has a forward carriage to regulate the depth of furrow, one wheel running on the land and the other in the furrow. Besides these there are also ploughs for special purposes: as, subsoil ploughs, draining-ploughs, &c. A balance-plough is one in which two sets of plough bodies and coulters are attached to an iron frame, moving on a fulcrum, one set at either extremity, and pointing different ways. By this arrangement the balance-plough can be used without turning. Balance-ploughs are used in steam ploughing. (*GASO-Plough*.)

\***For other varieties**, as *double-furrow-plough*, *double-mouldboard-plough*, *ice-plough*, *turnwest-plough*, and *steam-plough*, see under the several heads.

**2. Bookbind.**: An implement for cutting and smoothing the edges of books. It consists of two cheeks connected together by two guides and a screw passing through both cheeks. In one of the cheeks is fixed a cutting-blade. It is worked by hand with a backward and forward motion.

**3. Weav.**: An instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian.

**4. Wood-work**: A grooving-plane in which the adjustable fence is secured to two transverse stems which pass through the stock of the plane, and are secured by wedges or screws. It is fitted with eight irons of various sizes, and is used in making grooves in door-stiles to receive the panel, and for similar purposes.

\***The Plough**:

**Astron.**: Charles's Wain; the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear.

\***To put one's hand to the plough**: To begin or set about a task or undertaking. (*Fig.*) The allusion is to Luke ix. 62.

\***plough-aims**, *s.* A penny formerly paid by every ploughland to the church.

**plough-beam**, *s.* That portion of the frame to which the standard is attached and to whose forward end the draft is applied.

\***plough-bote**, *s.* Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry.

"A right of cutting and carrying away wood for house-bote, *plough-bote*, &c."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III. ch. 8.

**plough-clevis**, *s.* The stirrup-shaped piece on the nose of a plough-beam, having three loops, in either of which the open ring of the double-tree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired.

**plough-gang**, **plough-gate**, *s.* As much land as can be cultivated by one plough in the year. It has been variously estimated, from thirteen acres (*Scotch*). As now regulated by various statutes for the conversion of statute labour, it is held to mean fifty acres (*Scotch*) or £70 of rental.

**plough-hale**, *s.* The handle of a plough. (*HALE*, v.)

**plough-head**, *s.* The clevis of a plough.

**plough-iron**, *s.* The coulters of a plough.

"Here is now the smith's note for shoeing, and *plough-iron*."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

**plough-land**, \***plow-land**, *s.*

**1.** Land under the plough or fit for tillage; arable land, ploughed land.

\***2.** As much land as may be ploughed with a single plough in a day.

"*Plowland*, that a plow may tye on a day."—*Prompt. Parce*.

\***3.** As much land as a team of oxen can plough in a year; a hide or carucate of land.

"In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *plough-lands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

\***plough-meat**, \***plow-meat**, *s.* Food made of corn, as distinguished from flesh, eggs, milk, &c.

**plough-mell**, *s.* A small wooden hammer or mallet attached to the plough.

**Plough Monday**, *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the end of the Christmas holidays, on which the ploughmen used to resume their work. On this day they used also

to draw a plough from door to door, and ask for money to buy drink.

"*Plough Monday* next after that the twelfth day is past, bids out with the plough."—*Tusser: Husbandry*.

**plough-paddle**, *s.* [*Plough-staff*.]

**plough-point**, *s.* A detachable share at the extreme front end of the plough-body, forming an apex to the junction of the mould-board, sole, and landside.

**plough-shoe**, *s.* A block of wood fitted under a ploughshare to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

\***plough-silver**, *s.* Money formerly paid by some tenants in lieu of service to plough the lord's land.

**plough-sock**, *s.* A ploughshare. (*Scotch*.)

**plough-staff**, **plough-paddle**, *s.*

**1.** A paddle to clean the coulters and share of a plough from weeds or earth; a pettle.

**2.** A plough-handle.

\***plough-star**, \***plow-star**, *s.* The Bearward, Arcturus (q.v.).

"Thee, *plow-star*, eke *Arcture*."

*Stonhurat: Virgil: Æneid* III. 528.

\***plough-start**, \***plough-stert**, *s.* A plough-handle.

**plough-stuff**, *s.* Curved wood, generally ash, used for ploughs.

\***plough-swain**, \***plow-swain**, *s.* A ploughman.

**plough-tail**, *s.* That part of a plough which the ploughman holds.

**plough-tree**, *s.* A plough-handle.

"I held my *plough-tree* just the same."—*Blackmore: Lorus Doone*, ch. IX. xiv.

**plough-truck**, *s.* A riding attachment to a plough.

\***plough-witchers**, *s. pl.* The name given to the mummers in Huntingdonshire.

"One of the *plough-witchers* often wore a cow's skin."—*Notes & Queries*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 86.

\***plough-witching**, *s.* The performance of the plough-witchers (q.v.).

"The mummers are called *plough-witchers*, and their ceremony *plough-witching*."—*Notes & Queries*, May 19, 1894, p. 851.

**plough-wright**, \***plow-write**, *s.* A mechanic who makes and repairs ploughs, &c.

**plūgh** (*gh* silent) (1), **plōw**, \***plowe**, *v.t. & i.* [*Plough*, *s.*; Dut. *ploeghen*; Ger. *pflügen*; Sw. *pluga*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lit.**: To till or turn up with a plough, in order to sow seed.

**II. Figuratively:**

**1.** To furrow; to cut or run through, as a plough through land.

"And he and his eight hundred

Shall plough the wave no more."

*Conquer: Loss of the Royal George*.

**2.** To form as furrows; to furrow.

"Those furrows which the burning share  
Of sorrow *ploughs* untimely there."

*Byron: Parisina*, xx.

**B. Intransitive:**

**1. Lit.**: To till or turn up the soil with a plough. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 282.)

\***2. Fig.**: To prepare the soil or bed for anything.

"Rebellion, insolence, sedition

We ourselves have *ploughed* & sown."

*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, III. 1.

\***(1) To plough in**: To cover by ploughing;

as, *To plough in wheat.*

(2) *To plough up or out*: To uncover or bring

to the surface by ploughing.

"Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Weiden."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

**plūgh** (*gh* silent) (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt of *pluck* (q.v.).] To reject as a candidate at an examination for a degree; to pluck. (*Univ. slang*.)

"These two promising specimens were not *ploughed*."

—*Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 63.

\***plōugh-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *plough*; -able.] Capable of being ploughed; fit to be ploughed; arable.

**plōugh-bōy** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *plough*, and *boy*.] A boy who follows or drives a team in ploughing; a country boy; hence, an ignorant, coarse boy.

**boil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
-**can**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bcl**, **dcl**.

**plough-ēr** (gh silent), **plōw-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *v.*, -*er*.] One who ploughs land; a cultivator, a ploughman.

"Now I shall tell you who be the ploughers."—*Latter*: *Sermon of the Plow*.

**plough-man** (gh silent), **plōw-man**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *v.*, and *man*.] One who ploughs; one who looks or guides a plough; a farm-labourer who is, or may be, engaged for ploughing.

"No Devonshire ploughman or Cornish miner who had taken arms to defend his wife and children against Toulville."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**ploughman's spikenard**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Isula Conyza*, a pubescent plant, with ovate-lanceolate leaves, and branched corymbs of yellow flowers. Frequent on chalky or clayey soils.

**plough-shāre**, **plōw-shāre**, \***plow-share**, *s.* [Eng. *plough*, *s.*, and *share* = *shar* (q.v.).]

*Agriculture*:

1. The portion of a plough which cuts the slice loose below.

"With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod."—*Longfellow*: *Tracts*, *Acres*.

2. A triangular or heart-shaped blade on a shovel-plough to turn the earth over; and used in tending crops to throw the earth up to the stems of the plants. [*SHOVEL-POUGH*.]

**ploughshare-bone**, *s.*

*Compar. Anat.*: A long, slender bone, shaped like a ploughshare, consisting of two or more of the caudal vertebrae of birds, and used into a single mass. It supports the quill feathers of the tail.

\***plōw-sī ōc' ra-ēy**, *s.* [Gr. *πλούσιος* (*plousios*) = a wealthy person, and *κρατος* (*kratos*) = to rule.]

1. Government by the wealthy classes; plutocracy.

2. People of great wealth and influence.

"Treason against the plutocracy."—*Sidney Smith*: *Essays from Edinburgh Review*, (Vred.)

**plout-er**, *v.i.* [*PLUTTER*, *v.*]

**plout-nēt**, **pout-nēt**, *s.* [Eng. *pout* (2), *s.*, and *net*.] A small, stocking-shaped river net attached to two poles.

**plōw-ēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pluvier* (Fr. *pluvier*) = hit the rain-bird; formed as if from a Lat. *pluvialis*; from *pluvia* = rain; so called because these birds are said to be most seen and caught in a rainy season; Dut. *pluvier*; Ital. *piuvier*.]

1. Literally & Ornithology:

(1) *Sing.*: The common English name of several wading birds; spec., the Golden, Yellow, or Green Plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*. In winter the old male has all the upper parts sooty-black, with large golden-yellow spots on the margin of the backs of the feathers, the sides of the head, neck, and breast with ashy-brown and yellowish spots, the throat and lower parts white, the quills black. The summer plumage of the upper parts deep black, the front and sides of the neck pure white, with great black and yellow spots. Lower parts mostly deep black. Length about ten inches. Common in Europe and visits the United States. Its nest, in a depression of the ground, is made of a few dry fibres and stems of grass; the eggs, which are highly esteemed as delicacies, are four in number, cream yellow or oil-green, with large blotches of amber-brown. America has several species of Plovers, of which the Killdeer Plover is abundant in the west. The Green Plover, or Lapwing, is another common species. [*RING-POVER*, *SQUATABOLA*, *STILT*, *HIMANTOPINCE*.]

(2) *Pl.*: The Charadriidae (q.v.).

\* 2. *Fig.*: A loose woman; a prostitute.

"Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four other gallants at night, and I ha neither plow nor quail for them."—*Ben Jonson*: *Burtholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

**plower's page**, *s.* The Dunlin, so called from being often seen in company with the plover.

**plōw**, *s.* & *v.* [*POUGH*, *s.* & *v.*]

\***plōwk**, \***plowke**, *s.* [*PLUCK*, *s.*]

\***plōwked**, \***plōwk-ký**, \***plow-kyd**, *a.* [Eng. *plow*; -*ed*, -*y*.] Covered or marked with pimples.

"He waxed plowky and brekes out."—*M. Lincoln*, *Med.*, fo. 224.

**plōy**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *employ* (q.v.).] Employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting. (*Scotch*.)

"Two unlucky redcoats were up for black-fishing, or some sileus play."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. lxi.

**ploy-ē** (as *plwā-yē*), *a.* [O. Fr., *ja*, par. of *ployer* = to bend, to ply (q.v.).]

*Iter.*: Bowed and bent.

**plū-chō-a**, *s.* [Named after Pluche, a French abbey.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Placheineae.

**plū-chē-ī-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pluche*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ine*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Asteroidae.

**plūck**, \***plocke**, \***plunko**, *v.t.* [A.S. *plucian*; cogn. with Dut. *plukken*; Icel. *plukka*, *plukka*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plocka*; Ger. *plucken*.]

1. To gather, to pick, to cull.

"And waste the solitary day  
In plucking from you for the reel."—*Scott*: *Marmion*, (Introd.)

2. To pull with force; to tug, to twitch.

"As they pass by, pluck Casca by the sleeve."—*Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

3. To pull off with force; to tear off, as clothes.

"Pluck away his crop with his feathers."—*Lewis*, l. 16.

4. To strip of feathers.

"Since I pluckt geese . . . I knew not what 't was to be beaten."—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

\* 5. To take away, to remove.

"To pluck all fears out of you."—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

\* 6. To draw, to receive, to obtain, to derive. (*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, iv. Chor.)

7. To reject, as a candidate in an examination for degrees, &c., as not coming up to the required standard.

"He went to college, and he got plucked."—*C. Bronte*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

\* 8. When degrees are conferred, the name of each person is read out before he is presented to the Vice-Chancellor. The proctor used at one time to walk once up and down the room, and any one who objected to the degree being conferred might signify his dissent by plucking or twitching the proctor's gown. This was occasionally done by tradesmen to whom the candidate was in debt. This method of objecting to a candidate has long gone out of use, and the term "plucked" is confined to a person who has failed to satisfy the examiners.

\* 9. 1. To pluck off: To descend in rank or title; to lower one's self.

2. To pluck up:

(1) *Trans.*: To tear up by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate.

(2) *Intrans.*: To pluck up courage or spirits.

"Pluck up, my heart."—*Shakespeare*: *Much Ado*, v. 1.

3. To pluck up a heart or spirit: To take or resume courage.

"Pluck up thy spirits."—*Shakespeare*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

**plūck** (1), *s.* [*PLUCK*, *v.*]

1. The act of plucking; a pull, a draw.

"Industrious Moll, with many a pluck,  
Unwinds the plumsage of each duck."  
—*Smart*: *An Invitation to Mrs. Tyler*.

2. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

3. Courage, spirit, endurance, resolution.

"If there's the pluck of a man among you three, you'll help me."—*Hickens*: *Oliver Twist*, ch. 1.

4. The act of plucking; the state of being plucked for an examination.

"To avoid the disgrace and hindrance of a pluck."—*Farmer*: *Julian Home*, ch. xxi.

5. A two-pronged dung-drag.

**pluck-penny**, *s.* A game.

**plūck** (2), *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful; cf. Gael. & Ir. *plac*, *pluc* = a block, a lump.] A fish, the same as *NOBLE*, *s.* (q.v.).

**plūcked**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Having pluck, courage, or endurance. (Used in composition as well-plucked, bad-plucked, &c.)

"You are a good-plucked fellow."—*Thackeray*: *Newcomes*, ch. lii.

**plūck-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pluck*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which plucks or pulls. (*R. Browning*: *Sordello*, bk. 1.)

2. *Worsted Manusf.*: A machine for straightening or cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing.

**plūck-ī-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *plucky*; -*ly*.] In a plucky or courageous manner; with pluck or spirit.

"The two constables who behaved so pluckily."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

\* **plūck-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*less*.] Destitute of pluck, timid, faint-hearted.

**plūck-y**, *a.* [Eng. *pluck* (1), *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Having pluck, courage, or spirit; courageous.

"If you're plucky, and not over subject to fright."—*Barham*: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Smuggler's Leap*.

2. Characterized by pluck or spirit; spirited.

"One of the pluckiest races ever entered upon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

**plūff**, *v.t.* [*ONOMATOPOEIC*.] To throw or puff out smoke in quick whiffs; to throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair; to set fire to gunpowder. (*Scotch*.)

**plūff**, *s.* [*PLUFF*, *v.*]

1. A puff, as of smoke; a small quantity of gunpowder set on fire.

2. A hair-dresser's powder-puff. (*Scotch*.)

**plūf-fy**, *a.* [*PLUFF*.] Fluffy, flabby, puffed up.

**plūg**, \***plugge**, *s.* [O. Dut. *plugge* = a plug, *pluggen* = to plug; Dut. *plug* = a peg, a bung; Sw. *plugg* = a plug; Dan. *pløk* = a peg; Ger. *pflock* = a plug, a peg; all from the Celtic; Irish *plóc*, *pluc* = a plug, a stopper, a bung; Gael. *plóc* = a club, a block, a plug; Wel. *plóc* = a block, a plug.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece of wood or other substance used to plug or stop a hole; a stopple.

2. A plug-hat. (*Amer.*)

3. As much tobacco as is put into the mouth at a time to chew; a quid of tobacco.

"In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of cork, together with a large plug of tobacco."—*Swift*: *Instructions to Servants*.

4. A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco moistened with molasses. (*Amer.*)

"These manufactures are chiefly plug and twist tobacco."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 309.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: A block of wood let into a wall of brick or masonry, to afford a hold for nails in fixing the interior finishing.

2. *Dentistry*: Filling for a carious tooth.

3. *Die-sinking*: A cylindrical piece of soft steel, whose end is turned to fit into a matrix. The indented (intaglio) design of the matrix is transferred to the end of the plug when the two are pressed forcibly together. The plug having the design in relief (cameo) is then hardened and becomes a punch, which is used to impress the faces of dies for coining.

4. *Hydraul.-eng.*: A cap closing the top or end of a branch-pipe leading from the main below the pavement, and terminating at a point readily reached for the attachment of hose. A fire-plug (q.v.).

5. *Masonry*: A dowel or cramp.

6. *Mining*: An iron core used in blasting.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) A conical piece of wood used to stop the hawse-holes when the cables are unbent.

(2) A block to stop a hole made by a cannon-ball in a ship.

(3) A stopper for the hole in a boat-bottom.

8. *Ornithure*:

\* (1) The wooden stopper in the vent of a petard.

(2) A small trampoline in the muzzle of a musket-barrel.

(3) The nipple of a gun.

9. *Rail.-eng.*: A wedge-pin driven between a rail and its chair.

10. *Steam-eng.*: A fusible plug (q.v.).

11. *Stone-working* (*Pl.*): Inverted wedges with round backs placed in a hole which has been jumped in a rock; a feather or tapered wedge, being driven between the plugs, rends the rock.

¶ *Plug and feather*:

*Stone-working*: The act or process of rendering stones by means of a feather or wedge. [*PLUG*, *s.*, II. 11.]

**plug-centre-bit**, *s.* A bit having a cylinder instead of a point, so as to fit within the hole around which a countersink or enlargement is to be made.

**fāt**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **there**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**plug-hat**, *s.* A tall hat, a beaver hat. (*Amer.*)

**plug-rod**, *s.*

*Steam-engine*:

1. A rod attached to the working-beam of a condensing-engine for the purpose of driving the working-gear of the valves. Sometimes called the plug-tree.

2. The air-pump rod.

**plug-tap**, *s.* A master-tap (q.v.).

**plug-tree**, *s.* [PLUG-ROD, 1.]

**plug-valve**, *s.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet.

**plūg**, \* **plugge**, *v.t.* [PLUG, *s.*] To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole in.

"In flasks plugged with cotton-wool."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.

**plūg-gēr**, *s.* [Eng. *plug*, *v.*; *-ēr*.] One who or that which plugs; specif., a dentist's instrument for packing filling material into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

**plūg-gīng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PLUG, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive**:

1. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. Pins driven into the joints of brick or stone walls to receive the nails whereby battens are fastened to the walls.

¶ Plugging the nostril is a temporary remedy in some extreme cases of Epistaxis (q.v.).

**plugging-forceps**, *s.* A dentist's instrument used in compressing filling into an excavated hole in a carious tooth.

**plūke**, *s.* [Gael. *plucan*.] A pimple.

**plū-kē-nōt'-ī-a**, *s.* [Named by Plumier after Leonard Plukenet, an English botanist.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Acalyphæ. Climbers, with woody stems, alternate cordate leaves, and four-celled ovary. *Plukenetia corniculata* is cultivated in Amboyna for its leaves, which are used as a potherb.

**plūm**, \* **plom**, \* **plomme**, \* **ploume**, \* **plowme**, \* **plumb**, **plumme**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *plūme* = a plum, *plūm-trīow* = a plum-tree, from Lat. *prunum* = a plum. (For the change of *r* to *l*, cf. *colonel*, from Sp. *coronel*; for the change of *m* to *n*; cf. *venom* = Lat. *venenum*; *velum* = Fr. *velin*; *lime-tree* for *lime-tree*, &c.) Thus *plum* is a doublet of *prune*, *s.* (q.v.); Icel. *plōma*, *plumma*; Sw. *plommon*; Dan. *blomme*; Low Ger. *plumme*; Ger. *plumme*; Dut. *pluim*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

\* 3. A kind of game.

4. In commercial slang £100,000 sterling, and hence a large sum or fortune generally.

"He had a nice plum of his own, and lived inexpensively."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

\* 5. A person possessed of a large sum or fortune.

"If any *plum* in the city will lay me a hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings . . . I will take the wager."—*Tatler*, No. 124.

**II. Bot. & Hort.**: The fruit of *Prunus domestica*, the Common Plum, a sub-species of *P. communis* (Sir J. Hooker), or that tree itself. It is a native of the Caucasus and Asia Minor, whence it was introduced into Europe at a very early period. As it is now in gardens, it is a tree of fifteen or twenty feet high, generally with spineless branches, ovate or lanceolate leaves, and white flowers, single or in pairs; the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a hard kernel, and a skin covered with a glaucous bloom. It has run into more than three hundred varieties. [PAUSE.]

**B. As adj.**: Of the colour of a plum.

\* **plum-broth**, *s.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

**plum-bush**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Astrorhynchus pterocarya*, an umbellifer, family Hydrocotylidæ.

**plum-cake**, *s.* A cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruit.

**plum-coloured**, *a.* Of the colour of a plum; dark purple.

**plum-disease**, *s.*

**Veg. Pathol.**: A disease of the fruit of the plum and some other trees. It produces malformations, called pods or pockets. The parts so affected are long, flat, and light coloured. The disease is produced by a fungus, *Exoascus Pruni*.

**plum-pie**, *s.* A pie containing plums.

\* **plum-porridge**, *s.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

"A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas day, eat very plentifully of his *plum-porridge*."—*Addison*.

**plum-pudding**, *s.* A pudding containing plums, currants, and other fruit.

*Plum-pudding dog*: A Dalmatian dog.

\* **Plum-pudding stone**:

*Geology*:

1. A conglomerate, with flint pebbles.

2. [PUDDING-STONE.]

**plum-tree**, *s.* The same as PLUM, *s.*, II.

\* **plūm**, *a.* [PLIM, PLUMP.] Plump.

"The Italians proportion it [Beauty] big and *plum*."—*Fiorio*: *Montaigne*, p. 269.

**plūm**, *v.t.* [PLUM, *a.*] To stuff up; to cajole; as, To *plum* a person up with a tale. (*Slang*.)

\* **plūm**, *adv.* [PLUMB, *adv.*]

**plū-mage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr., from *plume* = a feather.] [PLUME, *s.*] The feathers which cover a bird.

"Preening his *plumage*." *Drayton*: *Noah's Flood*.

¶ Darwin shows that it is different in various immature and mature birds of the same species, that it sometimes varies with the change of season, that there is a tendency to analogous variation in it, and that these changes can be transmitted by inheritance. There is a relation between changes of plumage and the protection of the bird against its enemies.

**plū-mās'-sa-rŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *plumasserie*.] A plum or collection of ornamental feathers.

**plū-mās'-sī-ēr**, *s.* [Fr.] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes.

**plū-ma-tēl'-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *pluma* = a feather.]

**Zool.**: A family of Plumatiellidæ (q.v.). It has the conœcium tubular, the tubes distinct, and the ectocyst pergamentaceous. Twelve species are known.

**plū-ma-tēl'-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plumatell*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. snff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: A family of phylactœlanatus Polyzoa, sub-order Lophopora. The conœcium is rooted. The family is divided into two groups: (1) Comprising the genera in which the lophophore is furnished with two long arms, Pectinatella, Lophopus, Aicyonella, and Plumatiella; (2) Containing a single genus, Fredericella.

\* **plūmb** (*b* silent) (1), *s.* [PLUM, *s.*]

**plūmb** (*b* silent) (2), \* **plom**, \* **plomb**, \* **plome**, \* **plommæ**, \* **plum**, \* **plumme**, *s. a., & adv.* [Fr. *plomb* = lead, a plumb-line, from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A mass of lead attached to a line, and used to prove the perpendicularity of work.

"With corde and *plumme* that wrocht."—*Cursor Mundi*, 22,447.

2. A shot or weight used to sink a fishing line. (*Cotton*: *Complete Angler*, ch. xi.)

3. A deep pool in a river or stream. (*Scotch*.)

**B. As adj.**: Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular, vertical.

**C. As adverb**:

1. In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the horizon. [PLUMB, *adv.*]

"Plumb down be falls." *Milton*: *P. L.*, li. 931.

2. Exactly, directly, plump. (*Amer.*)

**Plumb-bob**, *s.* A conically shaped piece of metal suspended by a cord attached to its upper end, and used for determining vertical, or, in connection with a level or straight edge, horizontal lines.

**plumb-centre**, **plum-centre**, *adv.* Directly at the centre; point-blank.

"We seed 'em both fire . . . *plum-centre* at young Randolph."—*Mayne Reid*: *Oceola*, p. 415.

**plumb-joint**, *s.* A lap-joint soldered.

**plumb-level**, *s.* [LEVEL, *s.*, II. 2. (1).]

**plumb-line**, *s.*

1. The cord by which a plumb-bob is suspended.

2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; a line directed to the centre of gravity of the earth.

**plumb-rule**, *s.* A narrow board with a plumb-line. It is used by masons, carpenters, &c., for proving the perpendicularity of work.

**plūmb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [PLUMB, *s.*]

**I. Literally**:

1. To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular or vertical line.

2. To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water.

**II. Fig.**: To ascertain the measurement, dimensions, or extent of; to test, to sound.

"The depths of liability will never be *plumbed* by a railway company until they have slain a field-marshal."—*Pull Mail Gazette*, Feb. 25, 1884.

**plūmb'-gō-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*(o); fem. pl. adj. snff. *-ææ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Plumbaginacæ. It has the styles united.

**plūmb'-ba-gīn**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *plumbago*(o); *-in* (Chem.).]

**Chem.**: The acid principle of the root of *Plumbago europæa*. It is extracted by ether, and crystallizes from alcohol in delicate tufted needles or prisms, having a biting after-taste. Nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in ether and alcohol.

**plūm'-bāg'-ī-nā'-çō-æ**, **plūm'-ba-gīn'-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbagin*(is); fem. pl. adj. snff. *-æææ*, *-æææ*.]

**Bot.**: Leadworts; an order of Perigonous Exogens, tribe Cortusales. Herbs or undershrubs, with alternate or clustered, undivided, exstipulate, somewhat sheathing leaves, occasionally dotted. Flowers in loose panicles or in heads; calyx tubular, plaited, persistent, sometimes coloured; corolla thin, monopetalous or with five petals; stamens definite, opposite the petals, ovary superior, of five, three, or four valvate carpels, one-celled, one-seeded. Fruit a nearly indehiscent utricle. Sea coasts in many lands. Known genera eleven, species 231 (*Lindley*), genera ten, species about 200 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

**plūm'-bāg'-īn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *plumbago*, genit. *plumbagin*(is).] Pertaining to or of the nature of plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.

**plūm'-bā-gō**, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *plombagine*.]

1. *Min.*: The same as GRAPHITE (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Plumbaginacæ. Flowers nearly sessile, consisting of elongated spikes. *Plumbago europæa* is employed by beggars to create artificial sores, to excite pity. Its root is very acrid, and in small doses is as good an emetic as ipecacuanha. The root of *P. scandens* is used in St. Domingo as a blistering agent. It is applied externally in diseases of the ear, and given internally in hepatic obstructions. The sliced root of *P. rosea* (or *coccinea*) is a vesicatory, but inferior to cantharides. It is also a sialogogue, and is given in India for secondary syphilis and leprosy. *P. Zeylonica* is a vesicatory, antiperiodic, and sudorific.

**plūmb'-āi-lō-phāne**, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and Eng. *allophane*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Allophane (q.v.), containing some lead. Found at Monte Vecchio, Sardinia.

† **plūm'-bāte**, *s.* [Eng. *plumb*(ic); *-ate*.]

**Chem.**: A salt of plumbic acid (q.v.).

**plūm'-bē'-an**, **plūm'-bē'-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *plumbens*, from *plumbum* = lead.]

1. *Lit.*: Consisting of, or resembling, lead. "A *plumben* flexible rule."—*Ellis*: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 411.

\* 2. *Fig.*: Dull, heavy, stupid.

"Till I have endoctrinated your *plumben* cerebration."—*Sidney*: *Wanderer*, p. 622.

**plūm'-beine**, *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

*Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to the pseudomorph of galena after pyromorphite, in the belief that it was a new species.

**bōl bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhēn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gēm**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **ænophon**, **exist**.—**Ing.**—**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**.—**-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-çion** = **zhūn**.—**-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**.—**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**plūmb'ēr** (b silent), \* **plūm'-mēr**, s. [Fr. *plomber*, from *plomb* = lead.]

1. One who plumbs.
2. One who works in lead; specif., one who fits up and repairs pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas; covers roofs with sheet-lead, &c.

¶ The Plumbers (incorporated 1612) are one of the London Companies.

**plumber block**, s. [PILLOW-BLOCK.]

**plumber's force-pump**, s. A pump used by plumbers for testing pipe or withdrawing obstacles from a gorged pipe. It may be attached to the delivery end of the pipe so as to act by suction, or may be applied elsewhere, effecting the desired object by hydraulic pressure.

**plumber's solder**, s. [SOLDER.]

\* **plūmb'ēr-ŷ** (b silent), \* **plūm'-mēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *Plumber*; -y.]

1. Works of lead; lead-works; a place where plumbing is carried on.
2. The business or trade of a plumber; plumbing.

"Where shrill saint's bell hangs on his lovely  
While the rest are daunted to the plumber."  
—*Sp. Hist.*, Satire, v. 1.

**plūmb ē-thyl**, s. [Pref. *plumb*(o), and Eng. *ethyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb(C_2H_5)_2$ . A basic compound produced by the action of iodide of ethyl on an alloy of lead and sodium, and dissolving out from the mixture with ether, from which it is deposited as a white amorphous powder. It combines with acids to form salts, and is capable of yielding a hydrated oxide having a powerful alkaline reaction.

**plūm'-bīc**, a. [Lat. *plumb*(um) = lead; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or derived from, lead.

\* **plumbic-acid**, s.

*Chem.*: The old name for dioxide of lead,  $PbO_2$  (see LEAD-OXIDE), and so called because it is capable of combining with bases to form definite salts, sometimes termed plumbates.

**plumbic-ochre**, s. [MASSICOT.]

**plūm-bīf'ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *plumbum* = lead, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing lead.

**plūm'-īng** (b silent), s. [The senses I. 3 & II. from *plumb*, v.; in the other sense more directly from Lat. *plumbum* = lead.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or occupation, of casting and working in lead, and applying it to purposes connected with buildings: as roofs, pipes, &c.
2. The lead piping and other apparatus for the conveyance of water or gas throughout a building.
3. The act of sounding or ascertaining the depth of anything: as, of water.

II. Min.: The act or process of sounding or searching among mines.

**plūm-bī ē-dite**, s. [Pref. *plumb*(o), and Eng. *ditte*.]

Min.: The same as SCHWARTZEMBERGITE (q.v.).

\* **plūm'-lēss** (b silent), a. [Eng. *plumb* (2), & -less.] Not capable of being measured or sounded with a plumb-line; unfathomable.

"Into the plumbless depths of the past."—*Dickens*: *Bard Times*, ch. 17.

**plūm-bō**, pref. [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] Connected with, or derived from, lead.

**plūm-bō cāl'-cite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Min.: A variety of calcite (q.v.), containing some carbonate of lead. Found at Wanlock-head, Dumfriesshire.

**plūm-bō cū'-prite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *cuprite*.]

Min.: The same as CUPROPLUMBITE (q.v.).

**plūm-bō gūm'-mite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *gummite*.]

Min.: A mineral found in thin, botryoidal, or mammillated crusts. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 4 to 6.4; lustre, gum like; colour, very various; translucent; brittle. Compos.: very

varying, but is probably a hydrated phosphate of aluminium and lead. Occurs, with lead ores, at various localities, but principally at Huel Goet, Brittany, and Pontgibaud, Auvergne.

**plūm-bō-mān'-gan-ite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *manganite*.]

Min.: A massive mineral, of a dark steel-gray colour, which becomes of a bronze tinge by exposure. An analysis yielded: manganese, 49.0; lead, 30.68; sulphur, 20.73 = 100.41; proposed formula,  $3Mn_2S + PbS$ .

**plūm-bō-rēs'-in-ite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*; Eng. *resin*, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PLUMBOGUMITE (q.v.).

**plūm-bō-scheē'-lite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *scheelite*.]

Min.: The same as STOLZITE (q.v.).

**plūm-bō-stān'-nite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *stannite*.]

Min.: An amorphous, granular mineral, found in the province of Huancane, Peru. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4.5 (2); lustre, somewhat metallic; colour, gray; feel, greasy. Analysis yielded: sulphur, 25.14; antimony, 16.98; tin, 16.30; lead, 30.66; iron, 10.18; zinc, 0.74 = 100.

**plūm-bō-stīb**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Lat. *stibium* = antimony.]

Min.: The same as BOULANGERITE (q.v.).

**plūm-bō-tēll'-ū-rite**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *tellurite*.]

Min.: The same as ALTAITE (q.v.).

**plūm-bō-tēt'-ra-mō'-thyl**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*; Gr. *τετράς* (tetras) = four, and Eng. *methyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb_4C_4H_{12}$ . A colourless mobile liquid obtained by treating chloride of lead with zinc methyl. It has the odour of camphor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 160°, but decomposes a few degrees above that temperature.

**plūm-bō-tri-mō'-thyl**, s. [Pref. *plumbo*, and Eng. *trimethyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $Pb_3C_3H_9$ . Methylplumbethyl. Has not yet been obtained in the free state, but its salts are readily formed by treating plumbotetramethyl with acids. Plumbotrimethyl chloride,  $PbMe_3Cl$ , crystallizes in long needles, resembling chloride of lead, slightly soluble in water but soluble in alcohol.

**plūm'-būm**, s. [Lat.] Lead (q.v.).

**plūme**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pluma* = a feather, a piece of down; cf. Ger. *pfau* = foam.]

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. A feather of a bird; especially a long or conspicuous feather.
2. Plumage. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 186.)
3. A feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; anything resembling a feather or worn as such an ornament.

"Thou, too, of the snow-white plume,  
Whose realm refused thee even a tomb."  
—*Byron*: *Ode from the French*.

\* II. Fig.: A token of honour; the prize of a contest. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 161.)

B. Bot.: A plumule (q.v.).

**plume-birds**, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Epinachus*, and the sub-family *Epinachinae*.

\* **plume-dark**, a. Dark with wings or birds. (*Thomson*: *Autumn*, 368.)

**plume-maker**, s. A maker of plumes; a feather-dresser.

**plume-moths**, s. pl. [PTEROPHORINA.]

**plume-nutmeg**, s. [ATHEROSPERMACEA.]

\* **plume-plucked**, a. Humbled, abased. (*Shakspeare*: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.)

**plūme**, v.t. [PLUME, s.]

1. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to prune.

"Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and plume themselves."—*Mortimer*: *Household*.

\* 2. To strip of feathers; to pluck.

"Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to plume them."—*May*: *On the Creation*.

\* 3. To strip, to pillage, to rob, to plunder.

"One when, instead of banishing a day,  
You should have plumed of all his borrow'd honours."  
—*Dryden*: *Maiden Queen*, ii.

\* 4. To set as a plume. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 980.)

5. To adorn with plumes or feathers.

"Farewell the plumed troops."  
—*Shakspeare*: *Othello*, iii. 3.

6. To pride, to value, to boast. (Used reflexively, and followed by *on*.)

"The idea of a man pluming himself on his virtue."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

¶ It was formerly followed by *in* or *with*.

"Person. If he was alive, might plume himself with it."—*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 442.

**plūmed**, pa. par. & a. [PLUME, v.]

**plumed-birds**, s. pl. [PLUME-BIRDS.]

**plumed-preminent**, s.

Entom.: *Psilophora plumigera*, a British moth.

**plūme'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *plume*; -less.] Destitute of feathers or plumes.

"The closed hearse, plumeless and void of all forms, modes, shows of grief."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1885.

**plūme'-lēt**, s. [Eng. *plume*; dim. suff. -let.]

\* 1. Ord. Lang.: A little plume.

2. Bot.: A little plumule.

"When rosy plumulets tuft the larch."  
—*Tennyson*: *In Memoriam*, xc. 1.

\* **plūm'-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *plume*; -ry.] Plumes collectively; a mass of plumes; plumage.

"The bird of gorgeous plumery."  
—*Southey*: *Kehama*, x. 20.

**plū-mī-corn**, s. [Lat. *pluma* = a feather, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Ornith. (Pl.): Feather-horns, a name given to the tufts of feathers on the head in the genus *Bubo* (q.v.). They are sometimes called horns and ear-tufts; the latter name is especially misleading, as they have no connection with the organs of hearing. The *meatus auditorius* on each side is situated below the plumicorns, approximately on a level with the eye.



HEAD OF BUBO MAXIMUS.

**plū-mī-ēr-ō-rē**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *plumier*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ea.]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceae. The ovary is double, the seeds naked.

**plū-mī-ēr'-ī-a**, s. [Named after Plumier, a French traveller and botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Plumiereae (q.v.), from South America. Trees or shrubs with tufts of fleshy leaves at the extremities of the branches, and funnel-shaped corollas. *Plumieria rubra* is called, in the West Indies, from its sweet scent, the Red Jasmine. *P. acuminata*, the Khair Champa of India—a small elegant tree, with the flowers white and yellow, with a red tinge—is also delightfully fragrant. The leaves of *P. acutifolia*, made into a poultice, are applied in India to swellings; the milky sap is a rubefacient in rheumatic pains, and the root is a violent cathartic.

\* **plū-mīg'-ēr-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *plumiger*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *gero* = to wear.] Having or bearing feathers; feathered.

\* **plū-mī'-f-form**, a. [Lat. *plumula*, dimin.

from *pluma* = a feather, and *forma* = a form.] Having the shape or form of a plume or feather.

\* **plū-mī-pēd**, **plū-mī-pēde**, a. & s. [Lat. *plumipes*, genit. *plumipedis*, from *pluma* = a feather, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot; Fr. *plumipède*.]

A. As adj.: Having feet covered with feathers.

B. As subst.: A bird which has its feet covered with feathers.

\* **plūm'-ist**, s. [Eng. *plum*(e); -ist.] A dealer in or preparer of feathers for plumes.

**plū-mī-tēs**, s. [Lat. *plum(e)* = a feather; suff. -ites (Min.).]

Min.: The same as JAMESONITE (q.v.).

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **āmī'st**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **fāther**: **wō**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**: **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pēt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**: **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **fūll**: **trȳ**. **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



\*plūm'-kēt, a. [Lat. *plumbeus* = leaden.] Lead-coloured.

"Caelum, and glaucus, is blew or greye, as the skye is when it hath little speckes of grey cloudes in a faye daye, as it were a plumket colour."—*Udal: Flowers for Latine Speaking*, fo. 192.

plūm'-mēr (1), s. [PLUMBER.]

Plūm'-mēr (2), s. [From Dr. Plummer, who first compounded the pills.] (See the compound.)

Plummer's pills, s. pl.

*Old Pharm.*: Pills formed of levigated calomel, the precipitated sulphur of antimony, each two drams, with three drams of the gum and one of the resin of guaiacum, mixed together into a mass with the balsam of Copaiva. Recommended for spots, pimples, scrofula, &c. If for the balsam of copaiva be substituted castor oil, the pill becomes the Compound Calomel Pill of the British Pharmacopæia.

\*plūm'-mēr-ŷ, s. [PLUMBERY.]

plūm'-mēt, \*plom-et, \*plom-met, \*plum-bet, s. [Fr. *plombet*, dimin. from *plomb* = lead.]

1. A plug of lead or other metal used for soundling.

"And deeper than did ever *plummet* sound I'll draw up my book."—*Shakspeare: Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Anything used as a test or gauge.

"Too deep for the *plummet* of thought."—*Cowper: Aspirations after God*.

3. A ball of lead for a plumb-line.

\*4. A weight.

"God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummet* which it hangs upon your soul."—*Unpapa*.

\*5. A pencil of solid lead, used by school-boys to rule paper for writing on.

6. The pommel of a sword. (*Scotch.*)

plūm'-mīng, s. [PLUMB, v.]

*Mining.*: The operation of finding, by means of a mine-dial, the place where to sink an air-shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

plūm'-mŷ, a. [Eng. *plum*, s.; -y.] Desirable, advantageous, good.

"For the sake of getting something *plummy*."—*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

plū-mōse, plū-mōis, a. [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma* = a feather; Fr. *plumeux*; Sp. *plumoso*; Ital. *plumoso*.]

*Ort. Lang. & Nat. Science.*: Resembling feathers; feathery (q.v.).

plumose-antimony, plumose-ore, s. [JAMESONITE.]

plū-mō-ŷite, s. [Lat. *plumos(us)* = with feathers; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A capillary variety of Jamesonite (q.v.). It was formerly regarded as a distinct species.

plū-mōs-ŷ-tŷ, s. [O. Fr. *plumosité*.] The quality or state of being plumose.

plū-mōis, a. [PLUMOSE.]

plūmp, \*plomp, \*plomep, \*plumpe, a. & s. [From the same root as *plūm* (q.v.), hence = swollen; cogn. with O. Dut. *plomp* = rule, dull; Sw. *plump* = clownish, coarse; Dan. *plump* = clumsy, vulgar, from *plump* = heavy, clumsy, blunt.]

A. As adjective:

1. Swelled out; swollen, as with fat or flesh; full of habit; fleshy, chubby; stout in body.

"Banish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, il. 4.

2. Full, distended.

"The god of wine did his *plump* clusters bring."—*Carew: To my Friend G. N.*

\*3. Rude, clownish, boorish.

"Rude and *plompe* beetle can not vnder-tone wyse dom."—*Caxton: Reynard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 100.

B. As substantive:

\*1. A crowd, a throng. (*Morte Arthure*, 2, 109.)

\*2. A cluster, a clump; a number together; a flock. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 3.)

plump-armed, a. Having plump, well-rounded, or fat arms.

plump-faced, a. Having a plump, fat face.

plūmp (1), v.t. & i. [PLUMP, a.]

\*A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make fat, to fatten; to swell out, to distend.

"*Plump'd* with bloating droppes."

*Armstrong: Imit. of Shakspeare*.

2. *Fig.*: To puff up, to swell.

"*Plumped* up with hopes to carry on their diabolical designs."—*Wood: Athens Ozon*, vol. II.

B. Intransitive:

\*1. *Lit.*: To swell out, to become fat; to grow plumpy.

2. *Fig.*: At an election to give a plumper for a candidate. [PLUMPER (1), s., 2.]

"To *plump* for the candidate of his choice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

plūmp (2), v.t. & i. [PLUMP, adv.; cogn. with Dut. *plompen* = to plunge; Dan. *plumpe* = to plump, to souse; Sw. *plumpa* = to plump, to fall; Ger. *plumpen* = to fall plump.]

A. Trans.: To throw or cause to fall heavily and suddenly.

B. Intrans.: To plunge or fall like a heavy mass of dead matter; to fall plump, to plop.

"*Dulleissa plumps* into a chair."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 422.

plūmp, adv., a., & s. [A corrupt of *plumb* (2), s.; cf. Ital. *cadere a plombo* = to fall plump (lit. like lead); Fr. *a plomb* = downright; Dut. *plomp* = plump; Ger. *plump*.] [PLUMP (2), v.]

A. As adv.: Plumb; down straight; with a heavy fall; suddenly, heavily; as, To come down plump.

B. As adjective:

1. Downright; falling straight and heavily; as, a plump shower.

2. Downright, plain, unqualified, blunt; as, a plump lie.

C. As substantive:

1. A heavy, sudden fall; a plop.

2. A sudden, heavy shower of rain. (*Scotch.*)

\*¶ To run a plump: To run together; to run amuck.

"Thus they ran a plump through Saint Nicholas' shambles."—*Grafton: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

plūmp-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *plump* (1), v.; -er.]

\*1. One who or that which makes plump or fat; that which swells out or distends; specif., a soft ball, which old ladies who had lost their teeth put in their mouths to plump their cheeks out.

"She dextrously her *plumpers* draws,

That serve to fill her hollow jaws."

*Swift: Miscellanies*.

2. At elections (*English*):

(1) A vote given to a single candidate by a man who has the right to vote for two or more candidates, when more than one has to be elected. Thus, if at an election there are two vacancies to be filled, and a voter who is entitled to two votes gives a single vote in favour of one particular candidate, he is said to plump for him, or to give him a plumper.

"Mr. Brooke's success must depend on *plumpers*."—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. II.

(2) A voter who plumps for a particular candidate.

plūmp-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *plump*; -er.] A downright, unqualified lie. (*Colloquial.*)

\*plūmp'-īng, a. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ing.] Fat, plump, sleek.

"His flesh more *plumping* and his looks enlightning."

*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* xlv.

plūmp'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *plump*, adv.; -ly.] Roundly, flatly, plainly; without reserve.

plūmp'-nēss, s. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being plump; fatness; fullness of habit; sleekness.

"The *plumpness* of the flesh."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. IV.

plūmp'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *plump*, a.; -y.] Fat, plump, sleek. (See ex. under PINK, a.)

plū-mŷ-lar, a. [Eng. *plumular*(?); -ar.] Of the nature of a plumule; resembling a plumule. (*Dalfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

plū-mŷ-lār-ŷ-a, s. [Lat. *plumula* = a little feather, dimin. from *pluma*.] [PLUME.]

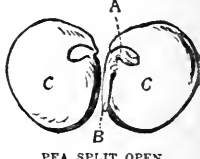
*Zool.*: The typical genus of Plumularidae. *Plumularia pinnata* has tall, whitish, jointed stems. It is four to seven inches high.

plū-mŷ-lār-ŷ-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *plumularia*(?); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Hydroid Polypes, sub-order Campanularia. Hydrothecæ sessile, polyptics with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a central proboscis. Reproductive zooids always fixed.

plū-mŷle, s. [Fr.] [PLUMULARIA.]

*Bot.*: A minute germinating point or seed-bud within the cotyledon of a dicotyledonous plant, or at one side of the cotyledon in a monocotyledonous one. It is a continuation of the tendrils, but it buds upward, while the radicle does so downward. It is part of the embryo, and may be divided into caudicle and gemmule (q.v.).



PEA SPLIT OPEN, Showing, A. Plumule; B. Radicle; C. Cotyledonous.

plū-mŷ, \*plū-mŷle, a. [Eng. *plum(e)*; -y.]

1. Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Angels on full sail of wing flew high,

Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft."

*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 588.

2. Adorned with or bearing a plumage; plumed. (*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xix.)

\*3. Leafy.

"Fish own the pools, and birds the *plumy* trees."

*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 130.

\*4. Resembling feathers or down; feathery downy. (*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xii.)

plūn'-dēr, v.t. & i. [Ger. *plündern* = to plunder, from *plunder* = trumpery, trash, baggage; Dan. *plünder*; Sw. *plundra*; O. Dut. *plunderen*, *plunderen*; Dut. *plunderen*. The word was first introduced between 1630 and 1640, A.D., and, according to Fuller, was of Dutch [German] origin, and first introduced by the soldiers who had fought under Gustavus Adolphus (*Church Hist.*, bk. xii., § 4, 33; also cf. bk. ix., § 4).]

A. Transitive:

1. To pillage, to rob, to strip; to take goods or property forcibly from.

"Their killing is no murder, their *plundering* their neighbour no robbery."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. A.

2. To take by open force; to pillage.

B. Intrans.: To pillage; to rob.

plūn'-dēr, s. [PLUNDER, v.]

1. The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery.

"*Plunder*, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war, and the war began not till Sept. an. 1642."—*Heylin: Animadversions on Fuller's Church Hist.*, p. 196.

2. That which is plundered or taken by open force from another body; spoil, pillage, prey.

3. That which is taken by theft or fraud.

4. (Reverting to the original meaning of the Ger. *plunder*.) Personal baggage or luggage; goods, effects. (This use of the word is now confined to America.)

plūn'-dēr-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *plunder*; -age.]

*Mar. Law.*: The embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plūn'-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *plunder*; -er.] One who plunders or pillages; a robber, a pillager.

"Near Silby's Cross the *plunderers* stray."

*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 31.

\*plūn'-dēr-ōus, a. [Eng. *plunder*; -ous.] Plundering, pillaging. (*Carlyle*.)

plūnge, 'plonge, 'plounge, 'ploung ea, v.t. & i. [Fr. *plonger*, from a Low Lat. \**plumbico* (pro found), from Lat. *plumbum* = lead; the meaning is thus to fall like lead; to fall plumb or plump.]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or force into water or other fluid substance; to immerse. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

2. To thrust or force into any substance or body easily penetrable.

"The dæft wielder of the deadly weapon is sure to *plunge* it with fatal accuracy and directness into some vital spot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

3. To force, to drive, to thrust.

"*Plunged* him into a cell."

*Of great piled stones.*—*Tennyson*.

\*4. To baptize by immersion.

5. To force, thrust, or drive into any

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cēil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem: thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -uan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

condition or state, so as to be enveloped or surrounded by it.

"Bot Jove forbids, who plunges those he hates  
In fierce contention and in vain debates."  
Pope: *Homer; Iliad* II. 444.

\* 6. To embarrass, to entangle.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To thrust, force, or drive one's self into water or other fluid substance; to immerse one's self; to dive.

"Now on the mountain-wave on high they ride,  
Then downward plunge beneath the lavelling tide."  
Falconer: *Shipwreck*, III.

\* 2. To rush or fall into a state or condition, by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed: as, To plunge into debt.

\* 3. To throw the body forward, and the hind legs up, as a horse.

4. To bet heavily and recklessly on a race, or other contest. (*Racing slang*.)

"Even in a field of sixteen runners men will plunge."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**plünge**, \*plunge, *v.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

1. A dive, pitch, rush, or leap into water, or other fluid substance.

2. A rushing, leaping, or falling into any state or condition by which one may be supposed to be encircled, enveloped, or overwhelmed.

\* 3. A state of difficulty or distress by which one is surrounded or overwhelmed; strait, distress.

"Any thing at a plunge, would be received which came to his relief."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. VI. § 4.

4. The act of pitching or throwing the body forward, and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

5. Reckless, heavy betting. (*Racing slang*.)  
"She was made the medium of a heavy plunge."—*Standard*, Dec. 7, 1885.

**plunge-bath**, *s.* A large bath in which a person can wholly immerse himself.

**plunge-pole**, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

\* **plün-geon**, *s.* [Fr. *plongeon*, from *plonger* = to plunge.] A sea-fowl, the diver.

**plüng-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *plung(e)*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which plunges.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race or other contest.

"A few plungers were clever enough to lay 100 to 5."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A cavalry-man. (*Mil. slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Ordin.*: A form of striker used in some breech-loading fire-arms; a firing-pin.

2. *Pottery*: A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel into a creamy consistence.

3. *Pumping*: A long solid cylinder employed as a piston in a force-pump. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

**plunger-bucket**, *s.* A bucket without a valve. [PLUNGER-PUMP.]

**plunger-pole**, *s.* [PLUNGER, II. 3.]

**plunger-pump**, *s.* A pump having a solid piston (plunger) which acts by displacement of the water in the barrel, in contradistinction to a bucket-pump which has a hollow piston (bucket) through which the water passes during the down stroke, to be lifted when the bucket rises.

**plüng-îng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]

**plunging-bath**, *s.* A plunge-bath (q. v.).

**plunging battery**, *s.*

*Electr.*: A battery so arranged that the plates may be readily lowered into their cells, or raised therefrom when not required for use.

**plunging-fire**, *s.*

*Gunnery*: Shot fired at an angle of depression below point-blank; a discharge of fire-arms poured down upon an enemy from some eminence above.

\* **plüng-ÿ**, \*plung-ie, *a.* [PLUNGE, *v.*]  
Wet, rainy.

"Waste plunge clouden."—Chaucer: *Boetius*, bk. I.

\* **plün-kët**, *s.* [O. Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc* = white; cf. *plumkët*.] A kind of gray or grayish-blue colour.

**plü'-për-fect**, *a.* [Lat. *plusquam* perfectum = more (than) perfect.] [PERFECT, *a.*]

*Gram.*: A term applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that the action or event spoken of had taken place previous to another action or event.

**plü'-ral**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *plural* (Fr. *pluriel*), from Lat. *pluralis* = plural, pertaining to more than one; *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.]

**A. As adjective:**

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Implying or containing more than one; consisting of two or more.

"Elected by a suffrage based on the property plural vote."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1885.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that number or form of a word which denotes more than one, or any number except one. Some languages, as Greek, have a dual number to denote that two are spoken of, in which case the plural denotes three or more. [DUAL.]

**B. As substantive:**

*Gram.*: That number or form of a word which denotes or expresses more than one. [A. 2.]

\* **plü'-ral-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *plural*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being plural; plurality.

2. The state or condition of a pluralist; the state or system of holding more benefices or livings than one.

"The remarkable pluralisms among the clergy."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

**plü'-ral-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *plural*; -ist.] A clerk who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice or living with cure of souls.

"Of the parochial clergy a large proportion were pluralists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VI.

**plü'-räl-i-ty**, \* **plu-räl-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *pluralité*, from Lat. *pluralitatem*, accus. of *pluralitas*, from *pluralis* = plural (q. v.); Ital. *pluralità*; Sp. *pluralidad*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. The quality or state of being plural, or of implying or expressing more than one.

"The plurality the verb and the neutrality of the noun."—*Peacock: On the Grec. art.* II. 11.

2. The state or condition of being more than one; a number consisting of two or more.

"Plurality of kings did ever loose procure."

"Warner: *Abbas* England, bk. XII.

3. A state of being or having a greater number; a majority, an excess.

"Mr. Cleveland has a plurality of 1,276 votes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1884.

\* 4. The greater part; the majority.

"No one can claim for the plurality, counted by heads, such pure justice and such high intelligence."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

II. Ecclesiastical Law (English):

1. The holding of two or more benefices or livings with cure of souls at the same time. Pluralities are now illegal, by 1 & 2 Vict., c. 106, except where the benefices are of small value and with small populations, and are situate within three miles of each other.

"The clergy restricted from lay employments, pluralities restrained, and residence enforced."—*Green: Hist. Eng. People*, ch. VI, § 6.

2. One of two or more benefices or livings held by one clerk at the same time.

"Who ingross many pluralities under a non-resident and slumbering dispatch of souls."—*Milton: Apol. for Smect. annus*.

**plü'-räl-i-zä-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; -ation.]

\* 1. The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing by the use of a plural pronoun.

2. The act of manifesting in various ways.

"God, he taught, is the supreme unity, one and yet manifold; the process of evolution from him is the pluralization of the divine goodness."—*Debesweg: Hist. Philos.*, I. 358.

**plü'-räl-ize**, **plü'-räl-ize**, *v. t. & t.* [Eng. *plural*; -ize, -ise.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make plural; to express in the plural form; to attribute plurality to.

2. To multiply, to manifold.

\* **B. Intransitive:**

1. *Eccles.*: To hold more than one benefice at the same time.

2. *Gram.*: To assume a plural form; to take a plural.

"Any part of speech will assume in compounding the substantive character, and will pluralize as such."—*Earle: Philology*, § 529.

**plü'-räl-iz-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *pluraliz(e)*; -er.]

*Eccles.*: A pluralist. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**plü'-räl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *plural*; -ly.] In a

plural manner; so as to imply more than one.

"Gods are sometimes spoken of *plurally*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 371.

**plü'-ri**, *pref.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.]

Pertaining or relating to more than one, or to many; having a plurality.

**plü'-ri-ës**, *s.* [See def.]

*Law*: A writ which issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual; so called from the word *pluries* (= often), which occurs in the first clause.

\* **plü'-ri-fär-i-öus**, *a.* [Lat. *plurifarius*.] Of many kinds or fashions; multifarious.

**plü'-ri-fö-lä-läte**, *a.* [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *foliate*.]

*Botany*:

1. Having more than one pair of leaflets.

2. Having many small leaves. (*Asa Gray*.)

**plü'-ri-lit'-ër-al**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *literal*.]

**A. As adj.**: Consisting of more letters than one.

**B. As subst.**: A word consisting of more letters than one.

**plü'-ri-löc'-q-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *locular*.]

*Bot.*: Having two or more loculements; multilocular.

\* **plü'-rip'-ar-öus**, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Producing several young ones at a birth.

**plü'-ri-part-ite**, *a.* [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *partite*.]

*Bot.*: Deeply divided into several segments.

\* **plü'-ri-prës'-ence**, *s.* [Pref. *pluri*, and Eng. *presence*.] Presence in more places than one.

"Unsound opinions about the . . . pluripresence of saints."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

\* **plü'-ri-sÿ** (1), \* **pleu'-ri-sÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *plus*, genit. *pluris* = more.] Superabundance, excess.

"They that have pleuristics of these about them, Yet do but live." *Brome: To his Friend Mr. J. B.*

\* **plü'-ri-sÿ** (2), *s.* [PLEURISY (1).]

**plüs**, *s.* [Lat. = more.]

*Math.*: A character, marked thus +, used as a note or sign of addition. When placed between two quantities or numbers it signifies that these quantities or numbers are to be added together: thus, *a + b* or *2 + 3* means that *a* and *b* or 2 and 3 are to be added together.

**plüsh**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *peluche*, from a Low Lat. \**plucius* = hairy, from Lat. *pilus* = hair; cf. Sp. *pelusa* = down, nap; Ital. *peluzzo* = fine hair, down; Dut. *pluis* = fluff, plush; Ger. *plüsch*.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Fabric*: A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fibre, sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread and a double warp: the one woof of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation plushes are made of other materials. (*Couper: Task*, I. 11.)

**B. As adj.**: Made of, or resembling, the material described under A.

**plush copper-ore**, *s.* [CHALCOTRICHITE.]

\* **plüsh'-ër**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *plusher*.] A kind of sea-fish.

"The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leatheth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker."—*Curse: Survey of Cornwall*.

\* **plüsh'-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *plush*; -y.] Like plush; soft and shaggy.

"Across the damp gravel and plushy lawn."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. IV.

**plü'-si-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πλούσιος* (*plousios*) = rich, wealthy, referring to the gold and silver markings on the wings.]

**fäte**, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father: **wö**, **wët**, **häre**, camel, **hër**, **thère**: pine, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, marine: **gö**, **pöt**, **ör**, **wöre**, **wölf**, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; **müte**, **cüh**, **cüre**, unite, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ö**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

**Entom.**: The typical genus of the Plusiæ (*q.v.*). *Plusia gamma* is the Silver Y, or Gamma Moth, so called from markings like those letters on the wings. Other species are *P. interrogationis*, named from its markings, and *P. chrysis*, the Burnished Brass Moth, from a very large patch of brassy green.

**plû-gî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plusia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. Antennæ filiform, thorax with raised tufts, abdomen crested, wings in repose constituting a very sloping roof, anterior ones often with metallic spots. Larva half looping, with twelve to sixteen feet; pupa in a silken cocoon, not subterranean.

**plû-gî-ô-tis**, *s.* [PLUSIA.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Rutelidæ. Large lamellicorn beetles, shining and coloured like silver or gold, found on oaks in the mountains of Central America.

**plûs-quâm-pêr-fect**, *a.* [PLUPERFECT.]

**\*plû-tar-chý**, *s.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος* (*ploutos*) = wealth, and *ἀρχή* (*archê*) = rule.] The rule of wealth; plutocracy.

"We had no plutarchy, no millionaires."—*Southey*: *Doctor*, ch. cii.

**plû-tô-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *pluteus* (*q.v.*), and *forma* = form.]

**Zool.**: Having the form of a pluteus (*q.v.*).

**plû-têl-lâ**, *s.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος* (*ploutos*) = wealth.]

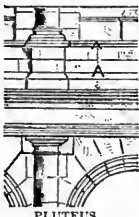
**Entom.**: The typical genus of the Plutellidæ (*q.v.*). *Plutella crucifera*, a brown and ochreous insect, is very common. Its larva, which is green with gray spots, feeds on cabbages, turnip plants, &c.

**plû-têl-lî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *plutell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Entom.**: A family of Moths, group Tineina. Head rough, antennæ stretched out in repose; anterior wings generally elongate, sometimes pointed at the tip; larva active, without a case.

**plû-tê-ûs**, *s.* [LAT.]

1. *Arch.*: The wall which was sometimes made use of to close the intervals between the columns of a building; it was either of stone or some material less durable. The latter method was adopted only in places under cover, whence that kind of building was called *opus intestinum*. The pluteus was also a kind of podium [a in illust.], intervening between any two orders of columns placed one above the other. The word is used in this sense in the description of the basilica and the scene of the theatre. The pluteus has been adopted between every two orders of columns in the exterior of all the theatres and amphitheatres of the Romans which are known.



PLUTEUS.

(Plavian Amphitheatre, Rome.)

\* 2. *Military Antiquities*:

(1) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, on movable towers, or other military engines, as a kind of roof for the protection of the soldiers.

(2) A movable gallery on wheels shaped like an arched sort of wagon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.

3. *Zool.*: The painter's-easel larva of an Echinus. (*Huxley*.)

**plû-tôc-ra-çý**, *s.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος* (*ploutos*) = wealth, and *κράτος* (*kratôs*) = to rule.] The rule or power of wealth or the rich.

"The extravagant luxury of the growing plutocracy."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii, p. 359.

**plû-tô-crât**, *s.* [PLUTOCRACY.] One who has power or influence through his wealth.

"The aristocrat or the plutocrat is able to pose as the national leader of the democracy."—*Observer*, Oct. 4, 1883.

**plû-tô-crât-îc**, *a.* [Eng. *plutocrat*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat: as, plutocratic ideas, plutocratic government.

**plû-tô-nî-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Pluto* = the god of the infernal regions.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Trilobites.

**plutonia-beds**, *s. pl.*

**Geol.**: Yellowish-gray sandstone shales and flags of Cambrian age, at Porth Clais and Caer-bwly, near St. David's promontory.

**plû-tô-nî-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Plutonius*, from Gr. *Πλουτωνιος* (*Ploutônios*), from *Πλούτων* (*Ploutôn*) = Pluto, the King of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune; Fr. *plutonien*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Pluto or the lower regions; subterranean, dark.

**B. As subst.**: A Plutonist (*q.v.*).

**plû-tôn-îc**, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique*.] [PLUTONIAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian.

2. Pertaining to, or designating the system of, the Plutonists.

**plutonic-action**, *s.*

**Geol.**: The influence of volcanic heat, and other subterranean causes, under pressure. (*Lyell*.)

**plutonic-rocks**, *s. pl.*

**Geol.**: Rocks of igneous or aqueo-igneous origin, believed to have been formed at a great depth and under great pressure of the superincumbent rocks, or in some cases, perhaps, of the ocean. They have been melted, and cooled very slowly so as to permit them to crystallize. They contain no tufts or breccias like the volcanic rocks, nor have they pores or cellular cavities. Under the plutonic rocks are comprehended granites, syenites, and some porphyries, diorite, tonalite, and gabbro. Tests of age are furnished by their relative position, by intrusion and alternation, by mineral composition, or by included fragments. They belong to all the leading geological periods, even the Tertiary. (*Lyell*.)

**plû-tôn-îsm**, *s.* [Fr. *plutonisme*.] The doctrines or theory of the Plutonists; the Plutonian theory (*q.v.*).

**plû-tôn-îst**, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ism)*; *-ist*.]

**Geol.**: One who holds the doctrine of Plutonism (*q.v.*).

**plû-tôn-îte**, *s.* [Eng. *pluton(ic)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

**Petrol.**: A name given by Scheerer to a group of acid and neutral silicified crystalline rocks, which occur in various countries and represent several geological ages. In his view they corresponded to the gneisses of the Saxon Erzgebirge, which yielded three distinct chemical types, known respectively as the "red," the "middle," and the "gray gneiss." This group he divided into the upper, the middle, and the lower Plutonites.

**\*plû-tôn-ô-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *plutonom(y)*; *-ist*.] A supporter of plutonomy. (*Ludlow*.)

**\*plû-tôn-ô-mý**, *s.* [Gr. *πλοῦτος* (*ploutos*) = wealth, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law.] The same as PLUTOCRACY (*q.v.*).

**plû-vî-al**, **\*plû-vî-all**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluvialis*, from *pluvia* = rain, from *pluit* (impers. verb) = it rains; Sp. & Port. *pluvial*; Ital. *pluviale*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to rain; rainy.

2. *Geol.*: Produced by the action of rain.

**\*B. As subst.**: A priest's cope or cloak, as a protection against rain.

**plû-vî-âm-ô-têr**, *s.* [PLUVIOMETER.]

**plû-vî-a-mêt-ric-al**, *a.* [PLUVIOMETRICAL.]

**plû-vî-a-nêl-lûs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from *pluvianus* (*q.v.*).]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Charadriidæ, or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Streptopodidæ (*q.v.*). It contains a single species, from the Straits of Magellan.

**plû-vî-â-nûs**, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain.] [PROVERB.]

**Ornith.**: Crocodile-bird; a genus of Glareolidæ, with one species, *Pluvianus aegyptius*, from North Africa. It is a small bird, with plumage of delicate lavender and cream-colour, relieved by markings of black and white. Formerly classed with either *Cursorius* or *Charadrius*, or made a separate genus *Hyas*. It is perhaps the *trochilus* of Herodotus (ii. 68), which was said to clear the mouth of the crocodile from leeches.

**plû-vî-ô-grâph**, *s.* A self-recording rain-gauge.

**plû-vî-ôm-ô-têr**, *s.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain, and *Eng. meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall in a particular climate or place; a rain-gauge (*q.v.*).

**plû-vî-ô-mêt-ric-al**, *a.* [PLUVIOMETER.] Pertaining or relating to a pluviometer; ascertained or determined by a pluviometer.

**plû-vî-ôse**, *s.* [Fr., = rainy, from Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] The name adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the fifth month of the republican year. It commenced on January 20, and was the second winter month.

**\*plû-vî-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *pluviosus*, from *pluvia* = rain.] Rainy, pluvial, damp.

"The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles, only signifieth a moist and a pluvius ayr about them."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xxii.

**plý, plie**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *plier* = to fold, *plait*, *ply*, bend, from Lat. *plio* = to fold, cogn. with Gr. *πλέω* (*pleô*) = to weave; Russ. *plesti* = to plait; Ger. *flechten* = to braid, twist. From the same root come *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *acomplish*, *complex*, *perplex*, *explicit*, *deploy*, *display*, *employ*, *simple*, *double*, *treble*, *duplicate*, &c.]

**A. Transitive**:

\* 1. To turn, to bend. (*Gover*: C. A., vii.)

\* 2. To mould, to fashion.

"But certainly a yong thing men may gie, Right as men may warm wax with handes plie."—*Chaucer*: C. T., 934.

\* 3. To employ with diligence; to keep busy or employed.

\* 4. To endeavour to utilise; to try.

"We pleyed all the floods to the windward."—*Backluyt*: *Voyages*, l. 279.

\* 5. To practise or perform with diligence; to busy or occupy one's self in.

"He plies his weary journey."—*Wordsworth*: *Old Cumberland Beggar*.

6. To urge or solicit with importunity; to press with solicitations; to solicit.

"Canst thou not guess wherefore she plies thee thus?"—*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

7. To press hard with blows or missiles; to beset; to assail briskly; as, To *ply* one with questions.

8. To press upon one's acceptance; to urge persistently to accept; to offer or supply anything too perseveringly; as, To *ply* one with drink, or flattery.

**B. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. To bend, to yield, to give way.

"Though the coin be fair at eye, It wolder rather braist two than plie."—*Chaucer*: C. T., 9048.

2. To busy one's self; to be busily occupied or employed; to work diligently and steadily.

"A law new made about the banks she plies, Not far from shore, and short excursions lies."—*Dryden*: *Virg.*; *Cæsar* & *Alcyon*.

\* 3. To use also of the instruments employed.

\* 4. To go in haste, to hasten, to belake one's self quickly. (*Milton*: P. L., li. 954.)

\* 5. To offer service; to seek for employment.

"He was forced to ply in the streets as a porter for his livelihood."—*Addison*: *Spectator*.

6. To run or sail regularly to and fro between two ports or places, as a vehicle or vessel; to make trips.

"Fine powerful steamers ply from London."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1855.

\* 7. Used also of the persons.

"They on the trading flood . . . Ply, stemming nightly toward the pole."—*Milton*: P. L., li. 642.

**II. Naut.**: To work against the wind.

**plý, \*plic**, *s.* [PLV, v.]

1. A twist, a fold, a plait, a turn.

"That's the muckle black stane—cat twa plics round it."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

\* 2. Often used in composition to denote the number of twists; as, a three-ply carpet.

3. A strand in a rope.

4. A bent, a bias, a turn, an inclination.

"But the Czar's mind had early taken a strange ply."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

**plý-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *ply*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which *plies*.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Fort., Mech., &c.* (*Pl.*): A kind of balance

**bôll**, **bôý**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhîn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thîn**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**.—**îng**.—**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**.—**-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**.—**-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**.—**-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**.—**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

used in raising or letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

2. [PLIERS].

**Plym'-outh, s.** [See def.]

*Geog.*: A seaport town and naval station at the mouth of the river Plym in Devonshire.

**Plymouth Brethren, s. pl.**

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A body which arose almost simultaneously in Dublin and Plymouth, about 1830, and, as they called themselves "The Brethren," outsiders came to know them as "Plymouth Brethren" from the town where they had fixed their headquarters. Their chief founder was a barrister, named Darby, who had taken orders. Their communities are of what is known as the Evangelical Calvinistic type, and many of them maintain that only among themselves is true Christianity to be found. They have no regular ministry, every brother being at liberty to prophesy or preach whenever moved to do so. They baptize all adults, whether previously baptized or not, and observe the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper weekly. They are rigid Predestinarians and expect the Millennium. Blunt (*Div. Sects.*, p. 433) says that they are a growing sect, but have little organic unity, being broken up into sections owing to disputes, arising from the liberty conceded to each member to preach or prophesy at will.

**Plymouth-cloak, s.** A cudgel. (*Slang.*)

**Plymouth-limestone, s.**

*Geol.*: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, occurring at Plymouth, Torquay, and Ilfracombe. It is largely formed of corals.

**Plym'-outh-ism, s.** [*Enc. Plymouth*; -ism.] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren (q.v.).

"French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the continent."—*Large Brit.* (ed. 1911), ix, 224.

**Plym'-outh-ite, s.** [*Enc. Plymouth*; -ite.] A member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren.

**Plym-lim'-mon, s.** [See def.]

*Geog.*: A lofty mountain in Montgomery and Cardiganshire.

**Plymmon-group, s.**

*Geol.*: A group of strata, named by Sedgwick. They belong to the Lower Llandovery.

**P.M., abbrev.** [See def.] Post-meridian.

¶ *Pn* is pronounced as *n*.

**pneū ma-, pneu-ma-tō-, pref.** [*Gr. pneuma* (pneuma), *g* n. *pneumatōs* (pneumatōs) = wind, air; *pneu* (pneu) = to blow, to breathe.] Pertaining to or connected with air, breath, or gases.

**pneū ma-thōr'-āx, s.** [PNEUMOTHORAX.]

**pneu māt'-ic, pneu māt'-ic-al, a. & s.** [*Lat. pneumaticus*, from *Gr. pneumatikos* (pneumatikos) = pertaining to air or breath; *pneuma* (pneuma), *g* n. *pneumatōs* (pneumatōs) = wind, air; *Fr. pneumatique*; *Ital.* & *Sp. pneumatico*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties or qualities of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

"All solid bodies consist of parts pneumatic and tangible."—*Bacon*.

2. Of or pertaining to air or elastic fluids, or to their properties.

"The pneumatic discoveries of modern chemistry."—*Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, § 272.

3. Filled with or containing air, as a pneumatic tire used on the wheel of a bicycle or of a horse-vehicle.

4. Moved or played by air or wind.

"The lemon uncovers with voyage long.  
To windsylvan spirits allied,  
They with pneumatic engine ceaseless draw."  
*Philips: Cider, Va. II.*

**B. As subst.**: A vaporous substance; a gas.

**pneumatic-action, s.**

*Muscle*: In organs, any portion of the action in which direct leverage is superseded by intermediary bellows, tubes, or valves, worked by wind at a pressure higher than ordinary. *Pneumatic draw-stroke action* is the mechanism by which the sliders of an organ are moved backwards and forwards by means of small pneumatic bellows. *Pneumatic fire*

to keys is an arrangement by which a manual or pedal key admits compressed air into a pneumatic bellows, which, by its expansion, performs the direct leverage of the trackers, backfalls, or other action.

**pneumatic-battery, s.** A contrivance invented by Mr. Taylor, of Dublin, for exploding a blasting-charge in mining.

**pneumatic-caisson, s.** A caisson closed at the top and sunk by the exhaustion of the air within or by the weight of the masonry built thereupon as the work progresses.

**pneumatic-car, s.** A car driven by compressed air.

**pneumatic-despatch, s.** Despatch of letters, parcels, &c., by means of an artificial vacuum in front and atmospheric pressure in the rear. This has been tried with more or less success for several purposes. A recent instance is the laying of a pneumatic dispatch system in connection with the Philadelphia post-office, for the conveyance of postal matter between the main and one of the sub-offices.

**pneumatic-elevator, s.** A hoist in which compressed air is the agent for lifting.

**pneumatic-filament, s.**

*Zool. (Pl.)*: Numerous slender processes containing air connected with the distal end of the pneumocyst in *Velicia* and *Porpita*.

**pneumatic-fountain, s.** [Fountain, ¶ (3).]

**pneumatic-leverage, s.** [PNEUMATIC-ACTION.]

**pneumatic-organ, s.**

*Muscle*: The ordinary organ as opposed to the ancient hydraulic organ. [ORGAN.]

**pneumatic-pump, s.** An air-exhaust or forcing pump.

**pneumatic-railway, s.** [ATMOSPHERIC-RAILWAY.]

**pneumatic-syringe, s.**

*Physics*: A stout glass tube, closed at one end, and provided with a tight-fitting solid piston. It is designed to prove the compressibility of gases. As the piston is forced down, the gas is pressed into smaller compass, but, when the force is removed, it takes again its proper volume, driving the piston back to its place. The pneumatic syringe proves also that the compression of gases produces heat.

**pneumatic-trough, s.**

*Chem.*: A vessel used in the collection of gases. It is usually made of iron or copper, and is provided with a shelf for holding the jars or bottles to be filled with gas. The shelf is perforated with one or more holes, to receive the end of the delivery tube of the gas apparatus, and the water in the trough kept at about one inch above the level of the shelf.

**pneumatic-tube, s.**

1. *Sing.*: A tube used for the conveyance of goods or passengers by means of compressed air.

2. *Musical (Pl.)*: [TUBE.]

**pneū-ma-tic'-i-tŷ, s.** [*Eng. pneumatic*; -ity.] The state or condition of having hollow bones filled with air. [PNEUMATIC, A. 3.]

"The skeleton of the pelican is distinguished by its great pneumaticity."—*Van Hoesen: Handbook of Zool.* (ed. Clark), ii, 306.

**pneu māt'-ics, s.** [PNEUMATIC.]

1. The same as PNEUMATOLOGY, 2 (q.v.).

2. *Physics*: The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, investigating their weight, pressure, elasticity, condensation, &c. Comprehended under it are descriptions of such machines as the air-gun, the air-pump, the diving-bell, &c. Air being a vehicle of sound, pneumatics includes also the science of Acoustics.

**pneū-ma-tō-, pref.** [PNEUMA-]

**pneu-māt'-ō-cēle, s.** [*Pref. pneuma-*, and *Gr. καλή (kalē)* = a tumour.]

*Surg.*: A distention of the scrotum by air.

**pneu-māt'-ō-cŷst, s.** [*Pref. pneuma-*, and *Eng. cyst*.]

*Zool.*: A chitinous air-sac depending from the apex of the cavity in the coenosarc of the Physophoridae. It acts as an air-float.

**pneū-ma-tō-lōg'-ic-al, a.** [*Eng. pneumatology* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology (q.v.).

**pneū-ma-tōl'-ō-gist, s.** [*Eng. pneumatology* (y); -ist.] One who is versed or learned in pneumatology.

**pneū-ma-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [*Pref. pneuma-*, and *Gr. λόγος (logos)* = a discourse; *Fr. pneumatologie*; *Ital. pneumatologia*.]

1. *Physics*: The doctrine of, or a treatise on, elastic fluids. [PNEUMATICS, 2.]

2. *Mental Phil.*: The science which treats of the nature and operation of minds, "from the infinite Creator to the meanest creature endowed with thought." (*Reid*.) In its widest sense it includes theology, angelology, and psychology.

**Pneū-ma-tō-mā-chŷ-anŷ, s. pl.** [*Lat. Pneumatomachi*, from *Gr. Πνευματόμαχος* (Pneumatomachos) = fighting with the Spirit; *Πνεύμα (Pneuma)* = the [Holy] Spirit, and *μάχη (machē)* = fighting.] [MACEDONIAN (2), B.]

**pneū-ma-tōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [*Pref. pneuma-*, and *Eng. meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of air exhaled at one expiration.

**pneū-māt'-ō-phōre, s.** [*Pref. pneuma-*, and *Gr. φέρω (phoros)* = bearing.]

*Zool.*: A large proximal dilatation of the coenosarc in the Physophoridae.

**pneū-ma-tō-sis, s.** [*Gr.* from *πνεύματος (pneumatōs)* = to swell.] A windy swelling in any part of the body.

**pneū-mic, a.** [*Gr. πνεύμα (pneuma)* = breath; *Eng. suff. -ic*.] Derived from the lungs.

**pneumic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: An acid said to exist in the parenchyma of the lungs of most animals. It is soluble in water and boiling alcohol, from which it crystallizes in stellate groups of shining needles.

**pneū-mō-, pref.** [*Gr. πνεύμων (pneumōn)* = a lung.] Pertaining to, or connected with, the lungs.

\* **pneū-mō-brān-chŷ-ā-ta, s. pl.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Mod. Lat. branchiata* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: Lamarck's second section of his order Gasteropoda. It contained the *Limacina* or Snails.

**pneū-mō-dēr'-mōn, s.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Gr. δέρμα (derma)* = skin.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Pteropoda, section Gymnosomata, with four species, from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans.

**pneū-mō-gās'-tric, a.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Eng. gastric*.]

*Anat.*: Pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

**pneumogastric-nerve, s.**

*Anat.*: A nerve, called also *par vagum*, which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, the œsophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages.

**pneū-mōg'-ra-phŷ, s.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Gr. γράφω (grāphō)* = to write.]

*Anat.*: A description of the lungs.

**pneū-mōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Gr. λόγος (logos)* = a discourse.]

*Anat.*: Pneumography (q.v.).

**pneū-mōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [*Pref. pneumo-*, and *Eng. meter*.] [PNEUMOMETER.]

**pneū-mōm'-ē-trŷ, s.** [*Eng. pneumometer*; -y.] Measure of the capacity of the lungs for air.

**pneū-mō-nŷ-a, \*pneū-mōn'-ŷ, s.** [*Gr. πνευμονία (pneumonia)*.] [PNEUMO-]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the lung, usually caused by exposure to cold or wet, a cold draught or chill after being over-heated, injury to the chest, irritation, or as a secondary affection in small-pox, typhoid or purpurial fever, and other low wasting diseases; it may also be caused by long continued congestion of the lung substance, particularly in heart disease, or in old and weak people who are bedridden from any cause. It appears as hypostatic pneumonia, and in some malarial districts it occasionally becomes epidemic. It commences with hyperemia and œdema,

**šte, šat, šare, amidst, whāt, řāl, řather**: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, širo, šir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, řule, řūll; trŷ, řŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



followed by fibrinous exudations in the interior of the air cells and capillary bronchi, undergoing many changes of the most serious character, such as abscess, purulent infiltration, gangrene, &c. The right lower lobe is the most frequent point of attack, bronchitis and pleuritic exudation are common accompaniments. Herpes is frequently observed on the face and lips on the third or fourth day; prostration, dry brown tongue, cracked lips, with viscid expectoration of a rusty-nail colour, and in the acute hepatization stage, red blood-tinged sputum, like the usual symptoms, with fine crepitation, like the rustling of a hair rubbed between the fingers. The true crepitant rhonchus is heard all over the affected part. Pneumonia terminates generally in resolution and recovery, but sometimes in death from collapse and exhaustion.

**pneu-mōn'-īc**, \***pneu-mōn'-īck**, a. & s. [Gr. *πνευμονικός* (*pneumonikos*), from *πνεῦμα* (*pneuma*) = a lung; Fr. *pneumonique*.]

**A.** As adj.: Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.

**B.** As subst.: A medicine for affections of the lungs.

**pneu-mō-nit'-īc**, a. [PNEUMONITIS.] Of or pertaining to pneumonitis.

**pneu-mō-nī'-tis**, s. [Gr. *πνευμονίτις* (*pneumonitis*), genit. *πνευμονός* (*pneumonos*) = a lung; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

**Pathol.**: Pneumonia (q.v.).

**pneu-mōn-ŷ**, s. [PNEUMONIA.]

**pneu-mō-ōt'-ō-ka**, s. pl. [Pref. *pneuma*; Gr. *ὄον* (*ōon*) = an egg, and *τόκος* (*tokos*) = laying.]

**Zool.**: Owen's name for a primary division of Vertebrata, including those which breathe air and lay eggs. He included under it Birds, and the greater number of Reptiles.

**pneu-mō-pleu'-rī'-tis**, s. [Pref. *pneumo*, and Eng. *pleuritis* (q.v.).]

**Pathol.**: Pneumonia with bronchitis, the latter predominating.

**pneu-mōr'-ā**, s. [Pref. *pneum*, and Gr. *ᾠρα* (*ōra*) = care.]

**Entom.**: A South African genus of Acrididae. Darwin considers that in no other orthopterous insects has the structure been so modified for stridulation, the whole body being converted into a musical instrument.

**pneu-mō-skēl'-ē-tōn**, s. [Pref. *pneumo*, and Eng. *skeleton*.]

**Zool.**: The skeleton, i.e., the hard portions, or shell, connected with the breathing organs of Testaceous Mollusca.

**pneu-mō-thōr'-āx**, s. [Gr. *πνεῦμα* (*pneuma*) = air, and Eng. *thorax* (q.v.).]

**Pathol.**: The presence of air in the pleura during the progress of pleurisy. When there is air only it is simple pneumothorax; when, as generally happens, there is a liquid with the air, it is pneumothorax with effusion.

**pnī-gā'-lī-ōn**, s. [Gr., from *πνίγω* (*pnigō*) = to choke.]

**Med.**: An incubus; a nightmare.

**pnŷx**, s. [Gr. *πνύξ* (*pnux*).] The place of public assembly at Athens, especially during elections. It was situated on a low hill, sloping down to the north, at the western verge of the city, and at a quarter of a mile to the west of the Acropolis.

**P.O.**, abbrev. [See def.]

1. Post-office.

2. Public office. (Wharton.)

\***pō**, s. [A.S. *peaw*.] A peacock (q.v.).

"A priest proude as a po."  
Wright: *Political Songs*, p. 159.

**pō-ā**, s. [Gr. = grass.]

**Bot.**: Meadow-grass; a genus of Festuceae (*Lindley*), typical of the tribe Ponceae, subtribe Festuceae (*Sir J. Hooker*). The flower glumes are compressed, keeled, acute, five-nerved; the empty ones two, unequal, keeled; styles two, short; stigma feathery. Known species ninety, chiefly from the cold and temperate regions. Of these one of the most highly valued is *Poa pratensis*, the famous blue-grass of Kentucky, whose highly nutritious properties have given the name of "blue-grass

region" to a wide district of that state. By reason of its creeping root stocks this grass forms a dense turf, but it is principally valued for pasture. It grows spontaneously in this region, and the stock pastured on it is of the finest quality. It is also called June grass, and is found in Europe as well as America. *P. annua* and *P. trivialis* are also of importance for fodder. They are natives of Europe. *P. abyssinica* is cultivated in Abyssinia as a cereal, *P. cynosuroides* is used by the Indian Brahmins in their religious ceremonies, and is given in calculus, &c.

**pō-ā-čē-ā**, s. pl. [Lat. *poa*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Gramineae. Spikelets one or more flowered, articulate above the empty glumes. Lowest, or all the flowering glumes, bi-sexual, except in Phragmites, Avena, and Arrhenatherum: upper often male or rudimentary. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**pōach** (1), \***pōche**, \***potch**, v.t. [Fr. *pocher*, prob. from *poch* = a pouch, a pocket.] To cook (eggs) in a pan, by breaking and pouring them into boiling water.

"Eggs well poached are better than roasted."—*Elyot*: *Castel of Helth*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

**pōach** (2), \***pōche**, \***potche**, v.t. & i. [A softened form of *pōch*, v. (q.v.); cf. Fr. *pocher*, *pocher* = to thrust or dig out with the fingers, from *pōche* = the thumb.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To stab, to spear, to pierce.

"They use to poche them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear."—*Curew*: *Survey of Cornwall*, p. 31.

2. To force or drive into; to plunge into.

"His horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground."—*Temple*: *United Provinces*, ch. i.

3. To tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to make it broken and slushy.

"The poached fifth that floods the middle street."—*Tennyson*: *Enid*, 647.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To thrust, to stab, to poke.

"I'll potche at him some way."  
*Shakespeare*: *Coriolanus*, i. 10.

2. To make an attempt at something; to make a start without going on.

"They have rather poached and offered at a number of enterprises, than maintained any constantly."—*Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

3. To become swampy or slushy, as with heavy trampling. [A. 3.]

"Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and poach in winter."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

**pōach** (3), \***pōch**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *pocher* = to poach into or encroach upon another man's employment, practice, or trade. (*Cotgrave*).] Origin doubtful; but prob. from *pōche* = the pocket, and so either to put into one's own pocket, or to put one's hand in the pocket of another. Cf. **POACH** (1).]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To rob of game; to intrude on for the purpose of stealing game.

"The Greta is not nearly so much poached as formerly."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1855.

2. To intrude or encroach upon unlawfully.

"They poach Parnassus, and lay claim for praise."  
*Garth*: *Clarendon*.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To steal game or fish; to intrude on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; to kill game illegally.

"All the owners poached for salmon."—*Standard*, Nov. 29, 1855.

2. To intrude unlawfully; to hunt improperly.

"B. Jonson had been poaching in an obscure collection of love-letters."—*Observer*, No. 74.

¶ Laws against poaching have existed for many centuries in England. They were formerly very severe, those taken in the act being cruelly punished. Under present laws one caught poaching by night can be imprisoned for three months for the first offence and six for the second. No such laws exist in the United States.

**pōach'-ard**, s. [POACHARD.]

**pōach-ēr**, s. [Eng. *poach* (3); *er*.<sup>1</sup>

1. One who intrudes. (Perhaps here = one who pokes or thrusts himself into matters with which he has no right to meddle.)

"I would ask a cavalier if it were not lawful for me not only to hide my mind, but to eat something that is not true before such a poacher."—*Hacket*: *Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 113.

2. One who poaches; one who steals or kills game or fish illegally.

"The poachers knew well where the fish lay."—*Field*, Oct. 5, 1855.

**pōach'-ī-nēss**, s. [Eng. *poachy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being poachy.

"The valleys because of the poachiness they kept for grass."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

**pōach'-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *poach* (2); *-y*.] Wet and soft; swampy; easily trodden into holes by cattle.

"Marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very poachy."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

**pō-a-čite**, s. [POACITES.] Any plant of the fossil genus Poacites (q.v.).

**pō-a-čī-tēs**, s. [Gr. *πόα* (*poa*) = grass; *o* connect., and suff. *-ites*.]

**Palaeobot.**: A genus of fossil plants. Two species in the Carboniferous, and one in the Eocene. (*Etheridge*.) They may ultimately be proved not to be closely akin either to *Poa* or to each other.

**pōak**, **poake**, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Waste matter from the preparation of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, &c.

**pō-a-phīl'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Gr. *πόα* (*poa*) = grass, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = loving.]

**Entom.**: A family of Noctuidæ. Small moths, with their antennæ short and slender; their wings short and rather slender, the anterior pair with indistinct lines, but no spots; larvæ slender, with twelve legs, looping.

**pō-can**, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

**pocan-bush**, s.

**Bot.**: *Phytolacca decandra*.

**pōch'-ard**, **pōach'-ard**, s. [Eng. \**pōche*, *pōach* (3); *-ard* (q.v.).]

1. Ornith.: *Fuligula* or *Anas serina*. It is ashy, narrowly striated with black, the head and top of the neck red, the lower part of the neck and the back brown, the bill of a lead colour. It is found in the north of Europe (including Britain) and America, building among reeds. Its cry has been compared to a serpent's hiss. Its flight is more rapid than that of the wild duck, and a flock of them in the air takes the form of a platoon rather than of a triangle.

† 2. The sub-family Fuliginæ.

**pōc-il-lōp'-ōr-a**, s. [Lat. *pocillum* = a little cup, dimin. from *poculum* = a cup, and *porus* = a passage.]

**Zool.**: A genus of corals, group Aporosa. Cells small, shallow, sub-polygonal, echinulated on the edges, and sometimes lamelliferous within. *Pocillopora alcockensis* has half a grain of silver and three of copper to each cubic foot of the coral. (*Seelye*.)

**pōck** (1), \***pōkke**, s. [A.S. *poc* = a pustule; cogn. with Dut. *pock*; Ger. *pocke*; cf. Irish *puicid* = a pustule; Gael. *puicid* = aimple. Perhaps related to *pōk* (1), s., with the idea of bag or pouch.] [SWAL-POX.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as in small-pox.

"He was vexed with the sykenesse of pockys."—*Fabryn*: *Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 661).

**pōck-arr**, s. A pock-mark.

**pōck-arred**, a. Pitted with small-pox; pock-pitted.

**pōck - broken**, \***pōck - brokyn**, a. Broken out or marked with small-pox.

**pōck-fretten**, a. Pitted with small-pox. "He was a thin, tallish man, a little pock-fretten."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, vi. 131.

**pōck-hole**, s. A pit or hole made by the small-pox.

"Are these but warts and pock-holes in the face of the earth?"—*Dante*: *Anat of the World*.

**pōck-pitted**, **pōck-pitten**, a. Pitted or marked with the small-pox.

**pōck** (2), s. [POKE, s.]

1. A bag, a pouch; a short sack.

"Hæc ye brought the lantern and a pock for the siller!"—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

2. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten. (*Scotch*.)

3. The disease in which such a bag grows. (*Scotch*.)

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **c** -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**pock-pudding, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth or bag.

\* 2. *Fig.*: A glutton. (A term formerly applied in contempt to Englishmen.) (*Scott.*)

**pock, v.t.** [*Pock* (2), *s.*] To be seized with the rot, said of sheep. (*Scott.*)

**pock-ét, \*pock-et, s.** [A dimin. of *O. Nor. Fr. pogue*; *Fr. poche* = a bag, a pouch, from *O. Dut. puke* = a bag.] [*POKE* (1), *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A small bag inserted in the clothing, to contain articles carried about the person.

"I put it in the pocket of my gown." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 2.*

2. *Fig.*: Money; means; pecuniary resources.

"It is entirely a question of position, pocket, and inclination." *The Queen, Sept. 26, 1885.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Billiards*: A small netted bag at the corner or midlength of one of the sides of a billiard table to receive the balls.

2. *Comm.*: A measure for hops, ginger, cowries, &c. A pocket of hops is half a sack, generally about 168 lbs.

\* During last week 31 pockets of hops passed over the public scales. *Standard, Dec. 17, 1885.*

**3. Mining & Geol.:**

(1) A cavity or hollow, in a rock, in which grains or nuggets of gold, or other metal or mineral, have been intercepted and retained.

"He would more like a steamboat till we'd struck the pocket." *Mark Twain: Choice Works, 310.*

(2) A receptacle from which coal, ore, or waste, is loaded into wagons. (*American.*)

"The thunder of the ore, as it runs from the pockets into the holds of the vessels below." *Harper's Monthly, May, 1882, p. 898.*

4. *Veg. Pathol.*: A malformation produced in a plum by the plum disease (q.v.). Called also a pod.

† (1) To be in (or out of) pocket: To be a gainer (or loser); to gain (or lose).

(2) To have in one's pocket: To have complete control of.

**pocket-book, s.** A leather or other receptacle, divided into compartments, and of shape and size suitable for carrying papers, &c., in the pocket; a note book.

**pocket-borough, s.** A borough, the power of electing a parliamentary representative of which is in the hands of one person, or of a few persons at most.

"I can't help wishing somebody had a pocket borough to give you." *G. Eliot: Middlemarch, ch. xlv.*

\* **pocket-clock, s.** A watch. (*Donne: Poems, p. 247*)

\* **pocket-cloth, s.** A pocket-handkerchief.

"Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair pocket-cloth?" *T. Brown: Works, 1, 3.*

**pocket-flap, s.** The piece of cloth which covers the pocket-hole, as in a coat.

**pocket-glass, s.** A portable looking-glass.

**pocket-gopher, s.**

*Zool.*: A pouched rat (q.v.). [*Gopher.*]

**pocket-hammer, s.** A small hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket, used by geologists.

**pocket handkerchief, s.** A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.

**\* pocket-judgment, s.**

*Law.*: A statute merchant which was enforceable at any time after non-payment on the day assigned, without further proceedings.

**pocket knife, s.** A knife with one or more blades, which shut up within the handle, for carrying in the pocket.

**\* pocket-lid, s.** A pocket-flap (q.v.).

**pocket-mine, s.** The same as *POCKET*, *s.* II. 3. (1).

**pocket-miner, s.** One engaged in pocket-mining.

"Dick Baker, pocket-miner, of Dead House Gulch." *Mark Twain: Roughing It, p. 45.*

**pocket-mining, s.** Seeking for gold in pockets.

"As for pocket-mining he was just born for it." *Mark Twain: Choice Works, p. 510.*

**pocket-money, s.** Money for occasional expenses or amusements.

**pocket-picking, s.** The art or practice of picking pockets.

\* **pocket-piece, s.** A piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent.

**pocket-pistol, s.**

1. *Lit.*: A pistol to be carried in the pocket.

2. *Fig.*: A small flask for liquor carried in the pocket.

"He swigged his pocket-pistol." *Naylor: Reynard the Fox, p. 42.*

**pocket-sheriff, s.** A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated in the Exchequer. (*English.*)

**pocket-veto, s.** The neglect on the part of a chief executive to return a measure with his signature or his veto within the number days specified by law.

**pock-ét, v.t.** [*POCKET*, *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To put or place in the pocket.

"To pocket up the game." *Prior: Alma, II.*

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently; to embezzle.

"She appears to have been pocketing money from her employer." *Daily Telegraph, Nov. 9, 1885.*

II. *Billiards*: To strike or play a ball so that it falls into a pocket.

† To pocket an affront, insult, wrong, &c.: To receive or submit to without resenting.

**pock-ét-fül, s.** [*Eng. pocket*; *-ful* (1).] As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket.

"I remember a pocketful of nuts thus gathered from a single tree." *Harper's Monthly, May, 1882, p. 870.*

**pock-ý-nëss, s.** [*Eng. pocky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pocky.

**pock-mán-ký, pock-mán-tý, pock-man-teau, s.** [*See def.*] A corrupt, of portmanteau. (*Scott.*)

"It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky when they tunc'd the chaise." *Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xiv.*

**pock-mark, s.** [*Eng. pock and mark*.] A permanent mark or pit left by the smallpox.

**pock-wood, s.** [*Eng. pock, and wood*.] (*See the compound.*)

**pockwood-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Guaiacum officinale*.

**pock-ý, \*pock-ie, a.** [*Eng. pock* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Having pocks or pock-marks; infected with an eruptive disease, and especially with the venereal disease.

"Ridding pocky wretches from their paine." *Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.*

\* 2. Vile, rascally; contemptible, low.

**pö-cô, adv.** [*Ital.*; *Lat. paucus* = few.]

*Music*: A direction in music; a little, as *poco a poco*, little by little; *poco animato*, rather animated; *poco lento*, rather slow; *molto poco meno*, rather less quick; *poco piano*, rather soft; *poco più allegro*, rather faster; *poco presto*, somewhat rapid.

\* **pö-cô-cù-rán-tê, s.** [*Ital.*] A careless man, a trifler.

"Renowned . . . his proper character of a poccurante." *Scott: St. Ronan's Well, ch. xxx.*

\* **pö-cô-cù-ránt-ism, s.** [*Eng. poccurante* (1); *-ism*.] Carelessness, indifference, apathy.

"Thy yawning impassibility, poccurantism." *Carlyle: Past & Present, bk. II, ch. xvii.*

\* **pöc-ù-lar-ý, s.** [*Lat. poculum*.] A cup.

"Some brought forth pocularia." *Latimer: Works, 1, 49.*

\* **pöc-ù-lent, a.** [*Lat. poculentus*, from *poculum* = a cup.] Fit for drink.

**pöc-ù-lí-form, a.** [*Lat. poculum* = cup, and *forma* = form.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cup-shaped.

† 2. *Bot.*: Cup-shaped, with a hemispherical base and an upright limb. Nearly the same as *campanulate* (q.v.).

**pöd, pref.** [*PODO-*]

**pöd, s.** [The same word as *pad* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] Cf. *Dan. pude* = a cushion, a pillow; *Sw. dial. pude, puda, puta*; *Gaul. put* = a large buoy.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A bag, a pouch.

2. A box or old leather bottle nailed to the side of a cart to hold necessary implements.

"Cart-ladder, and wimble, with pecker and pod." *Tusser: Husbandrie, xvii. 4.*

\* 3. A young jack.

"The pike, as he ageth, receiveth diverse names: as from a pie to a gilt-head, from a gilt-head to a pod, from a pod to a jack, from a jack to a pike, from a pike to a pike, and last of all to a luge." *Harrison: Description, Eng., bk. iii, ch. iii.*

4. The pericarp or seed-vessel of a plant; a husk; a covering of the seed of plants.

5. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.

\* 6. The blade of a cricket-bat.

"The regulation size of the bat is thirty-eight inches in length, of which twenty-one inches are taken up by the pod, or, according to the more modern term, the blade." *—Routledge: Handbook of Cricket, p. 11.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: The seed-vessel of a Crucifer, a silique or siliqua. Popularly used for a legume, as a pea-pod.

2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [*POCKET*, *s.*, II. 5].

**pod-auger, s.** An auger formed with a straight channel or groove.

**pod-bit, s.** A boring-tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, a hollow barrel, and at its end is a cutting-lip which projects in advance of the band.

**pod-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Ellobocarpus*. Named from the pod-like divisions of the fronds on which the spores are placed.

**pod-lover, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Dianthæa capsophila*.

**pod-pepper, s.**

*Bot. & Pharm.*: [*CAPSICUM*, *s.*, II.].

**pöd, v.i.** [*POD*, *s.*]

1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.

2. To produce pods.

3. To gather pods or pulses.

**pöd-a-grä, \*pod-a-ger, \*pod-a-gre, s.** [*Pref. pod-*, and *Gr. ágra (agra)* = a seizure.] Gout in the foot.

\* **pöd-a-grä, a.** [*Eng. podagr(a)*; *-al*.] Podagric.

\* **pö-däg-ric, \*pö-däg-ric-al, a.** [*Lat. podagricus*, from *Gr. ποδάγριος (podagrios)*, from *podágra (podagra)* = gout.]

1. Of or pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.

"Could I ease you of podagric pain." *Howell: Letters, bk. iv, let. 42.*

2. Afflicted with or suffering from the gout.

"A loadstone, held in the hand of one that is podagric, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout." *—Browne: Vulgar Errors.*

\* **pöd-a-grouä, a.** [*Eng. &c. podagr(a)*; *-ous*.] Podagric.

**pöd-a-lýr-ý-a, s.** [*Lat. Podalirius*, *Podalýrus* = a son of Æsculapius.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Podaliriacæ (q.v.). It consists of Cape shrubs.

**pöd-a-lýr-ý-ö-æ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. podalýri(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Papilionaceæ, having the filaments free, the legume continuous, the leaves simple or palmately compound. Subtribes Eupodalyriacæ, Pultenacæ, and Mirbeliacæ.

† **pö-dar-ýí-dæ, s. pl.** [*Mod. Lat. podargus* (1); *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Frog-mouths; a family of Picarian Birds, closely allied to the Caprimulgidae (in which they are now generally merged), but having for the most part thicker bills, and seeking their food on the ground instead of taking it on the wing. They abound in the Australian region, one genus extending over a large part of the Oriental region. Genera: Podargus, Batrachostomus, and Eggotheles.

**pö-dar-gús, s.** [*Gr. ποδάργος (podargos)* = swift-footed; *pref. pod-*, and *ἀργός (argos)* = swift.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Caprimulgidae, or the

**fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, hère, camél, hër, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wóre, wöf, wörk, whó, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, ünite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, ö = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

typical genus of the Podargidae (q.v.), with ten species, from Australia, Tasmania, and the Papuan Islands. *Podargus strigoides*, is the Tawny-shouldered Podargus, called by the colonists "More-pork," from its peculiar cry.

**pōd-āx-in'-ō-i**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podax(on)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. -ine.]

**Bot.** : A sub-order of Gasteromycetous Fungi. There is a solid column in the centre of the sporangium.

**pōd-āx-ōn**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ἄξων* (*axōn*) = an axle.]

**Bot.** : The typical genus of Podaxinei (q.v.).

**pōd-āx-ō-nī-a**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat.] [PODAXON.]

**Zool.** : A phylum of Invertebrata, including the Sipunculoidea, Brachiopoda, and Polyzoa.

**pōd'-dēd**, a. [Eng. *pod*; -ed.] Having pods.

**\*pōd'-dēr**, s. [Eng. *pod*; -er.]

1. One who collects pods or pulse.

2. A kind of weed winding about hemp, &c. (*Hollyband*.)

**\*pōde**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A tadpole.

**pō-dēs-tā**, s. [Ital. = a governor, from Lat. *pōestas* = power.]

\*1. The title of certain officials sent by Frederick I. in the twelfth century to govern the principal cities of Lombardy.

\*2. A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages, generally elected annually, and entrusted with all but absolute power.

3. An inferior municipal judge in some cities of Italy.

**\*pō-dēs-tāte**, s. [Ital.] [PODESTA.] A chief. "The greatest podestates and gravest judges."—*Puttenham*: Eng. Poetie, bk. iii, ch. xxv.

**pō-dē-tī-ūm** (t as sh), s. [Dimin. (?) from Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

**Bot.** : The stalk-like elongations of the thallus which support the fructification in Cenomyce, a genus of Lichens.

**pōdēze**, s. [Cl. Ger. *patzche*.] A puddle, a splash.

**pōdž'-y**, a. [Eng. *pod*, s. -y.] Short and stout; dumpy, fat.

"A good little spaniel if she was not shown so fat and podgy."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**pōd'-y-ca**, s. [Lat., fem. sing. of *podicus* = pertaining to a foot.]

**Ornith.** : A genus of Helionithinae, with four species, from the Ethiopian region, excluding Madagascar. The feet are lobed, as in the Coots, but the bill is long and compressed.

**pōd'-y-cēps**, s. [Agassiz considers this a hybrid word. It is really contr. from *podiceps*: Lat. *podex*, genit. *podicis* = the anus, and *pes* = a foot. (*Gloger*, in *Journ. für Ornith.*, 1854, p. 430. Note.)]

1. **Ornith.** : Grebe (q.v.); the type-genus of the family Podicipedidae, formerly made a genus of Colymbidae. The species are numerous and cosmopolitan.

2. **Palæont.** : Occurs in the Pleistocene.

**pōd'-y-čil'-lūm**, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *podium* = a height (?).]

**Bot.** : A very short podetium.

**pōd'-y-čī-pēd'-y-dē**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podiceps*, genit. *podicipedis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

**Ornith.** : Grebes; a family of Illiger's Pygopodes (q.v.), with two genera: Podiceps (Lath.) and Centropelma (Sciator & Salvin). Some authorities add a third, Podilymbus, with two species, from North and South America; but they are more generally included in Podiceps. The family may be easily distinguished from all other water-birds by their very short body, flattened tarsi, and toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

**†pōd'-y-līm'-būs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *podilymbus*, and (*colymbus*).] [PODICIPEDIDÆ.]

**pōd'-y-sō-ma**, s. [Pref. *pod-*; *ī* connect., and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

**Bot.** : A genus of Puccinell, parasitic upon species of Juniper, which they kill. Galls formed by *Podisoma macrospora* on *Juniper virginiana* are called in America Cedar-apples.

**pō-dī-ūm**, s. [Lat.]

**Arch.** : A low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building. A projecting basement round the interior of a building, as a shelf or seat, and round the exterior for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c. Sometimes it was surmounted by rails, and used as the basement for the columns of a portico.



ROMAN TEMPLE, NÎMES.  
A. Podium.

**pōd'-lēy**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A young coal-fish. (*Scotch*.)

**pōd'-o**, pref. [Gr. *πός* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Belonging to, connected with, or situated on or near the foot.

**pōd'-ō-carp**, s. [PODOCARPUS.]

**pōd'-ō-car'-pūs**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

1. **Bot.** : Podocarp; a genus of Taxaceae, generally with succulent leaves and fruit, the latter borne upon a stalk. *Podocarpus Totarra*, a New Zealand, and *P. cupressina*, a Javanese tree, yield excellent timber, that of *P. bracteata* and *P. latifolia*, of Burmah, &c., is less valuable.

2. **Palæobot.** : Occurs in the Eocene.

**†pōd'-ō-čēph'-a-lōūs**, a. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

**Bot.** : Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle.

**pōd'-ō-čēg**, s. [Gr. *ποδάκης* (*podōkēs*) = swift of foot: pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ἄκως* (*ōkus*) = swift.]

**Ornith.** : Desert-Chough; a genus of Fregiline, from the sandy wastes between Bokhara and Eastern Tibet. The sole species, called by Fischer, who founded the genus, *Podoces panderi* (named in honour of its discoverer), is glaucous-green above; the eyebrows are white, bill and claws blackish, feet greenish.

**pōd'-ō-čē-nē-mūs**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κνήμις* (*knēmīs*) = a greave.]

**Zool.** : Large-graved Tortoise, a genus of Emydæ, sub-family Chelodina, or of the family Chelydidae. There are six species, ranging from the Orinoco to the La Plata.

**pōd'-ō-čōc'-ōūs**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κόκος* (*kōkōs*) = a kernel.]

**Bot.** : A genus of Palms, tribe Areceæ. The fruits of *Podococcus Barteri*, a native of Western Africa, are eaten.

**pōd'-ō-čyr'-tīs**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *κύρτη* (*kurtē*) = a fish-basket.]

**Zool.** : A genus of Polyeistina (q.v.). Skeleton fenestrated and casque-like, tapering to a point at one end, open, with three marginal prickles at the other.

**pōd'-ō-gyn'-y-ūm**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gynē*) = a woman.]

**Bot.** : A gynophore (q.v.).

**pō-dōl'-ō-gy**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of the foot.

**pōd-ōph-thāl'-ma-ta**, s. pl. [PODOPHTHALMIA.]

**pōd-ōph-thāl'-mī-a**, **pōd-ōph-thāl'-ma-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

1. **Zool.** : Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, a legion of Malacostraca (= Thoracipoda of Woodward). The eyes are on movable foot-stalks; branchiæ almost always present; thorax covered more or less completely by thoracic shield. There are two orders, Decapoda and Stomatopoda (q.v.).

2. **Palæont.** : From the Carboniferous onward.

**pōd-ōph-thāl'-mī-an**, s. [Mod. Lat. *podophthalmi(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.] Any individual of the Podophthalmia (q.v.). (*Huxley*: *Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 263.)

**pōd-ōph-thāl'-mic**, a. [PODOPHTHALMATA.] Pertaining to or resembling crustaceans of the division Podophthalmata.

**\*pōd-ō-phyl'-lā-čē-æ**, **\*pōd-ō-phyl'-lē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -eæ.]

**Bot.** : An old order, or an old tribe, of plants, type Podophyllum (q.v.).

**\*pōd-ō-phyl'-lē-æ**, s. pl. [PODOPHYLLACEÆ.]

**pōd-ōph'-yī-līn**, s. [Mod. Lat. *podophyll(um)*; -in.] [PODOPHYLLUM, 2.]

**pōd-ō-phyl'-lōūs**, a. [PODOPHYLLUM.]

**Entom.** : Having the feet so compressed as to resemble leaves.

**pōd-ō-phyl'-lūm**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf.]

1. **Bot.** : A genus of Ranunculaceæ, now placed under the tribe Actææ.

*Podophyllum peltatum* is the May-apple (q.v.), called also the Wild Lemon. The fruit is eatable, but the leaves are poisonous and the whole plant narcotic. The red fruits of *P. emodi*, a Himalayan herb, are eaten by the natives, but Europeans regard them as insipid.

2. **Pharm.** : Podophyllin. An amorphous brownish-yellow resin tinged with green, extracted from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum* by alcohol. It has an acrid bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and ether, but very soluble in alcohol; a safe and certain purgative, superior in activity to the resin of jalap.

**\*pōd'-ō-scāph**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σκάφος* (*skapfos*) = a boat.] A kind of apparatus like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and used to support the body erect in the water.

**\*pōd'-ō-scāph-ēr**, s. [Eng. *podoscaph*; -er.] One who uses podoscaphs.

**pōd'-ō-sō-ma-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σῶματα* (*sōmata*), pl. of *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]

**Zool.** : An order of Arachnida, called by Huxley Pycnogonida (q.v.).

**pōd'-ō-spērm**, **\*pōd'-ō-spēr'-mī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

**Bot.** : An umbilical cord.

**pōd'-ō-stō-mā-čē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

**Bot.** : Podostemads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Branched or floating herbs, resembling Liverworts or Scale-mosses, and destitute of stomates and spiral vessels. Leaves capillary, linear, and decurrent on the stem. Flowers inconspicuous, naked, or with an imperfect calyx, or with three sepals bursting through a lacerated spathe. Stamens one to many, distinct or monadelphous; ovary two- or three-celled; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, minute. Chiefly South American. Triletes three, Hydrostachyæ, Lacidiæ, and Tristichæ. Genera twenty, species 100. (*Lindley*.)

**pōd'-ōs'-tō-mād**, s. [Mod. Lat. *podostem(um)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

**Bot. (Pl.)** : Lindley's name for Podostemaceæ (q.v.).

**pōd'-ōs'-tō-ma**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

**Zool.** : A genus of Naked Lobose Rhizopods, with relatively large pseudopods for locomotion, and others for feeding.

**pōd-ūr'-a**, s. [Pref. *pod-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

**Zool.** : The typical genus of Lulbock's family Poduride (q.v.). Body cylindrical, segments sub-equal; eyes eight on each side; antennæ short, eight jointed; feet with only one claw; caudal appendage short.

**boil**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benč**; **go**, **ğem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ŭng**. -**čian**, -**tian** = **šan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**čion**, -**čion** = **zhūn**. -**čious**, -**čious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

**pō-dūr'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *podur(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

# **Zoology:**

\* 1. An approximate synonym of the modern *Collembola* (q.v.).

2. A family of the modern *Collembola*, with three genera, *Achorantes*, *Podura*, and *Xenylla*. Body cylindrical; the appendages of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a salivatory apparatus. (*Lubbock*.)

**pō-dē** (1), *s.* [Native name.] An article of food prepared from the roots of the taro plant, *Caladium esculentum*, by the natives of the Sandwich Islands. The root is mixed with water, and pounded with a pestle to the consistency of dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use.

**pō-dē** (2), *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

# **poen-bird, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Prothemadiera novæ-zeelandiæ* (or *circinata*), called also Tui. It is about the size of a large blackbird, with dark metallic plumage becoming black in certain lights, and with a bronze reflection in others. There is a patch of pure white on the shoulders, and from each side of the neck depends a tuft of snowy, curly, downy feathers, bearing a distant resemblance to a clergyman's bands. These feathers influenced Gray in his choice of a generic name, and gave rise to the popular epithet, Parson-bird, of the early colonists. It is easily domesticated, and has great powers of mimicry. "It will learn to articulate sentences of several words with clearness, and to imitate the barking of a dog to perfection." (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand*.)

**pō-dē-brō-thēr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πόθ* (*poth*); root *βορ-* (seen in *Βορᾶ* (*hora*) = catage, meat, and Lat. *vorō* = to devour), and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

*Palaont.*: A genus of *Camelidæ*, from the Miocene of North America.

**pō-dē-gīl'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-colored.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Cyprinodontidæ*, from tropical America. Dr. Günther puts the number of species at sixteen.

**pō-dē-gīl'-it-ic**, *a.* [*POIKILITIC*.]

\* **pō-dē-gīl'-ōp'-ō-da**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = varied, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot.]

*Zool.*: Cuvier's name for the *Merostomata* (q.v.).

**pō-dēm**, \* **poeme**, *s.* [Fr. *poème*, from Lat. *pœma*; Gr. *ποίημα* (*poiēma*) = a work . . . a poem; *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poema*.] [*POET*.]

1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse, whether blank or rhyming.

"Poems, like pictures, are of different sorts." *Beaumont: Horace; a Poet of Poetry*.

2. A term applied to a composition not in verse, but in which the language is impassioned and full of imagination; as, a prose poem.

\* **pō-dē-māt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ποιηματικός* (*poiēmatikos*)] Pertaining; or relating to poems or poetry; poetical. (*Coleridge*.)

\* **pō-dē-nōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [*PŒNOLOGY*.]

**pō-dē-ph'-a-ga**, *s. pl.* [*POEPHAGUS*.]

*Zool.*: In Owen's classification a group of *Marsupialia*, embracing the *Macropodidæ* and *Hypsiprymnus*, all strictly phytophagous.

**pō-dē-ph'-a-gōūs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *poephagus*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Eating or subsisting on grass; belonging or pertaining to the *Poephaga*.

**pō-dē-ph'-a-gūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ποηφάγος* (*poēphagos*).] A term applied by *Ellian* to the animal.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Bovidæ*, with one species, *Poephagus* (*Bos*) *grunniens*, the Yak (q.v.).

**pō-dē-ph'-il-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πόη* (*poē*) = grass, and *φίλος* (*philōs*) = to love.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Ploceidæ*, with six species, from Australia.

**pō-dē-sy**, \* **po-e-sie**, *s.* [Fr. *poésie*, from Lat. *pœsia*, accens. of *pœsis* = poetry, from Gr. *ποίησις* (*poiēsis*) = a making, poetic faculty, a poem; *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make, to compose; Ital. & Sp. *poesia*.] [*POET*, *POETRY*.]

1. The art of writing poetry; poetical skill or faculty.

"Poetry is [his] [the Poet's] skill or craft of making; the very action itself."—*Ben Jonson: Inconerata*.

\* 2. Poetry, poems; metrical compositions.

"Scouldes said that picture was a dumb *poete*, and *poese* a speaking picture."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 203.

\* 3. A *poesy*; a short conceit or motto engraved on a ring, &c.

**pō-ēt**, \* **po-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *poète*, from Lat. *poeta*; Gr. *ποιητής* (*poiētēs*) = a maker . . . a poet; *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poeta*.] The true English word for *poet* is *maker*, which exactly corresponds with the Greek.] [*MAKER*.]

\* 1. A maker, an inventor. [*MAKER*, *s.*, 2.]

2. The author or writer of a poem or metrical composition.

"They that make verses, expressing thereby none other language, but the crafts of versification, be not of ancient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifiers."—*Sir F. Elgot: The Governor*, bk. i, ch. xlii.

3. One who is skilled in poetry; one who is endowed with poetical faculties or talents; one possessing high imaginative powers.

"If Pope be not a poet, where is poetry to be found?"—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

**poet-laureate**, *s.*

\* 1. *Eng. Univ.*: One who has received an honourable degree for grammar, including poetry and rhetoric; so called from his being crowned with laurel.

2. An officer of the king's household whose duty was to compose an ode every year for the sovereign's birthday, or for a great national victory, &c. This duty is not now required of the holder of the office, which is now a sinecure.

\* Among the most celebrated of the poet-laureates were Edmund Spenser (1590-1599), Ben Jonson (1619-1637), John Dryden (1670-1700), Robert Southey (1813-1843), William Wordsworth (1843-1851), Alfred Tennyson, the present poet-laureate (1851), was created a baron in 1884.

\* **poet-musician**, *s.* An epithet applied to the bard and lyrist, as combining the professions of poetry and music.

\* **poet-sucker**, *s.* An immature or inexperienced poet. (*Ben Jonson*.)

**poet's cassia**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Osyris*.

† **pō-ē-tās-tēr**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poëtastr*.] An inferior poet; a pitiful rhymist.

"Pendant poetasters of this age."

Loose humours vent.

*Beaumont: to the Memory of Sir John Beaumont*.

\* **pō-ē-tās-try**, *s.* [Eng. *poetaster*; -y.] The works or writings of a poetaster; pitiful rhyming.

**pō-ēt-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *poet*; -ess.] A female poet.

"The famous poetess Corinna five times had the advantage of Pindarus."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. II., p. 25.

**pō-ēt'-ic**, **pō-ēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [*POETIC*; Lat. *poeticus*; Gr. *ποιητικός* (*poiētikos*), from *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make; Ital. & Sp. *poetico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, poetry; as, poetic genius.

2. Expressed in poetry; in metrical form; as, a poetical composition.

3. Possessing or characterized by the qualities or beauties of poetry; containing poetical ideas or imagery.

**poetic-license**, *s.* The liberty or license allowed to a poet in matters of fact or language, for the purpose of producing a desired effect or result.

**pō-ēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [*POETIC*.]

**poetical-justice**, *s.* The distribution of rewards and punishments such as is pictured in poems and works of fiction, but seldom found in real life.

"The talk was about poetical justice and the unities of place and time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**pō-ēt'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *poetical*; -ly.] In a poetical manner; by the means or aid of poetry; like a poet.

\* **pō-ēt'-ics**, *s.* [*POETIC*.] The doctrine of poetry; that branch of criticism which deals with the nature and laws of poetry.

\* **pō-ēt'-i-culo**, *s.* [Eng. *poetic*; -ule.] A poetaster. (*Swinburne: Under the Microscope*, p. 36.)

\* **pō-ēt'-ize**, *v. i.* [Fr. *poëtiser*, from *poète* = a poet; Lat. *poetor*; Gr. *ποιησις* (*poiēsis*).] To write as a poet; to compose verses.

"They very curiously could paint, And neatly poetise."

*Drayton: Muses Elysium*, Nymph. 2.

\* **pō-ēt'-rēss**, *s.* [Lat. *poetrix*.] A female poet; a poetess.

**pō-ē-tr'y**, \* **po-e-trie**, \* **po-e-trye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poëteric*.] [*POET*.]

1. That one of the fine arts which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by the use of imaginative and passionate language, which is generally, though not necessarily, formed in regular measure; the art of producing illusions of the imagination by means of language.

"But about the original of poems and *poetria*, there is a great question among authors."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii, ch. lvi.

2. Poetical, imaginative, or passionate language or compositions, whether expressed rhythmically or in prose. Thus, many parts of the prose translation of the Bible are genuine poetry. In its widest sense, poetry may be defined as that which is the product of the imaginative powers and fancy, and which appeals to these powers in others.

3. Metrical compositions, verse, poems.

"She taketh most delight In music, instruments, and poetry."

*Shakspeare: Taming of the Shrew*, I. 1.

\* The ancient Hindoo Vedas consists in large measures of rhythmical hymns. Hindoo poetry reached its highest development in the epic of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat. Specimens of that of the Hebrews, made conspicuous to the English reader by being printed in separate lines in the R. V., are found in Gen. iv. 23-24, ix. 27-27, xxvii. 39, 40, xlix. 2-27, and Exodus xv. 1-18, 21. It reached its highest development in the books of Job and of Psalms. The poetry of the Greeks began with Homer and Hesiod, and continued till about a.c. 500. The chief poets of Rome came late upon the scene, Virgil being born a.c. 70, and Horace b.c. 65. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, died a.d. Oct. 25, 1400; John Barbour, author of the "Bruce" (1373), was the first Scottish poet. Of the English poets of high genius were Chaucer in the fourteenth, Shakespeare and Spenser in the sixteenth century, Milton and Dryden in the seventeenth, Pope and Cowper in the eighteenth, Byron, &c., in the nineteenth. Of Scottish poets, Burns in the eighteenth century.

\* **pō-ēt'-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *poet*; -ship.] The state, condition, or individuality of a poet.

**pōgge**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Zool.*: The Armed Bull-head. [*BULLHEAD*.]

**pōg-gy**, *s.* [*PORGY*.]

\* **poghe**, \* **poghe**, *s.* [*POKE*.] A bag, a poke.

**pō-gōn**, *s.* [Gr.]

*Bot.*: A beard. [*BEARD* (2), *s.*, III.]

**pō-gō-nī-p**, *s.* [Gr. *πωγων* (*pōgōn*) = the beard. Named from the fringed tip of the flowers.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Pogonidæ* (q.v.). Terrestrial orchids. From fifteen to twenty are known, from America and Asia.

**pō-gō-nī-ās**, *s.* [Gr. *πωγωνίας* (*pōgōnias*) = bearded.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Sciaenidæ* (q.v.), with a single species, *Pogonias chromis*, the Drum, from the western parts of the Atlantic. Snout convex, upper jaw overlapping lower; mandible with numerous small barbels; large molar teeth on pharyngeal bones.

**pō-gōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogon(i)a*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Orchids, tribe *Arethuseæ*.

**pō-gō-rīte**, *s.* [Gr. *πωγωνίας* (*pōgōnias*) = a comet; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: Hall's name for Pele's Hair (q.v.).

**pō-gō-stēm'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pogostemon*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Mentheæ*.

**pō-gō-stō-mōn**, *s.* [Gr. *πωγων* (*pōgōn*) = a beard, and *στῆμον* (*stēmōn*) = a stamen.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of the family of *Pogostemidæ*. *Pogostemon Patchouli* grows in East Bengal, Burmah, and the Malay Peninsula. [*PATCHOULI*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; tr'y, S'yrian. æ, œ = ē: ev = ā: qu = kw. .



**pōh**, \*pōh, *interj.* [Icel. *pú* = pooh.] An exclamation of contempt. [POOH.]

**poi**, *s.* [POI (1).]

**poi-*cll*-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured; suff. *-ite* (*Mín.*); Ger. *poikilit*.]

*Mín.* : The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

**poi-*cll*-ō-py-rī-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and Eng. *pyrites*; Ger. *poikiopyrit*.]

*Mín.* : The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

**poi-*nan*-gŷ** (or silent), *s.* [Eng. *poignant*; *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being poignant or stimulating to the palate; piquant, sharp, pungent.

2. Point, sharpness, keenness, asperity; power of irritating and cutting.

"So it is with wit, which generally succeeds more from being happily addressed, than from its native poignancy."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1. (Introd.)

3. Sharpness or painfulness to the feelings; bitterness: as, the poignancy of grief.

**poi-*nant*** (or silent), \***poi-*nant***, \***pug-*naunt***, *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, *pr. par.* of *poindre* = to prick; Lat. *pungo*. Poignant and pungent are thus doublets.]

\*1. Sharp, cutting.

\*2. Sharp or stimulating to the palate; pungent, piquant.

3. Pointed, sharp, keen, irritating, cutting, bitter.

"There are, to whom too poignant I appear."

*Francis: Horace*, bk. II., sat. 1.

4. Sharp, bitter, painful.

"A sharpness so poignant as to divide the marrow from the bones."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, II. 6.

**poi-*nant*-lŷ** (or silent), *adv.* [Eng. *poignant*; *-ly*.] In a poignant manner; sharply, bitterly, keenly, piercingly.

\***poigniet**, \***poyniet**, *s.* [Fr. *poignet*.] A wristband. [*Palsgrave*.]

**poi-*kl*-lŷt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and suff. *-itic*.] (See the compound.)

**poikilitic-group or formation**, *s.*

*Geol.* : A name proposed by Messrs. Conybeare and Buckland for the New Red Sandstone strata between the Carboniferous rocks and the Lias, from their exhibiting spots and streaks of light blue, green, and buff-colour on a red base. [PERMIAN, TRIAS.]

**poi-*kl*-lō-pleū-rōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ποικίλος* (*poikilos*) = many-coloured, and *πλευρόν* (*pleuron*) = a rib.]

*Paleont.* : A genus of Dinosauria (Nicholson), Crocodilia (Etheridge), from the Wealden.

\***poi-*na*-do**, \***poi-*na*-doe**, \***poy-*na*-do**, *s.* [PONIARD, *s.*]

**poi-*ci*-ā-na**, *s.* [Named after M. de Poinci, once governor of the Antilles, and a great patron of botany.]

*Bot.* : A genus of Eucalyptaceae, closely akin to *Casualpinia* itself, but with the calyx valvate in the bud. *Poinciana elata*, a tree growing in the forests of southern and western India, yields a gum. Its wood is well suited for cabinet-work. *P. regia*, a moderate-sized tree, introduced into India from Madagascar, is common near Calcutta in gardens and at roadsides. *P. pulcherrima* is now made *Casualpinia pulcherrima*. Its roots are tonic. [BARBADOS FLOWER-FENCE.]

**poi-*nd***, \***poynd**, *v.t.* [A.S. *pyndan* = to pound; *pund* = an enclosure.] [FOUND (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in a pound or pen; to pound.

2. To distraint; to seize and sell the goods of a debtor under a warrant.

"An inventory of the goods and chattels falling under their warrant of distress or poinding, as it is called."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

\*3. To seize in warfare.

**poi-*nd***, *s.* [POIND, *v.*] That which is seized or distrainted; booty.

**poi-*nd*-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *poind*; *-able*.] Capable of being distrainted; liable to be distrainted.

**poi-*nd*-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *poind*; *-er*.] One who distraints; the keeper of a pound; a pinder or pinner.

"The pinder chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn."—*Adams: Works*, I. 163.

**poing** (as *pwān*), \***poyn**, *s.* [Fr. *poing* = the fist.]

1. A glove.

2. *Her.* : The fist; the hand closed, as distinguished from *appaum*.

\***poi-*nt*-tŷ-a**, *s.* [Named after M. Poinsette, who in 1828 discovered the plant in Mexico.]

*Bot.* : A genus of Euphorbiaceae, now merged in Euphorbia itself. *Poinsettia pulcherrima* is a highly ornamental stove-plant, with rose-like whorls of bracts.

**point**, \***point**, \***poyn**, *s.* [Fr. *point*, *pointe* (O. Fr. *point*), from Lat. *punctum* = a point; orig. the *point* of *punctus*, *pa. par.* of *pungo* = to prick; Sp. & Ital. *punta*, *punto*; Port. *ponta*, *ponto*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark made by the end of anything sharp, as of a pin, a needle, &c.

2. A mark of punctuation; a stop; a character used to mark the divisions of sentences, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking. [COLOR, COMMA, PERIOD.]

"Commas and points they set exactly right."

*Pope: Prot. to Satires*, 261.

3. An indefinitely small space; an indivisible part of space.

\*4. A small space of ground.

5. A particular place or spot to which anything is directed.

\*6. An indefinitely part of time; a moment.

7. The place or position near, next, or close to; the verge, the brink.

"Behold, I am at the point to die."—*Genesis* xxv. 32.

8. The exact or critical moment.

"Even to the point of her death."

*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

9. The exact place: as, He resumed at the point at which he had left off.

10. A single position; a single assertion; a single part of a complicated question, or of a subject as a whole.

"They will hardly prove his point."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

11. A single subject or matter; an item, a detail, a particular.

"The Reactionaries were, of course, the strongest in point of numbers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

\*12. A state, condition, or predicament.

"The state of Normandy stands on a tickle point."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, I. 1.

13. Degree, stage, state.

14. The sharp end of an instrument; that which pricks or punctures: as, the point of a pin, of a needle, a dagger, &c.

15. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined end, as a promontory.

\*16. A lace, string, &c., with a tag (called an eyelet, *aglet*, or *aiguillet*), used for fastening articles of dress, especially the hose to the jacket or doublet. Fashionable in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

"Their points being broken, down fell their hose."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, II. 4.

\*17. The pommel of a saddle.

"Put a few flocks in the point."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, II. 1.

18. Lace worked by the needle, as *point d'Alençon*, *point d'aiguille*; also applied to lace worked by bobbins, and even to a cheaper imitation fabric made by machinery.

19. A lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; a sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of thought or expression; the sting or pith of an epigram; hence, force, expression.

"Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd, Produce'd the point that left a sting behind."

*Pope: Satires*, v. 252.

20. The especial features in a part which an actor has to bring out prominently.

"A running fire of subdued 'highs' kept down the tendency to applaud the principal points."—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

21. That which arrests attention; a salient trait of character; a characteristic, a peculiarity; a mark of quality or character.

"One of my strong points is modesty."—*Field*, April 4, 1886.

\*22. The act of aiming or striking.

"What a point, my lord, your falcon made." *Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, II. 1.

23. The action of a pointer in thrusting his tail straight out when he scents game. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xix.)

24. The particular thing aimed at or desired; aim, purpose, object.

25. The main question; the precise thing, subject, or particular to be considered; the essence.

"Here lies the point."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, II. 4.

\*26. A punctilio; nice respect; niceties.

"This fellow doth not stand upon points."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

27. A mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has reached in trials of skill, excellence, games, &c.; as, He won by five points. [II. 22.]

\*28. A signal given by a blast of a trumpet; hence, a note, a tune.

"A loud trumpet and a point of war."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

\*29. A command, a direction.

"And thus obeys his points, as if he were his officer." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

\*30. A deed, a feat, an exploit.

"A point of arms undyrake."

*Torrent of Portugal*, p. 36.

\*31. One of the squares on a chess-board.

"The chequer or the chess hath viij pointes in eche partie."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 71.

32. The same as **POINTER**, I. 2. (*American Comm. Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.* : A certain imaginary spot in the heavens, generally at the intersection of two or more great circles, conventionally agreed upon as a convenient one whence to measure distances. There are the equinoctial points, the solstitial points, &c.

2. *Bookbind.* : A register mark made by the printer in placing his sheets on the tympan and forming a guide to the folder.

3. *Cricket and Baseball*:

(1) In cricket, a fielder stationed close to and facing the batsman; he is supported by the cover-point. Also, the place occupied by such fielder.

(2) *Pl.* : In baseball, the positions occupied by the pitcher and the catcher.

4. *Engrav.* : An etching-needle.

5. *Fort.* : The junction of certain lines of defence: as, the point of the bastion, the salient angle formed by its meeting faces; the point of intersection of the curtain and the flank; the point at the shoulder of the bastion, &c.

6. *Geom.* : A point is that which has "neither parts nor magnitude" (*Euclid*), but only position. The extremities of a limited line are points; that which separates two adjacent parts of a line is a point.

7. *Glass-cutting* : A fragment of diamond containing a natural angle adapted for glass-cutters' use.

8. *Harness* : A short strap stitched to a wide one for the purpose of attaching the latter to another strap by a buckle. The end of any strap that is provided with holes for the buckle-loop.

9. *Heraldry*:

(1) One of the several parts denoting the local positions on the escutcheon of any figure or charges. The principal points are:

a. Dexter chief; b. Middle chief; c. Sinister chief; d. Honour point; e. Centre or fesse point; f. Navel or nornbril point; g. Dexter base; h. Middle base; j. Sinister base.

(2) A small part of the base of a shield variously marked off. *Point in point* is when it much resembles the pile.

10. *Knitting-mach.* : Beardless needles; also known as shifters (q.v.).

11. *Lacrosse* : The first man out from goal; cover-point stands in front of him.

12. *Mach.* : Position in relation to power or accessory portions: as, the dead point of a crank; the fixed point on which a body moves.

13. *Masonry*:

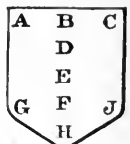
(1) The stone-mason's punch, used to reduce the face of the stone, leaving it in narrow ridges, which are dressed down by the inch tool.

(2) A pointed chisel for niggling ashlar.



POINT.

With eyelets, drawing together a slashed sleeve. (From *Planché's Diet.*)



POINTS.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z** -**ian**, -**iar** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



14. *Mac.*: A dot placed before a decimal fraction.

15. *Music*: The same as Dot (q.v.).

16. *Nautical & Navigation*:

(1) One of the thirty-two points of division of the card in the mariner's compass. The angular space between two consecutive points is 11°15', and each space is sub-divided into half and quarter points. [CARDINAL POINTS.]  
"The ship broke off two points as before."—*Maryport: Peter-Simples*, ch. xv.

(2) A flat piece of braided cordage attached to the reef-land of a sail to tie up a reef.

17. *Perspective*: A certain pole or place with regard to the perspective plane: as

(1) *Point of sight*: The point whence the picture is viewed, the principal vanishing point, because all horizontal rays that are parallel to the middle visual ray will vanish in that point. The point at which, if the eye be placed, the picture will represent the same appearance as the object itself would were the picture removed. This is sometimes called the point of view.

(2) *Objective point*: A point on a geometrical plane whose representation is required on the perspective plane.

(3) *Vanishing point*: The point to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation.

18. *Physics*: A line of demarcation or limit: as, the boiling point of a liquid, the melting point of a solid. Said also of instruments: as, the freezing point of a thermometer, &c.

19. *Ploughs*: The extreme forward end of the share as distinguished from the wing.

20. *Print*: One of the pins placed on the tympan of a press or feed-board of a machine to perforate the sheet at the time of the first printing, to secure a register when the sheet is turned.

21. *Rail-eng. (Pl.)*: The switch or movable guide-rails at junctions or stations.

"After the signal was lowered, the points could not be altered."—*Whipper*, *Railway Signals*, p. 24

22. *Whist (Pl.)*: The wagering or winning periods of the game.

¶ 1. *At all points*: In every particular; completely, perfectly.

"My Lord Aumerle, is Harry Hereford arm'd?"  
"Yes, at all points, and long to enter!"—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, l. 1.

¶ 2. *At points*:

(1) On the point, about.

"You are at point to lose your liberties."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, III. 1.

(2) Completely, at all points.

"Armed at point exactly; cap-a-pie."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 2.

¶ 3. *In good point*: In good case or condition. [Cf. *EMBOINPOINT*.]

¶ 4. *To point*: To the smallest point, exactly.

"Hast thou performed to point the tempest?"

*Shakespeare: Tempest*, l. 2.

5. *Acting point*:

*Phys.*: The exact point at which an impulse is given.

6. *Physical point*: The smallest or least sensible object of sight.

7. *Point of contact*: [CONTACT, s., III. 5].

8. *Point of contrary pleasure*, *Point of inflection*: [INFLECTION, ¶].

9. *Point of dispersion*:

*Optics*: That point at which the rays begin to diverge; commonly called the virtual focus.

10. *Point of horse*:

*Mfn.*: The spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into branches.

11. *Point of incidence*:

*Optics*: That point upon the surface of a medium upon which a ray of light falls.

12. *Point of intersection*: [INTERSECTION, s., II.].

13. *Point of reflection*:

*Optics*: The point from which a ray is reflected.

14. *Point of refraction*:

*Optics*: That point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.

15. *Point of support*: The collected areas on the plane of the walls, columns, &c., on which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported.

16. *Vowel points*:

*Heb. Gram.*: Points or marks placed above or below the consonants, and representing

the vocal sounds or vowels which should precede or follow the consonants.

¶ 17. *To come to points*: To fight with swords.

**point-blank**, *a., adv., & s.* [From an arrow aimed directly at the white mark or blank in the centre of the target.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. *Gun.*: Aimed directly or straight; in a horizontal line. In *point-blank* shooting, the object is so close that the ball is supposed to move in a horizontal line.

2. *Fig.*: Direct, plain; explicit, express: as, a *point-blank* denial.

**B. As adverb**:

1. *Gun.*: In a horizontal line.

"Point-blank over-against the mouth of the piece."—*Brooker: Lingua*, IV. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Directly, plainly; explicitly, expressly.

**C. As substantive**:

1. The white mark or blank on a target at which an arrow, bullet, &c. is aimed.

2. The point in which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

**point d'appui**, *s.* [Fr. = point of support.]

*Mil.*: Point of support, basis; a fixed point on which troops form, and on which operations are based.

**\*point de vise, \*point-device, a. & adv.** [A shortened form of *at point device* = exactly, from O. Fr. *a point devis* = to the very point imagined.]

**A. As adj.**: Precise, nice, finical.

**B. As adv.**: To a nicety, exactly.

"Thus for the nuptial hour, all fitted *point-device*."—*Drayton: Poly-Obsion*, s. 25.

**point d'orgue**, *s.* [ORGAN-POINT.]

**point-hole**, *s.*

*Print.*: A hole made in a sheet of paper by a register pin, or by points on the tympan.

**point-lace**, *s.* [POINT, s., I. 18.]

**point-paper**, *s.* Pricked paper for making, copying, or transferring designs.

**point-system**, *s.* A system of gauging type-bodies now in vogue in this country. A point equals .0138-inch. Old designations, as nonpareil (now 6-point), pica (now 12-point), are practically in disuse.

**point-tool**, *s.* A tool ground off to a sharp point at the midwidth of the end of the blade.

**point (1), v.t. & t.** [POINT, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, grind, or forge to a point: as, To *point* a pencil, to *point* a pin.

2. Hence *fig.*, to give point, force, or expression to; to add to the force or point of.  
"To point a moral and adorn a tale."  
*Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes*, 221.

3. To direct at or towards an object; to aim.  
"The warriors' swords  
Were pointed up to heaven."  
*Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*, IV. 2.

¶ 4. To direct the eye, notice, or attention of.  
5. To show or indicate, as by pointing with the finger. (Followed by *out*.)  
"From the great sea, you shall *point out* for you mount Hor."—*Numbers* xxiv. 7.

6. To indicate by any means; to draw attention to.  
"The society with regard to the balance of power is expressly *pointed out* to us."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. II., ch. 7.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

8. To mark with signs or characters to distinguish the members of a sentence, and indicate the pauses; to punctuate.

9. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel-points. [POINT, s., ¶ 16.]

**II. Brickwork**: To fill the joints of, as of masonry, brickwork, &c., with mortar pressed in with the point of the trowel. [PENCILLED.]

**B. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To direct the finger or other object at or towards any object for the purpose of designating or drawing attention to it. (Generally followed by *at*.)

2. To indicate by any means; to show distinctly.

"The dial *points at five*."

*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, v.  
3. To indicate the presence of game, by pointing the nose in its direction, as a sporting dog does.

"Now the warm scent assures the covey near."  
He trusts with caution, and he *points with fear*."  
*Gay: Rural Sports*, II.

4. To mark or distinguish with points.

**II. Surg.**: To come to a point or head. (Said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.)

¶ 1. *To point a rope*:

*Naut.*: To prepare the end of it, so that it may reef through a block, and not unlay; a few yarns are taken out of it, and a mat worked over it by its own yarn.

2. *To point a sail*:

*Nautical*:

(1) To brace it so as to bring it end on to the wind.

(2) To affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs.

**\*point (2), \*poynt, v.t.** [A shortened form of *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint, to designate, to fix, to arrange.

"Go! bid the bans and *point* the bridal day."

*Bp. Hall: Satires*, v. 1.

**\*point-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *point*; *-able*.] Capable of being pointed out.

"God's Church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried he out that hee was left alone."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 473.

**point-ai, \*point-ell, \*point-el, \*poynt-al, \*poynt-el, \*poynt-elle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pointille* = a prick, a prickle; Fr. *pointal* = an upright wooden prop.]

¶ I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pointed instrument used for writing; a stylus.

"Then asked thaim sir Zachari  
Tablis and a *point* tile."—*Cursor Mundi*, 637.

2. A weapon of war, resembling a javelin or short sword.

"With *pointails* or with stokkis Sabellayne."

*G. Douglas: Eneados*, p. 221, l. 53.

3. The pointed instrument with which a harp is played; a quill.

"Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis amyle,  
And now with subtil enye *pointails* lyte."

*G. Douglas: Eneados*, p. 187, l. 32.

4. The pistil of a plant, or anything resembling it; the balancer of an insect. (*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. iv.)

¶ II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A king-post (q.v.).

2. *Mason.*: A pavement of diamond-shaped slabs.

**point-éd, \*poynt-ed, pa. par. & a.** [POINT (1), v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. *Lit.*: Having a point; coming or tapering to a point; sharp, penked.

"Memories haunt thy *pointed* gables."  
*Longfellow: Nuremberg*.

¶ II. *Figuratively*:

1. Aimed at, or expressly referring to some particular person or thing; as, a *pointed* remark.

2. Epigrammatical; full of conceits; witty.  
"If his humour is not very *pointed*, he is, at all events, always cheerful and never didactic."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 1, 1855.

**pointed-arch**, *s.*

*Arch.*: An arch struck from two centres and meeting above, forming a lancet shape. It is a feature of post-Norman Gothic.

**pointed-styles**, *s. pl.*

*Arch.*: The divisions of Gothic architecture in which the pointed arch is used. [GOTHIC-STYLE, ARCH.]

"The most essential part of the *Pointed-style*—the part whereon its whole structure and organization depend—is the pointed arch itself. This consists of two segments of a circle, meeting at the point of the arch. The longer the radius of these segments, the slenderer is the pointed arch which it describes."—*Sandars: Rosenparten; Arch. Stiles*, p. 291.

**point-éd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *pointed*; *-ly*.]

1. With lively turns of thought or expression; wittily.

"The eloquence of his wit was such, that he often writ *too pointedly* for his subject."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.)

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, ore, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. With direct reference to some particular person or thing; expressly, plainly, explicitly. "To whom the appeal crunched in those closing words Was pointedly addressed." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

**point-éd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *pointed*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being pointed or sharp; sharpness.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Epigrammatic smartness; wit. "That pointedness of thought which is visibly wanting in our great Roman."—Dryden: *Juvenal*, (Dedic.)

2. Direct or express reference to some particular person or thing.

\* **point-él**, *s.* [POINTAL.]

**point-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *point* (I), *v.*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) One who or that which points or designates; specif., the index finger or hand of a dial or scale.

"A series of wheels, the teeth of which catch in, and apply to each other, conducting the motion from the fuse to the balance, and from the balance to the pointer."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. I.

(2) In the same sense as II. 7.

2. *Fig.*: A hint or secret information as to the course to be followed, especially in speculating on the stock-exchange; a tip. (*American slang*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron. (Pl.)*: Two stars, Merak & Dubhe, in Ursa Major, so called because they point to the pole, i.e., a line joining them and produced will nearly strike the pole star.

"As well might the pole star be called inconstant because it is sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west of the pointers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Bricklaying*: A tool for clearing out to the required depth the old mortar between the courses of bricks in a wall, to be replaced by a fresh body of mortar. [POINT (I), *v.* A. II.]

3. *Naut.*: One of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with her after-body. Also called a Snake-piece.

4. *Navig.*: A graduated circle, with one fixed and two adjustable radial legs. By placing them at two adjoining angles taken by a sextant between three known objects, the position of the observer is fixed on the chart.

5. *Rail-eng.*: The adjusting lever of a switch.

6. *Stone-work*: A stone-mason's chisel with a sharp point, used in spawing off the face of a stone in the rough.

7. *Zool.*: *Canis familiaris*, variety *avicularis* (Linnaeus), a variety of the Domestic Dog, with short hair and of variable colour, trained to point at prey. This was probably at first only the exaggerated pause of an animal preparing to spring, and was subsequently improved by training.

"It is known that the English pointer has been greatly changed within the last century, and in this case the change has, it is believed, been effected by crosses with the foxhound."—Darwin: *Orig. of Species* (ed. 1883), p. 25.

**pointer-fact**, *s.* A fact which is valuable as showing a stage of progress or decline in development.

"A good example of these pointer-facts is recorded by Mr. Wallace."—Taylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), p. 62.

**point-íng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [POINT (I), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Directing, designating.

2. Coming or tapering to a point; pointed.

"On each hand the flames Driven backward, slope their pointing spires." Milton: *P. L.*, l. 223.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of calling attention or designating anything, as by pointing the finger.

2. The act or practice of marking with points or punctuating; punctuation.

3. The marks or points made.

II. *Bricklaying*:

The act of finishing or renewing a mortar-joint in a wall. Flat-joint pointing consists in filling the joint even and marking it with a trowel; in tuck-joint pointing, the joints are finished with fine mortar, pared to a parallel edge, and slightly projecting.

**pointing-machine**, *s.* A machine for pointing rails, pickets, matches, &c.

**pointing-rods**, *s. pl.*

*Gun.*: Rods used in the exercise of guns and mortars.

\* **pointing-stock**, *s.* An object of ridicule; a butt; a laughing stock. (Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 4.)

**pointing-wire**, *s.* An iron wire with a loop at one end, used for sighting mortars, when the proper line of fire has once been found.

**point-less**, \* **pointet-less**, *a.* [Eng. *point*; -less.]

1. Having no point; unpointed, blunt, obtuse; not sharp.

2. Not having scored a point; without scoring a point.

"Filho was length faster than the black, who was beaten pointless."—Field, April 4, 1855.

3. Having no point, art, or smartness; destitute of point or wit.

"Some rather dull and pointless scenes gave historical views of Washington."—Scribner's *Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 265.

**point-less-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pointless*; -ly.] In a pointless manner; without point.

"— keeps on saying 'What an artist!' ... so pointlessly."—Daily *Telegraph*, March 12, 1856.

\* **point-lét**, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little point; a small point or promontory.

**point-lét-éd**, **point'-lét-téd**, *a.* [Eng. *pointlet*; -ed.]

*Bot.*: Having a small distinct point; apiculate (q.v.).

\* **point-mént**, \* **poynnt-ment**, *s.* [A shortened form of *appointment* (q.v.).] An appointment, an arrangement.

"He made poynntment to come to my house this daye."—*Calat. Flowers*, fol. 45.

**points-man**, *s.* [Eng. *point*, *s.*, II. 21.] A man in charge of the points or switches on a railway.

"A pointsman, standing all ready, opened the switches."—Knapier: *Railway Signals*, p. 33.

\* **poise**, \* **paise**, \* **peaze**, \* **poize**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pois*, *peis* = a weight (Fr. *poids*), from *peiser*, *poiser* (Fr. *peser*) = to weigh, to poise (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *peso*.]

1. Weight, gravity.

"A stone of such a poise." Chapman: *Homers*; *Iliad* xii.

2. Gravity, importance, moment, weight.

"Occasions of some poise." Shakesp.: *Leir*, ii. I.

3. Force, might. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xii. 21.)

4. The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the thing weighed.

5. That which is attached or used as a counterpoise or counterweight; a regulating or balancing power.

6. A state in which things are evenly balanced or poised; a state of equipoise or equilibrium. (*Lit. & Rfig.*)

"Till the ruffled air Falls from its poise." Thomson: *Autumn*, 35.

**poise**, \* **poise**, \* **peyse**, *vt. & i.* [O. Fr. *peiser*, *poiser*, from Lat. *peso* = to weigh, from *pensum* = a portion weighed out, prop. neut. sing. of *pensus*, pa. par. of *pendo* = to weigh; Low Lat. *pensum*, *pensa* = a portion, a weight; Sp. & Port. *pesar*; Ital. *pesare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\* 1. To weigh; to ascertain the weight of.

\* 2. Hence *fig.*, to weigh; to balance in the mind. (Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.)

\* 3. To balance, as scales; to make of equal weight.

4. To balance; to keep in a state of equilibrium.

\* 5. To counterbalance; to counterpoise, to balance.

"One scale of reason to poise another of sensuality." Shakesp.: *Othello*, I. 3.

\* 6. To oppress; to weigh down.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a state of equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended.

"Ah! if our souls be poise and swing Like the compass in its brazen ring." Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

2. To be in a state of doubt or suspense.

**pois-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *poise* (q.v.); -er.] One who or that which poises; specif., the balancer of an insect.

**pois-ón**, \* **poys-on**, \* **pulsion**, *s.* [Fr. *poison* = poison, from Lat. *poisonem*, accus. of *pois* = a draught, espec. a poisonous draught, from *pois* = to drink; *potus* = drunken; Ital. *posione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

\* (1) A draught.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Poison drawn through a holly plate Must finish him." Dryden: *Juvenal*, x. 270.

2. *Fig.*: Anything noxious or destructive to health or morality; a bane.

"One of the best antidotes against the poison of discountenances."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Seditious*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Pharm.*: Professor Christison divides poisons into three great classes: irritants, narcotics, and narcotico-acrids or narcotico-irritants. A fourth class is sometimes added, septic, consisting of animal poisons, such as the bites of rabid animals and venomous snakes, the stings of insects, and the poison generated by pestilential carbuncle, &c. An irritant poison produces violent pain and cramp in the stomach, nausea, vomiting, convulsions &c. A narcotic poison produces stupor, numbness, drowsiness, coldness, and stiffness of the extremities, cold fetid greasy perspiration, vertigo, weakened eyesight, delirium, paralysis of the lower extremities, &c.; a narcotico-acrid poison produces a certain combination of the symptoms attendant on both the former classes. The chief irritants are the acids and their bases, some alkalis and their salts, the metallic compounds, as arsenic, mercury; the vegetable acids or irritants, as some Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Ranunculaceae, &c.; animal irritants, as cantharides; mechanical irritants, as glass, &c.; irritant gases, as chlorine, the vapour of nitrous acid, &c.; narcotic poisons, as opium, nightshade, prussic acid, &c.; narcotico-acrids, such as strychnine, *Cocculus indicus*, and poisonous mushrooms. Savages poison their arrows by the milky juice of various Euphorbias or of the manchineel, or by the juice of two species of Strychnos. Both in man and in the inferior animals there is often a curious correlation between the colour of the skin and hair and immunity from the action of certain vegetable poisons. Metallic poisons act upon vegetables nearly as they do upon animals, that is, they are absorbed into the different parts of a plant, destroying the structure. Vegetable poisons, especially those which destroy animals by action upon their nervous system, also cause the death of plants.

2. *Law*: By the present laws of most of the states, only qualified persons are allowed to sell poisons. In all cases the word "poison" and the name and address of the vendor must be upon the label. No poisoned seed, grains, or flesh must be exposed on land.

**poison-bag**, *s.*

*Zool.*: A bag or sac containing poison, which is injected into a punctured wound.

"The poison is injected into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the poison-bag."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 191.

**poisor-berry**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A West Indian name for *Cestrum*.

**poison-bulb**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Euphane toxiaria*, a South African plant, fatal to cattle; (2) *Crinum asiaticum*.

**poison-elder**, *s.* [POISON-SUMACH.]

**poison-fang**, *s.*

*Zool. (Pl.)*: Two long conical curved fangs, one on each maxilla in the Thanatophidæ (q.v.).

"When the animal strikes its prey, the poison-fangs are erected by the elevation of the movable maxilla to which they are ancylosed, and the poison is forced through the tube which perforates each, partly by the contractions of the muscular walls of the gland, and partly by the muscles of the jaws."—Nicholson: *Zoology* (ed. 1873), p. 573.

¶ The poison-fang of the spider is the second joint of each mandible, or modified antenna, shaped into a perforated sting.

**poison-gland**, *s.*

*Zool.*: A gland, probably a modification of one of the buccal salivary glands, situated behind and under each eye in the poisonous snakes, and rendering their bite dangerous or fatal.

¶ In the bee the poison is secreted by two long and slender ducts, uniting and emptying

ból, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, be:ch; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beí, del.

their secretion into an oblong bag. In the scorpion the poison-glands are lodged in the pyriform dilatation at the tail, terminated by the sting. In the typical spider the poison-gland is an elongate oval vesicle, having the fibres of the contractile tissue arranged in spiral folds. (Owen.)

**poison-ivy, s.** [POISON-OAK.]

**poison-nut, s.**

Bot.: *Strychnos Nux-vomica*.

**poison-oak, poison-ivy, s.**

Bot.: *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

**poison-organ, s.**

Ichthy.: Any organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound, whether connected with a poison-bag, as in Synanceia, or unconnected with any such apparatus, as in the Sting-rays, the Weaver, and many of the Scorpionoids, where the mucus secreted from the surface of the fish evidently possesses venomous qualities.

Poison-organs are more common in the class of fishes than was formerly believed, but they seem to have exclusively the function of defence, and are not auxiliary in procuring food as in the venomous snakes. —Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 190.

**poison-plant, s.**

Bot.: (In An-tralla) (1) Various species of *Gastrolobium* (q.v.); (2) *Suaresonia Greyana*, fatal to horses; (3) *Lotus australis*, fatal to sheep. (Treas. of Bot.)

**poison-sumach, poison-elder, s.**

Bot.: *Rhus venenata*, a tall North American shrub, with pinnate leaves with eleven to thirteen leaflets. The poisonous properties of this plant and poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) consists in its power to raise an itching eruption on the skin in many susceptible persons. This is sometimes very severe.

**poison-wood, s.** [POISON-SUMACH.]

**pōis-ōn, \*poyson, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *poisonner* (Fr. *empoisonner*), from Lat. *potio* = to give to drink, from *potio*, genit. *potionis* = a drink, a draught, a potion.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To infect with poison; to place poison in or upon; to add poison to.  
"Quivers and bows and poison'd darts." —*Macbeth*.

2. To attack, injure, or kill by poison given; to administer poison to.  
"The drink! the drink! I am poison'd!" —*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. To taint, to corrupt, to vitiate.  
"My springs of life were poison'd." —*Byron: Childe Harold*, III. 7.

**B. Intransitive:** To kill by poison; to act as a poison. (*Shakespeare: Lear*, III. 6.)

¶ By 22 Henry III., c. 9, the penalty of poisoning was boiling to death. This was repealed by 1 Edward VI., c. 12. The penalty is now that of every method of murder.

**\*pōis-ōn-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -able.]

1. Capable of poisoning; poisonous, venomous.

2. Capable of being poisoned.

**pōis-ōn-ēr, \*poy-son-er, s.** [Eng. *poison*; -er.]

1. One who poisons; one who kills by poison. (*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.)

2. One who or that which poisons or corrupts.

**\*pōis-ōn-ēr-ess, s.** [Eng. *poisoner*; -ess.] A female poisoner.

"Commanded the poisoneress [Agrippina] to be put to death." —*Urewey: Tacitus; Annals*, p. 104.

**\*pōis-ōn-fūll, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -full.] Full of poison; poisonous, venomous.

"The spider, a poisonfull vermine." —*White: Sermons*, p. 53. [1665.]

**pōis-ōn-ōūs, a.** [Fr. *poisonneux*.] Having the qualities of poison; venomous; containing poison; corrupting.

"The poisonous tincture of original sin." —*Donne: Lett. to Sir E. Herbert*.

**poisonous-fishes, s. pl.**

Ichthy.: Poisonous fishes may be divided into two classes: (1) those whose flesh has poisonous qualities, either invariably, as *Cyprina thersia*, *C. venenosa*, and some species of *Scarus*, *Tetrodon*, and *Diodon*, or only at certain seasons, as the Barbel, Pike, and Burbot, whose roe causes violent diarrhoea when eaten during the spawning season;

(2) those furnished with poison-organs (q.v.). The fishes of the first division probably acquire their deleterious qualities from their food, which consists of poisonous medusae, corals, and decomposing substances.

**poisonous-snakes, s. pl.** [THANATO-PHIDIA.]

**pōis-ōn-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *poisonously*; -ly.] In a poisonous manner; so as to poison or corrupt; venomously.

"So much more poisonously and incurably does the serpent bite." —*South: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 3.

**pōis-ōn-ōūs-ness, s.** [Eng. *poisonous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poisonous.

**\*pōis-ōn-sōme, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -some.] Poisonous.

**\*pōis-ōn-ŷ, \*poy-son-le, a.** [Eng. *poison*; -y.] Poisonous.

"Pale ennie's *poysonie* heads." —*Sylvestre: Du Barbas*, 3rd day, 1st week, 1072.

**\*pōis-ŷre, s.** [Eng. *poise*; -ure.] Weight.  
"The mere quality and poise of goodness." —*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit Without Money*, I. 1.

**\*pōi-tral, \*pōi-trēl, \*pōi-trāil, s.** [Fr. *poitrail*, from Lat. *pectoralis*, neut. sing. of *pectoralis* = pertaining to the breast; *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast; Ital. *pettorale*.] [PECTORAL.]

1. Old Arm.: Armour for the breast of a horse.

2. Harness: A breast-leather for saddles or for draught.

**\*pōi-trin-al, s.** [O. Fr.] The same as *Pōi-tral* (q.v.).

**\*pōi-trine, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pectus*, genit. *pectoris* = the breast.]

1. The breast-armour of a knight.  
2. The overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a war-horse.

**pōize, s. & v.** [POISE.]

**pō-kāl, s.** [Ger., from Lat. *poculum* = a cup.] A tall drinking-cup.

**pōke (1), s.** [Ir. *poc*; Gael. *poca* = a bag; A.S. *pōca*, *pōka*; Icel. *pōki*; O. Dut. *pōke*; Goth. *puggs* = a bag; Icel. *pungir*; A.S. *pung* = a purse, a bag. [POCKET, POUCH.]

1. A bag, a pouch, a sack.

"A poke full of pardons." —*P. Plowman*, p. 165.

2. An old form of sleeve, shaped like a bag or pouch.

3. Stolen property. (*Slang*.)

4. A haycock. (*Provn*.)

"He was glad to say the poke had been got away." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1886.

¶ To buy a pig in a poke: [*Pio* (1), s., ¶.]

**\*poke-sleeve, s.** The same as *Poke* (1), 2.

**pōke (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Indian *Poke* is the same as *Poke-root* (q.v.); Virginian *Poke* is the same as *Poke-weed* (q.v.).

**poke-berry, s.** [POKE-WEED.]

**poke-needle, s.**

Bot.: *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

**poke-root, s.**

Bot.: *Veratrum viride*.

**poke-weed, poke-berry, s.**

Bot.: *Phytolacca decandra*. [PHYTOLOACCA.]

"Poke-weed is a native American." —*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 274.

**pōke (3), s.** [POKE, v.]

1. The act of poking; a gentle thrust; a jog, a nudge, a push.

2. A lazy person; a loafer, a dawdler. (*American*.)

3. A device attached to a breaching animal, to prevent its jumping over, crawling through, or breaking down fences. They vary with the kind of stock to which they are attached.

4. A poke-bonnet (q.v.).

"A gray frieze livery, and a straw poke." —*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlv.

**poke-bonnet, s.** A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly commonly worn by women.

**poke-net, s.** A pole-net (q.v.).

**\*pōke (1), s.** [POCK.] Scrofula. (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 71.)

**pōke, pukke, v.t. & i.** [Ir. *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove; Gael. *puc* = to push, to jostle; Ger. *pocken* = to knock; Dut. & Low Ger. *poken*; Sw. *poka* = to poke, *påk* = a stick.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or push against; espec. to thrust or push something long and pointed against or into.

\* 2. To feel, search, or grope.

3. To stir, to move: as, To *poke* a fire.

4. To thrust or butt with the horns.

5. To put a poke or yoke on: as, To *poke* an ox. (*American*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To grope, to search; to seek for or push one's way, as in the dark.

2. To busy one's self without any definite object. (Generally followed by *about*.)

"Poking about where we had no business." —*O. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*.

¶ (1) To *poke* fun: To make fun; to joke; to indulge in ridicule.

(2) To *poke* fun at a person: To ridicule or make a butt of one; to chaff one.

"Poking your fun at us plain-dealing folks." —*Burman: Ingoldsby Legends*.

(3) To *poke* one's nose into things: [*Nose*, s., ¶ (6).]

**pōke-lōk-en, s.** [North Amer. Ind.] A marshy place or stagnant pool, extending into the land from a stream or lake. (*Amer.*)

**pōk-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *pōke*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which pokes; specif., an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a coal fire.

2. A metal instrument used in hooping masts. It has a flat foot at one end, and a round knob at the other.

\* 3. A small tool used for setting the pleats of ruffs; originally made of wood or bone, afterwards of steel, that it might be used hot.

"Where are my ruff and poker?" —*Dekker: Honest Whore*.

4. A slang term applied to one of the 'squire Beelders who carry a silver mace or poker before the vice-chancellor at Cambridge University.

**poker-pictures, s. pl.** Imitations of pictures, or rather of bistre-washed drawings, executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as used in Italian iron. They were extensively patronised in the last century.

**pōk-ēr (2), s.** [Cf. Wel. *pocca* = a hobgoblin; Eng. *puck*; Dan. *pokker* = the devil.] A bugbear, a hobgoblin; any frightful object, espec. in the dark. (*Amer.*)

\* ¶ Old *Poker*: The devil.

"As if Old *Poker* was coming to take them away." —*Walpole: Letters*, IV. 359.

**pōk-ēr (3), s.** [A corrupt, of Eng. *post* and *pure*, through the contracted form *Po'per*.] A favourite American game at cards.

**\*pōk-ēr-ish (1), a.** [Eng. *poker* (1); -ish.] Stiff, like a poker.

**pōk-ēr-ish (2), a.** [Eng. *poker* (2); -ish.] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children. (*Amer.*)

**pōk-īng, pr. par. & a.** [POKE, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Faltry, mean, servile, petty.

"Bred to some poking profession." —*Gray: Works*, vol. II., let. 36.

\* **poking-stick, s.** The same as *Poker* (1), 3.

"Your falling-hand requires no *poking stick* to recover its form." —*Jarvis: The Mucknaut*.

**\*pō-kok, s.** [PEACOCK, s.]

**pōk-ŷ, pōk-eŷ, a.** [Eng. *pōk(e)*; -y.]

1. Cramped, narrow, confined, musty: as, a *pōky* corner.

2. Poor, shabby.

"The Indian were in their *pōkiest* old head-gear." —*Thackeray: Venetian*, ch. IV.

3. Dull, stupid. (*Amer.*)

**pōl-a-cān-thūs, s.** [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἀκανθα* (*akanthos*) = a thorn.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Scelidosauria (q.v.). It was shagreened in armour like the carapace of a tortoise or an armadillo. Found in the Oolite and the Wealden.

fāte, fāt, fāre, fāldst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīno, pīt, sīro, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, ęr, wōrę, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. ę, ę = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**pō-lāc-cā** (1), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A title applied to melodies written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

\* **pō-lāc-cā** (2), *s.* [POLACRE.]

\* **pō-lāck, a. & s.** [Fr. *polaque*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Polish. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 2.)

**B.** *As subst.*: A Pole; a native of Poland. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.)

\* **pō-lāc-re** (re as *ēr*). \* **po-laque, s.** [Ital. *polacca, polacca*; Fr. *polaque*; Port. *polaca, polaca*; prop. a Polish vessel.]

*Naut.*: A three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece, so that they have neither tops, caps, nor cross-trees, nor horses to their upper yards. (*Byron*: *Beppo*, xcv.)

**polacre-ship, s.** A polacca. (*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.)

\* **pō-lan, s.** [POLEYN (1).]

\* **Pōl-and-ēr, s.** [Eng. *Poland*; -er.] A native of Poland; a Pole.

**pōl-a-nīs-ī-a, s.** [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἄνισος* (*anisos*) = unequal; named because the stamens are numerous and unequal.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cleomeae. Herbs with palmate leaves, four sepals, four petals, and eight or more stamens, natives of the warmer parts of Asia and America. *Polanisia toosandra*, called also *Cleome viscosa*, is common in India and various other warm countries. The juice of the leaves is poured into the ear to relieve earache; the bruised leaves are applied to the skin as a counter-irritant; the seeds are carminative. (*Prof. Watt*.) The fruit is used in the United States as a vermifuge, and in Cochlin China as a sinapism. *P. graveolens*, a North American species, is also a vermifuge.

\* **po-laquo, s.** [POLACRE.]

**pōl-ar, a.** [Lat. *polaris*, from Lat. *polus* = a pole (q.v.); Fr. *polaire*; Sp. *polar*; Ital. *polare*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pole, or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; pertaining to one of the extremities of the axis on which the earth revolves. (*Milton*: *P.L.*, x. 681.)

2. Situated or found at or near the pole or poles of the earth. (*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*.)

\* 3. Coming or issuing from the regions near the poles of the earth.

4. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles.

**polar-angle, s.** The angle at a pole formed by two meridians.

**polar-axis, s.**

1. *Astron.*: The axis of an astronomical instrument or an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

2. *Math. & Astron.*: [Axis (1), II. 1 & 2.]

**polar-bear, s.**

*Zool.*: *Ursus maritimus*, the largest individual of the family Ursidae, and one of the best known. It is found over the whole of Greenland, but its numbers are decreasing, as it is regularly hunted for the sake of its skin, for which the Danish authorities give about eleven shillings to the hunters on the spot. The Polar Bear is from seven to eight feet long, with a narrow head, and the forehead in a line with the elongated muzzle, short ears, and long neck. It is quite white when young, changing to a creamy tint in maturity. Unlike most of its congeners, it is carnivorous, attacks by biting, not by hugging, and only the pregnant females hibernate. Many tales are told of its ferocity, which appear to have been exaggerated by early travellers, and the probability is that, unless interfered with or pressed by hunger, it rarely attacks man.

**polar-circles, s. pl.** The Arctic and Antarctic Circles (q.v.).

**polar-clock, s.** An optical instrument invented by Wheatstone for ascertaining the time of day by means of polarized light.

**polar-coordinates, s. pl.** Elements of reference, by means of which points are referred to a system of polar coordinates. In a plane system, these elements consist of a variable angle and a variable distance called the radius vector. In space, they consist of

two variable angles and a variable right line, still called the radius vector.

**polar-dial, s.** A dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth.

**polar-distance, s.** The distance of the circle of a sphere from its pole, estimated on the arc of a great circle of the sphere passing through the pole of the circle.

**polar-equation, s.** An equation which expresses the relation between the polar co-ordinates of every point of a line or surface.

**polar-forces, s. pl.** [FORCE (1), s., ¶ (23).]

**polar-lights, s. pl.** The Aurora Borealis or Australis.

**polar-plant, s.**

*Bot.*: *Stiphium laciniatum*.

**polar projection of the sphere, s.** A projection of the circles of the sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles. This projection is employed in connection with Mercator's to represent the polar regions.

**polar-star, s.** The pole-star (q.v.). (*Scott*: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 14.)

**polar-whale, s.**

*Zool.*: *Balaena mysticetus*.

\* **pōl-arch-ŷ, \* pōl-larch-ŷ, s.** [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a number of persons; polyarchy. (*W. H. Russell*: *North & South*, ii. 340.)

\* **pō-lār-īc, a.** [Eng. *polar*; -ic.] The same as POLAR (q.v.).

\* **pōl-ar-ī-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *polarly*; -ly.] In a polar manner. (*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.)

**pō-lār-ī-mō-tēr, s.** [Eng. *polar*; i connective, and meter.] An instrument for measuring polarization.

**pō-lār-im-ē-trŷ, s.** [Eng. *polarimeter*; -y.] The act or process of measuring the polarization of light.

**pō-lār-īs, s.** [Lat.] The Pole Star (q.v.).

**pō-lār-ī-scope, s.** [Eng. *polariscope*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = to look at.] [POLARIZATION.]

**pō-lār-īst-īc, a.** [Eng. *polar*; -istic.] Of, belonging to, or exhibiting poles; so arranged as to have poles; affected by or dependent on poles.

**pō-lār-ī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *polarité*; Ital. *polarità*.]

1. *Physics*:

(1) The disposition in a body, or an elementary molecule, to place its mathematical axis, in a particular direction.

(2) The disposition in a body to exhibit opposite or contrasted properties or powers in opposite or contrasted directions, spec. the existence of two points, called poles, possessing contrary tendencies. Examples, attraction and repulsion at the opposite ends of a magnet, opposite tendencies in polarized light, &c.

"This polarity from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Biol.*: Prof. Edward Forbes, considering that the relation between the palaeozoic and neozoic life-assemblages is one of development in opposite directions, called it polarity. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x., *Pres. Add.*, p. lxxxi.)

**pōl-ar-īz-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *polarize*(e); -able.] Capable of being polarized.

**pōl-ar-ī-zā-tion, s.** [Eng. *polarize*(e); -ation.]

1. The act of polarizing or of giving polarity to.

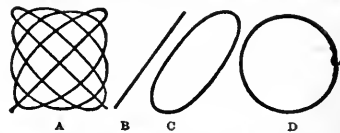
2. The state of being polarized.

3. *Galvanism*: The production of a secondary current in a galvanic battery contrary to the principal one, owing to the gradual chemical change in the elements of the battery. This change weakens, or may even destroy, the original current. Many forms of battery recovery by rest; in others ingenious means are devised to avoid polarization, and such are called constant batteries.

¶ (1) *Polarization of light*:

*Optics*: A state into which the ethereal undulations which cause the sensation of light are brought under certain conditions. These undulations are perpendicular to the line of transmission of the wave, as in a stretched

cord, but, in a ray of common light, appear to take place successively in all directions in the manner shown in the diagram A (but with the transitions far more gradual), the vibrations successively passing through rectilinear, elliptical, and circular phases with inconceivable rapidity. If, now, the vibrations become,



or are rendered, stable in any one form of orbit, the light is in the condition known as polarized, and the state is one of plane, elliptical, or circular polarization, according as the orbit resembles A, C, or D. The most familiar and simple form is that of plane polarization. This may be produced in various ways, the piece of apparatus producing such modifications being called a Polarizer. When produced, however, the effects can only be perceived by examining them through another piece of apparatus which, used alone, would polarize the light, but when used to examine light already polarized, is called the Analyser. The two in combination, with the necessary adjustments, form a Polaroscope, of which there are many forms.

(a) *Plane polarization*: When a ray of common light passes through a crystal (not of the cubic system), the atoms being so arranged that the elasticity (or other properties affecting motions of the ether within the crystal) are different in different directions, the ether motions are at once resolved into that of the greatest and the least elasticity at right angles to the path of the ray, so dividing the ray of common light into two "plane-polarized" rays, polarized in planes at right angles to each other. One of these rays being easily eliminated by total reflection in the Nicol prism (q.v.), two such prisms form a convenient polaroscope. The ray, after passing through the first prism, appears just like common light, only of half the original brilliancy; but on looking at it through the second Nicol, on turning the latter round, we find two positions in which the light from the first Nicol gets through the second unaltered; and two positions at right angles to the former in which it is absolutely stopped, and the second prism, though clear as glass, is absolutely opaque to it. The beam of light appears thus to have acquired sides, and to behave differently according to the relation these sides bear to the position of the prism. Such is the fundamental nature and phenomenon of Polarized Light. Light is also polarized by reflection from polished transparent surfaces, when incident at such an angle that the reflected and refracted rays make a right angle. In glass, this angle is about 56°. An exactly equal quantity of the incident light which is transmitted through the glass, is polarized in a plane at right angles to the former. At other angles the effect is partial. The scattered light of the sky is always more or less polarized, as is all light reflected from small particles in air or water, if the particles are small enough: the polarizing angle for such particles is, as might be expected, 45°.

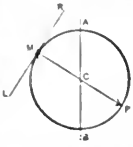
(b) *Chromatic polarization*: Let the perpendicular vibrations from a Nicol prism encounter in their path a crystalline film of selenite or mica, whose planes of greatest and least elasticity are arranged diagonally. The perpendicular vibrations are again "resolved" into two sets, one of which is retarded behind the other owing to the difference in the two elasticities. The analyser "resolves" each of these again, bringing half of each set back into one plane. The two sets of waves are then in a position to exercise interference, and the consequence is that, if the plate or film is of suitable thickness, the most gorgeous colours are presented. It is the same with every substance having different elasticities in different directions, and as all "structure" presents such differences, polarized light becomes the most powerful weapon of the biologist, revealing structure where ordinary light will not do so.

(c) *Circular polarization*: If two rectangular, equal impulses are given to a pendulum, or to a stretched cord, one of them a quarter-vibration later than the other, the two are compounded into a single circular orbit. Therefore, if a beam of plane-polarized light

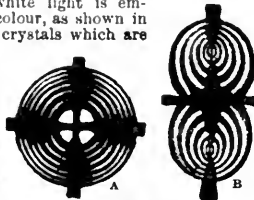


passes, as in the last paragraph, through a film of mica of such a thickness that one of the two diagonally vibrating sets of waves shall be retarded, whilst in the film one quarter-vibration behind the other, the two are compounded on emergence into one beam of circularly-polarized light. At approximate thicknesses, the light is elliptically polarized. Circularly polarized light is never stopped by the analyser, but differs from common light in producing polarized effects. The most important of these is

(d) *Rotatory polarization*: Vary the former experiment by passing the light from the polarizing Nicol, with its vibrations in a vertical plane, through a plate of selenite or mica which gives fine colour; the vibrations are then in the two diagonals. Let this light now traverse a "quarter-wave" mica film, with its polarizing planes perpendicular and horizontal. Each set of rays from the first plate becomes circularly polarized, but the two in opposite directions, the circular movements thus opposing each other. Whenever two circular motions thus meet, as in two circular pendulums clashing, the tangential motion is destroyed, and the pendulums would both fall back together through the centre of the former orbit. It is so in this case; but as one set of rays has been retarded in the plates more than the other, the swing of the ether atoms is no longer in the original plane of vibration. Let that plane be *A, a*; instead of the two circular waves meeting at *a* again, as they would if both circular motions were equally rapid, the meeting-point will be somewhere on one side or other of it, as at *m*. There the right-handed ray will meet the left-handed ray, the tangential motions *RM, LM*, will be destroyed, and the radial forces unite in the plane-polarized swing-orbit *m P*, passing through the centre *c*. If, therefore, light of one wave-length or colour be employed, instead of the analyser having to be turned across *A B* to extinguish it, it must now be turned across *m P*—in other words, the original plane of polarization has been rotated. If white light be employed, the many various wave-lengths will obviously meet at different points, and hence rotation of the analyser will give in succession more or less of the colours of the spectrum. If the quarter-wave film is cut in half, and its position reversed in one half, the transition of colours will occur in opposite orders in the two halves. Rotatory polarization is of the greatest practical importance. There are many crystals, plates of which, when cut in proper directions, produce naturally all the phenomena of the double-plate described above. Many fluids, such as oil of lemons, turpentine, and solution of cane sugar, also show the same phenomena very strongly, and in their case it is remarkably connected with the presence in the molecule of what chemists call "asymmetrical atoms." In solutions, as of sugar, the amount of rotation is proportionate to the quantity of sugar in solution in a given column of fluid; hence the "estimation" of crystallizable sugar, whenever accuracy is required, is now always made by the polariscope. Faraday discovered, in 1845, that the property of rotatory polarization was conferred upon any transparent body when the axis of the ray employed was made the axis of a galvanic solenoid or strong magnetic field. [POLARIZED-RINGS.]



symmetrically alike all round the circumference. If we cut a plate in the way of a plank, it will behave like the films already spoken of. But if a slice be cut across the trunk at right angles it must be different, when a ray of light passes through in the direction of the axis. The ether vibrations are at right angles to the path of the ray (now the same as the axis), but in all these directions the elasticity is equal, consequently a beam of common light will not be doubly-refracted, nor a beam of plane-polarized light further resolved, in passing along the axis. This is borne out by cutting a plate of calcite at right angles to its axis. But if the ray passes through such a plate obliquely, double refractions and interference will come into action, and we shall perceive colour. Imagine now a conical, or strongly convergent pencil of plane-polarized light traversing the plate, and the analyser turned so as to extinguish the light passing the polarising Nicol. The centre of the plate, where the beam is truly axial, will still appear dark. But, as the light becomes more and more oblique, the vibrations will be resolved into some plane passing through the axis, and planes at right angles to these, or tangential planes. In perpendicular and horizontal planes, these will cause no further resolution of the vibrations, and there will therefore be a black cross when the analyser is crossed; but in all other planes, the more and more oblique light must cause successive rings of light and darkness, or, when white light is employed, of colour, as shown in fig. A. In crystals which are not perfectly symmetrical about one axis, the ideal structure may be compared to that of a tree-trunk of an oval section.



POLARIZED RINGS.

Here, a plank would still give two polarizing planes, as in a film of selenite; but a transverse section would also show two rectangular elasticities. In such a case, analysis proves that there must be two lines or axes inclined to each other, in which there can be no double refraction, and that the fringes of colour must take the general shape of lemniscates, as shown in fig. B. In many crystals the properties are quite different for light of different wave-lengths, and in some, the plane of the axes is at right angles for one end of the spectrum to what it is for the other. The relation of the elasticities may also be profoundly changed by heating the crystal, so that the intermediate one becomes greatest or least; in such cases, as in heating selenite, the double rings of B gradually merge into one as at A, and then the two rings spread out again in a direction at right angles to the former. Generally, it may be said that cubic crystals possess no double refraction; that crystals symmetrical round one axis are uni-axial, doubly-refracting, and exhibit circular rings; and that other crystals are bi-axial, and exhibit double rings. All these phenomena are of the greatest importance in the study of rocks, and the fragments of crystals embedded in them.

**pō-lar-ī-zēr**, *s.* [Eng. *polarize*(*e*); -*er*.] [POLARIZATION.]

\***pō-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *polar*; -*y*.] Tending towards the pole; having a direction towards the pole. (*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.)

**pōl-a-tōuche**, *s.* [Fr. from Russ.]

*Zool.*: *Sciuropterus volans*; a flying squirrel, from the north-east of Europe and Siberia. It is about six inches long, with a broad, flat tail; tawny-brown on upper surface, darker on patagium, pure white beneath; in winter the fur becomes longer and thicker, and of a silver-gray colour.

\***po-layl**, *s.* [PULLAILE.]

\***po-layne**, *s.* [PULLAIN.]

**pōl-dēr**, *s.* [Dut.] In Holland and Belgium a tract of land below the level of the sea, or nearest river, which being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

**pōld'-wāy**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [POLDAVV.] Coarse bagging stuff for coal-sacks, &c.

**pōle** (1), *s.* [A.S. *pāl*, from Lat. *palus* = a stake; Low Ger. & Dut. *paal*; M. H. Ger. *pāl*; Ger. *pähl*; Wel. *pawl*.] [PALE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long staff or slender piece of wood; a tall slender piece of timber. [I.]

"He drops his pole, and seems to slip."  
Prior: *Alma*, II.

2. A tall staff or piece of timber erected: as, a May-pole.

3. An instrument for measuring.

4. A unit of measurement, used principally in land-surveying. It contains 16½ feet or 5½ yards. It is used both as a linear and superficial measure, a square pole containing 30½ square yards.

II. *Vehicles*: The beam projecting in front of a vehicle, which separates two horses; a carriage-pole.

¶ (1) *Barber's pole*: A projecting pole used as a sign for a barber's or hairdresser's shop. It is usually painted red with a white band running spirally round it. It is a memorial of the time when barbers used to practise surgery. [BARBER-CHIRURGEON.]

(2) *Under bare poles*: A term applied to the state of a ship when all her sails are furled.

"We were scudding before a heavy gale, under bare poles."—*Murray: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxviii.

**pole-carriage**, *s.* A carriage furnished with a pole or tongue, in contradistinction to one with shafts or thills.

**pole-chain**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: The chain on the fore end of a carriage-pole, leading to the collar or the breast-chains of the harness.

\***pole-clipt**, *a.* Surrounded or hedged in with poles.

"Thy pole-clipt vineyard."  
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, IV. I.

**pole-crab**, *s.* A double loop on the fore-end of a carriage-pole, to receive the breast-straps of the harness.

**pole-foot**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: The hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchell.

**pole-futchell**, *s.* [FUTCHELL.]

**pole-hook**, *s.*

1. The hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.

2. A boat-hook.

**pole-lathe**, *s.* A lathe in which the work is supported between centres on posts rising from the bed, turned by a strap which passes two or three times round the work. The lower end of the strap is connected to the treadle, and the other end to a spring-bar on the ceiling.

**pole-mast**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A mast made with a single pole, in contradistinction to a mast built up, and secured by bands.

**pole-net**, *s.* A net attached to a pole for fishing in rivers; a shrimping-net.

**pole-pad**, *s.*

*Ordin.*: A pad of leather stuffed with wool and distended by a frame of iron, slipped and keyed on the end of the pole of a gun-carriage to prevent injury to the horses.

**pole-piece**, *s.* [POLE-STRAP.]

**pole-plate**, *s.*

*Carp.*: The plate of a frame which supports the heels of the ratters; a wall-plate.

**pole-prop**, *s.* A bar for supporting the end of the pole or tongue, especially used with the various carriages of the artillery service.

**pole-propeller**, *s.* A mode of propulsion of boats in which the ends of poles are pushed against the bottom of the river to propel the boat.

**pole-reed**, pull-reed, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Phragmites communis*.

**pole-rush**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The Bulrush (q.v.).

**pole-strap**, *s.* A heavy strap by which the pole of the carriage is attached to the collar of the horse. Also called pole-piece.

**pō-lar-ī-ze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *polar*; -*ize*.] To affect with polarity.

**pō-lar-ī-zed**, *pt. pr. or a.* [POLARIZE.] Having polarity; affected or acted upon by polarization.

**polarized-rings**, *s. pl.*

*Optics*: Imagine a crystal symmetrical around a single axis, like a section of the trunk of a tree, with the elasticity greatest or least in the direction of the axis, and

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērē; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**pole-tip**, *s.* A tubular iron at the front end of a wagon-pole.

**Pôle** (2), *s.* [See def.] A native of Poland.

**\*pôle** (3), *s.* [POLL (1), *s.*]

**pôle** (1), **\*pol**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pol*, from Lat. *polus*, accus. of *polus* = a pole; Gr. *πόλος* (*polos*) = a pivot, a hinge, a pole, from *πέλος* (*pelo*) = to turn; Fr. *pole*; Sp. & Ital. *pole*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *pol*; Dut. *pool*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The pole-star.

(3) The firmament, the sky.

"The moon's resplendent globe  
And starry pole." Milton: *P. L.* iv, 734.

2. Fig.: The opposite extreme.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; one of the fixed points about which the stars appear to revolve.

2. *Elect. (Pl.)*: The same as **ELECTRODES** (q.v.).

3. *Magnetism (Pl.)*: The two points at opposite ends of a magnetic bar where the attraction is greatest. One point to the north and is called the North Pole, the other to the south and is called the South Pole. Similar poles repel, dissimilar poles attract each other. Sometimes there are intermediate poles, called "consequent poles." When the earth is viewed as a magnet, the spots where the magnetic needle stands vertical are called the "magnetic poles." In 1830 Sir James Ross found that the magnetic north pole was in 76° N. and 96° 43' W. At the same time the position of the magnetic south pole was calculated to be in 75° S. and 154° E. But it does not always retain the same place. This is shown by what is called the declination or variation of the magnetic needle, i.e., the angle which it makes with the geographical meridian. At London, in 1580, this was 11° 36' E., and in 1884, 18° 8' W.

¶ The unit magnetic pole, or the pole of unit strength, is that which repels an equal pole at unit distance with unit force. In the C. G. S. system it is the pole which repels an equal pole at the distance of one centimeter with a force of one degree. (Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.)

4. *Math.*: In a polar system of coordinates, the point from which the radius vector of any point is estimated.

5. *Math. Geol. (Pl.)*: The two extremities of the earth's axis, i.e., the two points where the axis meets its surface. That above the horizon in our latitude is called the North Pole, the other, on the further side of the globe, is called the South Pole.

"From pole to pole is undistinguish'd blaze."  
Thomson: *Summer*, 436.

¶ (1) *Pole of a polar line*: A point in the plane of a conic section, such that if any straight line be drawn through it, cutting the curve in two points, and tangents be drawn to the curve at these points, they will intersect each other on the given line.

(2) *Pole of maximum cold*:

*Temperature*: A point where the cold is greater than anywhere around.

(3) *Poles of a circle of a sphere*: The points in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of the circle pierces the surface of the sphere.

#### pole-star, *s.*

*Astron.*: Polaris, a bright star at the tip of the tail of Ursa Minor, and in a line with the pointers Merak and Dubhe, the two stars constituting the front of the plough-like figure in Ursa Major. It is at present less than a degree and a half from the true pole, and by A.D. 2095, through the precession of the equinoxes, it will be under half a degree. [PRECEDENCE.] Even now the circle it describes is too small to be discernible by the ordinary eye. The pole-star is really a double star of yellow hue, but while the larger or visible one is between the second and third magnitude, its companion is only of the ninth, and therefore a telescopic star. There is no corresponding star in the southern hemisphere. The pole-star is a convenient one for observing to determine the latitude and also the azimuthal error of any transit-instrument.

**pôle** (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: *Pleuronectes cynoglossus*, a grayish-brown flat fish, sixteen or seventeen inches long. It comes to the British seas from the Arctic regions. Called also the Craig-fuke.

**pôle**, *v.t. & t.* [POLE (1), *s.*]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To furnish or support with poles.

"About the middle of April the hops are to be *pôled*." Miller: *Gardener's Dict.*, s. v. *Lupulus*.

2. To carry or convey on poles.

3. To impel by poles; to push along with poles.

"The guides *pôled* the canoes up-stream." Scribner's *Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 496.

B. *Intrans.*: To propel a boat by poles.

"We were soon *pôling* up the first rapid." Field, Feb. 13, 1886.

**pôle'-axe**, **pôle'-ax**, **pôll'-ax**, *s.* [O. L. Ger. *pollex*, from *polle* = the poll, the head, and *axe* = an axe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of axe or hatchet; a hatchet or axe with a long handle used for killing oxen, &c.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Old Arm.*: A military weapon which combined a hatchet, pike, and serrated hammer, much used by horse-soldiers up to the sixteenth century.

"His body guards with glided *pollexes*." Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

2. *Naut.*: A heavy hatchet having a handle fifteen inches long and a sharp point turning downward on the side opposite the blade. It is used for boarding, resisting boards, cutting ropes or nettings, &c.; a boarding-axe. The illustration is from the painted decorations at Greenwich Hospital.



POLEAXE.

**pôle'-axe**, *v.t.* [POLEAXE, *s.*] To kill or fell with a pole-axe.

**pôle'-cât**, **\*pol-cat**, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; various suggestions have been made as to its origin, e.g., (1) = Polish (*Mahn*); (2) = Fr. *poile* = a hen; so a cat that goes after fowls; (3) = O. Fr. *puilent* (Lat. *purulentus*) = stinking (Wielguslow); (4) = Ir. *poll* (Gael. *poll*; Corn. *pol*) = a pool, a hole; so, a cat living in a hole (*Skeat*). Second element English *cat*.]

1. *Lit. & Zool.*: *Putorius fectidus*, one of the Musteline, akin to the Marten, but with a broader head, a blunter snout, and a much shorter tail. It has a shorter neck and a stouter body than the weasel. The shorter hairs are yellow and woolly, the longer ones black or brownish black and shining. Two glands near the root of the tail emit a highly offensive smell. It makes immense havoc in poultry-yards, rabbit-warrens, and among hares and partridges, killing everything which it can overpower. It also devours many eggs. Found in Arctic and temperate Europe, including Britain.

\*2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of reproach.

"You witch! you hag! you *polcat*!" Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

**\*pôle'-dâ-vy**, **\*pôll'-dâ-vy**, **\*poll-davie**, **\*powl-da-vies**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cf. Fr. *poil* = hair.] Polldavy; coarse canvas; hence, any coarse wares.

"You must be content with homely *poll-davies* from it." Howell: *Letters*, i, § 11, 10.

**\*pôle'-lêss**, **\*pôle'-lêsse**, *a.* [Eng. *pole* (1), *s.*; *less*.] Without a pole.

"Horses that draw a *poleless* chariot."

Stapleton: *Juvenal*, s. 156.

**pôl'-ê-march**, *s.* [Gr. *πολέμαρχος* (*polémarchos*), from *πόλεμος* (*polemos*) = war, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to rule; Fr. *polémarche*.]

*Greek Antig.*: At Athens originally the third archon, the military commander-in-chief; afterwards a civil magistrate who had under his care all strangers and sojourners in the city, and the children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of the country.

**pôl'-ê-m-ic**, **\*pôl'-ê-m-icok**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *πολεμικός* (*polemikos*) = warlike, from *πόλεμος* (*polemos*) = war; Fr. *polémique*; Ital. & Sp. *polemico*.]

\*A. *As adjective*:

1. Given to polemics or controversy; engaged in controversy; controversial.

"These words, . . . are used by *polemic* writers in a sense diverse from their common signification." Edwards: *Freedom of the Will*, pt. I, § 3.

2. Pertaining to polemics or controversy; intended to maintain an opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others; controversial; disputative.

#### B. *As substantive*:

1. A polemic writer; a disputant; a controversialist; one who writes in support of any opinion, doctrine, or system in opposition to others.

"For then the *polemicks* of the field had quite silenced those of the schools." South: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. I.

\*2. A polemical controversy or argument.

**polemic-theology**, *s.* Theology designed to defend Christianity, and to attack all non-Christian faiths and unbelief.

**pôl'-ê-m-ic-al**, **\*pôl'-ê-m-ic-all**, *a.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-al*.] The same as **POLEMIC** (q.v.).

"The polemical and impertinent disputations of the world." Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

**\*pôl'-ê-m-ic-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-ist*.] One given to polemics or controversy; a controversialist, a polemic.

**pôl'-ê-m-ics**, *s.* [POLEMIC.] The art or practice of controversy or disputation; controversy; controversial writings, espec. on matters of divinity or theology.

**\*pôl'-ê-m-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polemic*; *-ist*.] A controversialist; a polemic.

**pôl'-ê-môn-î-â'-cê-fæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polemoni(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. snuff. *-acea*.]

*Bot.*: Phloxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. Herbaceous plants, sometimes climbing; calyx five-parted, persistent, sometimes irregular; corolla neatly or quite regular, five lobed; stamens five; ovary superior, three celled, few or many-seeded; fruit capsular. Found in America, Europe, &c. Known genera 17, species 104. (Lindley.)

**pôl'-ê-mô-nî-ûm**, *s.* [Lat. *polemonia*; Gr. *πολεμώνιον* (*polemonion*) = the Greek valerian.]

*Bot.*: Jacob's Ladder; the typical genus of Polemoniaceæ (q.v.). Perennial herbs, with alternate, pinnate leaves; flowers corymbose; calyx campanulate; corolla rotate; stamens declinate; capsule ovoid, three celled, many-seeded. Known species about twelve. One, *Polemonium coeruleum*, the Blue Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian, is British. It has six to twelve pairs of subsessile leaflets. Wild in the north of England, apparently an escape elsewhere in Britain. It is mucilaginous and nauseously bitter. In Siberia, poultices for apyritic sores are made from its leaves. The Russians think that a decoction of it is of use in hydrophobia.

**pôl'-ê-m-ô-scôpe**, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *πόλεμος* (*polemos*) = war, and *σκοπεω* (*skopō*) = to see, to observe.] A glass with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed to enable a person to view objects not directly before the eye. It is used in opera-glasses to view persons obliquely, without apparently directing the glass at them, and in field-glasses for observing objects beyond an obstructing wall or bank, as in the interior of a fortress.

**\*pôl'-ê-mý**, *s.* [Gr. *πόλεμος* (*polemos*) = war.] War, warfare, contention, resistance.

**pôl'-ên-ta**, *s.* [Ital., Sp., Port., & Fr., from Lat. *polenta* = peeled barley.]

1. A kind of pudding made in Italy, of semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

2. A thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.

**\*pôle'-wards**, *adv.* [Eng. *pole* (4), *s.*; *-wards*.] Towards one or other of the poles. (Whewell.)

**pôle'-wig**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [POLLWIG.]

*Ichthy.*: The name given by the Thames fishermen to a small British fish, the Fleckled or Spotted Goby of Yarrell; *Gobius minutus*.

**\*pôl'-ey**, *a.* [Eng. *pole* (3), *s.*; *-y*.] Without horns; polled.

"Had it been any other beast . . . but that *poley* heifer." H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xlix.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, cêll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -uan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

**pōl'-ēy**, *s.* [POLV, *s.*]

**poicy-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O. A volatile oil obtained from *Mentha poicyum* at the time of flowering by distillation with water. Aromatic odour, yellow colour, sp. gr. .927, boiling at 183°.

\***poieyn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] Armour for the knee.

\***poieyn** (2), *s.* [PULLEY.]

**Pō-lī-ān**, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Joseph Xavier Poll (1746-1825), a Neapolitan zoologist and comparative anatomist.

**Pollan-vesicles**, *s. pl.*

*Compar. Anat.*: Vesicles, generally five in number, connected with the circular canal in the Echinoida and Holothuroidea.

**pō-lī-ān'-itē**, *s.* [Gr. *πολιανωμ* (*poliānōm*) = to grow gray; *suff.* -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A very pure variety of Pyrolusite (1.v.). The original was from Platten, Bohemia.

\***pō-lī-ān'-thē-a**, *s.* [POLIANTHES.] A common-place book, containing many flowers of eloquence, &c.

"Repair to pollanthea."—*Milton: Remonstrance*. (Poli-anthē)

**pō-lī-ān'-thēs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *anthos* (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Hemerocallidæ; the peduncle is two or three feet long, and has on its summit many cream-coloured flowers. *Polyanthus tuberosa* (Tuberose), a native of Mexico and South America, much cultivated in gardens in India, China, and Java, is deliciously fragrant, especially after dark, and during some thunderstorms its fading flowers emit electric sparks. The bulbs, dried and powdered, are given by the Hindoos in gonorrhea.

**pō-lī-ē**, *s.* [Fr. = policy, civil government, from Lat. *politia*; Gr. *πολιτεία* (*politeia*) = citizenship, civil government, condition of a state; *πολίτης* (*politēs*) = a citizen; *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city; Sp. *policia*; Ital. *polizia*.]

1. A system of judicial and executive administration of a country, especially concerned with the maintenance of the quiet and good order of society; the means or system adopted by the authority of a government, state, or community to maintain public order, and liberty, and to protect property. In a more limited sense, the administration of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city or borough. The primary objects of the police system are the prevention and detection of crime, and the preservation of peace and order, but various other duties have been from time to time added, such as the prevention and removal of public nuisances and obstructions, the suppression of mendicancy, and the carrying into effect of the numerous laws and regulations made from time to time for the maintenance of public health, order, and safety.

"The public police and economy; by which I mean the due regulation and subordination of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

2. (Properly an abbreviation of the term *police-force*, i.e. a force for the maintenance of the public police or order.) A civil force organized and maintained for the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of public peace and order, and generally for the enforcing of the laws, bye-laws, and regulations of a city, borough, or district. The ordinary police or constables of a city, &c., are dressed in a particular uniform. The secret police, more commonly known as detectives or plain-clothes police, assume such dress or disguise as they think expedient or calculated to assist them in the detection or prevention of crimes and the arrest of criminals or suspected persons. The regulation and control of the police in a city or borough are in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the cost of their maintenance is paid out of the local rates.

¶ **Military police**:

(1) An organized body kept up in an army for the maintenance of civil order, as distinguished from military discipline.

(2) A civil police having a military organization, as the Constabulary of Ireland, the gendarmerie of France, &c.

**police barrack**, *s.* A station of the Irish Constabulary.

**police-burgh**, *s.* Any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained in terms of the Act 13 & 14 Vict., c. 33, and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants. (*Scotch.*)

**police-commissioner**, *s.* One of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in a burgh. (*Scotch.*)

**police-constable**, *s.* A member of the police-force; a policeman.

**police-court**, *s.* A court of first instance for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.

**police-force**, *s.* [POLICE, 2.]

**police-inspector**, *s.* An officer of police ranking above a sergeant, and below a superintendent.

**police-magistrate**, *s.* A magistrate who presides at a police-court (q.v.).

**police-office**, *s.* The head-quarters of a division or section of police.

**police-officer**, *s.* A police-constable.

**police-rate**, *s.* A rate levied for the maintenance of a police-force.

**police-station**, *s.* The headquarters of the police force in a municipality or district.

\***pō-lī-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *police*(s); -ed.] Under laws and regulations; under a regular system of police; administered.

"Police'd cities and protected plains."—*Shannon: Liberty*, iv. 734.

**pō-lī-ē-man**, *s.* [Eng. *police* and *man*.] An ordinary member of a police-force; a police-officer, a constable.

\***pō-lī-ē-ial** (ci as sh), *a.* [Eng. *police*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the police.

\***pō-lī-ē-ied**, *a.* [Eng. *police*; -ed.] Regulated by laws; having a system of laws for the maintenance of public peace and order.

"There it is just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or policed to subdue them."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War*.

**pō-lī-ē-y** (1). \* **pō-lī-cle**, \* **pō-lī-cy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *police*, from Lat. *politia*, from Gr. *πολιτεία* (*politeia*); Sp. *policia*.] [POLICE.]

\* 1. Polity.

"Let police acknowledge itself indebted to religion."—*Locke: Epist. Politic.*, bk. v. § 1.

2. The art of government; that line or system of procedure and actions which the government of a nation adopts as the best calculated to further its interests, either in regard to its relation with other states, or to the management of internal or domestic affairs; the line of conduct adopted or recommended by the responsible rulers of a state with regard to any question, foreign or domestic.

"The English policy, he said, had so completely brained them, that they could hardly be called human beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. The principles or grounds upon which a measure or course of action is based, having regard to the means adopted to secure its adoption or success, as well as to the object with which it is adopted or recommended.

\* 4. Motive, grounds; inducement, object.

"What policy have you to bestow a benefit where it is coveted an injury?"—*Sedley*.

5. Prudence, skill; sagacity or wisdom of governments or of individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; regard had to that which is most to one's interest.

"Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle."—*Burke*.

\* 6. Sagacity, cleverness.

"The very policy of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him."—*Fielder*.

7. Good management; a wise, prudent, or advisable course or line of conduct.

8. Management of business; line or course pursued: as, Such a course is bad policy.

**pō-lī-ē-y** (2), *s.* [Fr. *police* = a policy, from Low Lat. *politicum*, *politicum*, *politicum*, corruptions of *polypitichum* = a register, a roll in which dues were registered; Gr. *πολυπύχον* (*polypitichon*) = a piece of writing folded into many leaves; hence, a long register or roll; prop. neut. sing. of *πολυπύχος* (*polypitichos*) = having many folds; *πολύς* (*polus*), neut. sing. of *πολύς* (*polus*) = much, many, and *πύχος* (*pitichos*), genit. *πυχός* (*pitichos*) = a fold; *πύσιον* (*pitichion*) = to fold; Sp. *poliza*; Ital. *polizza*.]

1. Comm.: A document containing a promise

to pay a certain sum of money on the occurrence of some event. In return for this promise a sum of money is paid down, called the premium (q.v.). By far the largest part of insurance business is applied to disasters at sea; to destruction of property by fire; to making provision for heirs and successors in case of death, and to loss of time and expense through accident. The practice of insurance has also been extended to making provision against loss of crops from bad weather, against destruction of glass from storms and accidents, &c. In every case a form is filled up containing a promise to pay a certain sum in the event of the happening of the specified contingency, and this document is always called the policy. Although an insurance policy is a contract, it is only signed by one party, the insurer, who for that reason is called the underwriter, and forms, therefore, what is called in law an unilateral contract. Marine policies are of two kinds: (1) Valued policy, one in which the goods or property insured are at a specified value; (2) Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property is not mentioned. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE.]

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

¶ **Wager Policies, Wagering Policies**: Policies containing the phrase, "interest or no interest," intended to signify insurance of property when no property is on board the ship. They are not recognised in law.

**policy-holder**, *s.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

**pō-lī-ē-y** (3), *s.* [ETYM. doubtful.]

1. The pleasure-grounds surrounding a country-house. (*Scotch.*)

"Coston Coverts were found tenanted, with the policies of Buckminster alike deserted."—*Field, Dec. 4, 1854*.

2. An unlawful gambling game, largely patronized by the lower classes in this country; a sort of penny lottery, in which the odds are great and the chances of winning remote.

\***pō-lī-ē-y**, *v.t.* [POLICY (1), *s.*] To reduce to order; to regulate or administer by law.

"For policing of cities and communities with new ordinances."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. 1.

**pō-lī-ē-ne**, *s.* [ETYM. not apparent.]

*Chem.*: A name given by Vöckel to one of the compounds obtained by heating sulphocyanate of ammonium to 300°. He regards it as isomeric with melamine, but, according to Liebig, it is identical with melam.

\***pol-iff**, \***pol-yiff**, *s.* [PULLEY.]

**pō-lī-gar**, **pō-lī-y-gar**, *s.* [Native name.] The head of a village or district in southern India; a semi-independent chief.

**pō-līm'-ī-lā**, *s.* [Gr. *πολίμιλος* (*polimilos*) = of many threads or colours.]

*Fabric*: A variegated stuff.

\***pō-lī-mite**, *a.* [POLIMITA.] Many-coloured.

"Of yonge Joseph the cote polimite."—*Lydgate*, fo. 18.

**pō-lī-ng**, *s.* [POLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of impelling or pushing forward with polea.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Civ. Eng.*: One of the boards used to support the side-earth in excavating a tunnel.

2. *Glass-making*: An operation for ridding glass of a lilac colour due to an excess of manganese. The molten glass is stirred with a pole, which introduction of a carbonaceous element changes the sesquioxide into protoxide, and the colour disappears.

3. *Horticulture*:

(1) The act of propping up or supporting with polea.

(2) The act of dispersing worm-casts with poles.

4. *Metall.*: The stirring of a metallic bath (of copper, tin, or lead) with a pole of green wood, to cause ebullition and decoloration in the refining process.

**pō-lī-ō-py-rī-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολιός* (*polios*) = gray, and Eng. *pyrites*.]

*Min.*: The same as MARCASITE (q.v.).

\***pō-lī-or-ēt'-ics**, *s.* [Gr. *πολιορκητικός* (*poliorkētikos*) = fit for besieging a town, from

**fāte**, **fāt**, **faro**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, camel, **hēr**, **thère**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gē**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**πολιορκέω** (*poliorkéō*) = to besiege a town: πόλις (*polis*) = a city, and *εἰργω* (*eirgō*) = to restrain. [The art or science of besieging towns. (*De Quincey*.)]

\* **pōl-i-prāg-man**, *s.* [POLIPRAGMATIC.] A busy meddler.

\* **pōl-i-prāg-māt-īc**, *s.* [Pref. *poli-* = poly, and Eng. *pragmatic*.] A busy-body. (*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 330.)

**Pō-līsh**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Pol(ian)*; *-ish*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.

**B.** *As subst.*: The language spoken by the Poles. It belongs to the Slavonic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. There are no remains of it anterior to the fourteenth century.

**Polish draughts**, *s. pl.*

**Games**: A form of draughts much played on the continent. The board has 100 squares; the men can take backwards or forwards, and, when crowned, can move diagonally, like the bishops in chess, from one end of the board to another.

**Polish-ringworm**, *s.* [PLICA-POLONICA.]

**pōl-īsh**, \***pōl-īsch-en**, \***pōl-schen**, \***pōl-īsh**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *poliss-*, root of *polissant*, *pr. par.* of *polir* = to polish; Lat. *polio*; O Sp. & Port. *polir*; Sp. *polir*; Ital. *polire*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To give a polish to; to make smooth and glossy, as by friction.  
*"For the purpose of being polished and shined into a column."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. *Fig.*: To refine; to give refinement to; to rub or work off rudeness or coarseness from; as, To polish manners.

**B. Intrans.**: To become polished; to take or receive a gloss, or smooth, glossy surface.

¶ *To polish off*: Summarily to get rid of. (*Slang*.)

**pōl-īsh**, *s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

**I. Literally**:

1. An artificial gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction.

"Giving it the due turn, proportion, and polish."—*Addison: On Italy*.

2. A substance which imparts a polish or gloss; as, furniture-polish.

**II. Fig.**: Refinement, elegance; freedom from rudeness or coarseness.

"This Roman polish, and this smooth behaviour."—*Addison: Cato*.

\* **pōl-īsh-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *polish*; *-able*.] Capable of being polished; susceptible of a polish. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 548.)

**pōl-īshed**, *pa. par. or a.* [POLISH, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Lat.*: Having the appearance of a polished substance, as the testa of *Abrus precatorius*, and many other seeds.

**polished-brick**, *s.* A brick which has been rubbed upon a bench, plated with iron, to make its surface perfectly even. This process is only gone through with the very best bricks, and its cost is such that it is not employed to any very great extent.

**pōl-īshed-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *polished*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being polished, smooth, and glossy.

"And all their polish'dness was sapphire."—*Donne: Lamentation of Jeremy*, iv.

2. *Fig.*: The quality or state of being refined and elegant; polish.

**pōl-īsh-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *polish*; *-er*.] One who or that which polishes; a substance or instrument used in polishing.

"The skill of the polisher... makes the surface shine."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

**pōl-īsh-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [POLISH, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C.** *As subst.*: The act or process of giving a polish or gloss to anything.

**polishing-block**, *s.*

1. A block between the jaws of a vice on which an object is laid to polish it by an emery strip or otherwise.

2. A block shod with polishing material and moved over the face of the object to be polished.

**polishing-brush**, *s.* A hand-brush for polishing stoves, boots, &c.

**polishing-oak**, *s.*

1. A rolling barrel in which articles are placed to polish by mutual attrition or by grinding against some polishing-powder placed in the barrel with them.

2. A barrel in which grained gunpowder is placed with a small quantity of graphite, which gives it a poli.h.

**polishing-file**, *s.* A smooth file; a bur-nisher.

**polishing-hammer**, *s.* A hammer for fine-dressing the surfaces of plates.

**polishing-iron**, *s.*

**Bookbinding**: An implement for finishing the covers of books. It is heated and passed over the leather, the lining paper, and such other parts as require smoothing and polishing.

**polishing-machine**, *s.*

1. A machine in which rice, deprived of its hull, receives a further trituration to deprive it of its red skin or cuticle.

2. *Cotton*: A machine which brushes the surface of sized yarn, or burnishes sized thread.

**polishing-mill**, *s.* A lap of tin or of wood coated with list or leather, used for the finishing processes of the lapidary.

**polishing-paste**, *s.* [PASTE, *s.*, ¶ (3).]

**polishing-powder**, *s.* Pulverised material used in polishing. Diamond, sapphires, ruby, corundum, emery, rotten-stone, flint, tripoli, pumice-stone, oxide of iron, and chalk are all employed. The first three are used by the lapidary; corundum and emery principally by metal-workers.

**polishing-slate**, *s.*

**Petrol**: A slaty rock occurring mostly in beds of the Tertiary formation. Texture, earthy; soft; friable. It consists of the siliceous shells or envelopes of various species of Diatomaceae, the number contained in a cubic inch having been reckoned to be about 41,000,000,000.

**polishing-snake**, *s.* A lithographer's tool for cleaning a lithographic stone. [SNAKE-STONE.]

**polishing-tin**, *s.* A bookbinder's tool.

**polishing-wheel**, *s.* A wooden wheel covered with leather and charged with crocus, rouge, putty-powder, &c. It is used in polishing metallic articles of relatively small size.

\* **pōl-īsh-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *polish*; *-ment*.] The act of polishing; the state of being polished; refinement.

"It is strange to see what a polishment so base a stuff doth take."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 465.

**pō-līst-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολιστής* (*polistēs*) = the founder of a city.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Vespidae. *Polistes gallica* is common in Germany, France, and the south of Europe.

**pō-lite'**, *a.* [Lat. *politus*, *pa. par.* of *polio* = to polish; Fr. *poli*; Ital. *polito*; Sp. *polido*.]

\* **I. Lit.**: Polished; smooth and glossy; reflecting.

"Polite bodies as looking-glasses."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 731.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. Polished or refined in manners or behaviour; courteous, obliging, complaisant, well-bred, courtly.

"Too polite and goodnatured to express what he must have felt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Characterized by politeness or refinement; refined.

"The whole polite literature of the reign of Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

¶ *Polite* denotes a quality; *polished*, a state. A polite man is, in regard to his behaviour, a finished gentleman; but a rude person may be more or less polished, or freed from rudeness. *Refined* rises in sense, both in regard to *polite* and *polished*: a man is indebted to nature, rather than to art, for his refinement; his politeness, or his polish, is entirely the fruit of education. *Politeness* and *polish* do not extend to anything but externals; *refinement* applies as much to the mind as the body.

\* **pō-lite'**, *v.t.* [POLITE, *a.*] To polish, to refine.

"Those exercises which polite men's spirits."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

**pō-lite'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *polite*; *-ly*.]

\* **I. Lit.**: In a polished manner; so as to be polished.

"No marble statue can be *politely* carved, no fair edifice built, without almost as much rubbish and sweeping."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. In a polite, courteous, or refined manner; with politeness or courtesy; courteously.

"[He] *politely* begs to be excused."—*Francis: Horace*, epist. i. l.

**pō-lite'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *polite*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being polite; refinement, polish, or elegance of manners.

"The highest period of *politeness* in England."—*Swift: A hint towards an Essay on Conversation*.

\* 2. Elegance; elegant finish.

3. Courtesy, courteousness; good breeding; affability, civility.

"Fancied *politeness* is sometimes more owing to custom than reason."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

\* **pōl-i-tēs'se'**, *s.* [Fr.] Politeness, espec. affected or excessive politeness.

"We... gather *politesse* from courts abroad."—*Guy: To William Pitteney, Esq.*

**pōl-i-tic**, \***pōl-i-tick**, \***pōl-i-tique**,

\***pōl-i-tike**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *politicus*, from Gr. *πολιτικός* (*politikos*) = pertaining to citizens, rule, or policy; *πολιτης* (*politis*) = a citizen; *πόλις* (*polis*) = a city; Fr. *politique*; Ital. & Sp. *politico*.]

**A. As adjective**:

\* 1. Pertaining or relating to polity or politics; political.

"I will read *politic* authors."—*Shakesp.: Richard III*, ii. 4.

2. Consisting of or composed of citizens. (Only in the special phrase, the body *politic*.)

"The whole body *politic* owes its preservation to the virtuous care and honest endeavors of upright men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

\* 3. Pertaining to the drawing up or making of laws and regulations for government; legislative.

4. Prudent and sagacious in the adoption of a policy; sagacious in devising and carrying out measures tending to promote the public welfare; as, a *politic* minister.

5. Characterized by prudence and sagacity; adapted or tending to promote the public welfare.

"This land was famously enriched With *politic* grave counsel."—*Shakesp.: Richard III*, ii. 4.

6. Sagacious, sharp, or clever in devising and carrying out measures to promote one's own interests without regard to the morality of the measures adopted or the object aimed at; crafty, artful, cunning.

"I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 4.

7. Well-devised or adapted to secure an end or object, right or wrong; artful, sycereous.

"Thy *politic* maxims."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 400.

**B. As subst.**: A politician.

"Tactics and other *politics* of his temper."—*Johnson: Truth of Scripture*, bk. i., ch. xx.

**pō-lit'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *politic*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to politics or government; treating of politics or government; as, a *political* writer.

2. Pertaining or relating to public policy or polity; pertaining to civil government or state affairs and measures.

"The law of action and reaction prevails in the political as in the physical world."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 25, 1885.

3. Pertaining or relating to a nation or state, or to nations or states, in contradistinction to civil or municipal: as, *political* rights, *i.e.*, those which belong to a nation, or to a citizen as an individual member of a nation, as distinguished from civil rights, *i.e.*, the local rights of a citizen.

4. Having an established or regular system of government or administration of national affairs; as, a *political* government.

\* 5. *Politic*, sagacious, prudent, artful, wary

**political-economy**, *s.* According to John Stuart Mill, the science which investigates "the nature of wealth and the laws of its production and distribution, including, directly or remotely, the operation of all the causes by which the condition of mankind, or of any society of human beings, in respect to this universal object of human desire, is made prosperous or the reverse." (*Polit. Econ.*, *Pref. Remarks*.) Inquiries on these points must have existed from the earliest times in every nation, but political economy as a science

is very modern. Crude views on the subject arose in the middle ages in the free Italian cities and the Hanseatic towns, where apparently originated some of the fallacies still current among sections of the British population. Sir Walter Raleigh (1595), Sir William Petty (1667), and Sir Dudley North (1691) wrote on the subject with enlightenment for their age. François Quesnay, in France (1768), founded the school of the economists which held that the soil is the source of all wealth. [PHYSIOCRAT.] Adam Smith (1723-1790) had made political economy a portion of his lectures whilst Professor in Glasgow University from 1751 to 1764. Visiting Paris in that year, he became acquainted with Quesnay and the leading economists, but the principles of his great work, the *Wealth of Nations*, published after ten years' retirement, in 1776, were, in the main, thought out independently. It was immediately and extensively popular, and is still much admired. Since Adam Smith's time, no work on the subject has appeared more original or influential than the *Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill. In this and his other productions advocating liberty, he yet considers that public opinion and, if need be, even law should be directed against the increase of population when there is no hope of comfortable, or at least of decent, maintenance, and that the unearned increment of land should be appropriated by the state. Several valuable works have been written by American authorities on this subject, and the tendency of thought now is to discard some of the old axioms of political economy, and to re-establish the subject on a basis more in accordance with fact than with theory.

**political-liberty, s.** [LIBERTY, ¶ (3).]

**political-geography, s.** [GEOGRAPHY, II. 1.]

**\*pō-lit-ic-al-ism, s.** [Eng. *political*; -ism.] Political or party feeling or zeal.

**pō-lit-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *political*; -ly.]

1. In a political manner; with regard to the government of a state or nation.

"Rome was politically dominant."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. With regard to politics.

3. In a politic, artful, or cunning manner; artfully.

"The Turks politically mingled certain Janizaries."—Knollys: *Dict. of the Turks*.

**\*pō-lit-ic-al-ty, s.** [Eng. *politic*; suff. -ty, as in *poetaster*.] A petty ignorant pretender to political knowledge or experience.

"All the tribe of adulators and politicasters."—Milton: *Reform. in Eng.*, bk. II.

**pō-lit-ic-an, \*pō-lit-ti-tian, a. & s.** [Eng. *politic*; -ian.]

**A. As adj.:** Artful, politic, cunning.

"Your ill-meaning politician lords."—Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 195.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A man of artifice or cunning; a cunning, artful person.

"The politician, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do any thing that he can, prebends for his advantage."—South: *Sermons*, l. 324.

2. One who is versed or experienced in the science of politics or the art of governing; a statesman.

3. One who devotes himself to, or is keenly interested in, politics; a party man.

**\*pō-lit-i-çiso, v.t.** [Eng. *politic*; -ise.] To deal with or treat of politics or political matters.

"While I am politicising."—Walspole: *Letters*, II. 281.

**pō-lit-i-ty-ly, \*pō-l-y-tick-ly, \*pō-lit-tike-ly, adv.** [Eng. *politic*; -ly.] In a politic manner; artfully, cunningly.

"Thus have I politically begun my reign."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 1.

**\*pō-lit-i-cō, \*pō-lit-ti-cono, s.** [Ital.] A politician.

"He was certainly a true Matchellavellian politician."—North: *Examen*, p. 118.

**pō-lit-i-cō, pref.** [Eng. *politic*(s); o connect.] Political.

**politico-religious, a.** Of, belonging to, or affecting the interests both of religious and of political parties.

**pō-lit-ics, \*pō-lit-ticks, s.** [POLITIC.]

1. The science which treats of the distribution of power in a country. Domestic politics investigates the distribution of power

among the several classes or individuals belonging to a particular country, the best form of government for the nation, the proper balance of power among the three leading classes of the community—the upper, the middle, and the lower classes—the means of preserving and developing the prosperity of the people, and defending the body politic against foreign aggression or domestic sedition. Foreign politics treats of the politics of foreign nations, particularly of affecting the interests of our own country.

2. Popularly, the political sentiments of an individual, his procedure in promoting the interests of his party, or his own.

**\*pō-l-i-tize, v.t.** [Gr. *πολιτίζω* (*politizō*) = (1) to be a citizen; (2) to govern a state.] To play the politician; to debate or argue about policy.

"But let us not . . . stand banking and politizing."—Milton: *Reform. in England*, bk. II.

**\*pō-l-i-turo, s.** [Fr., from *polir* = to polish (q.v.).] A gloss given by polishing; a polish.

"Fair politure walk'd all her body over."—Beaumont: *Pyche*, VI.

**pō-l-i-tŷ, \*pō-l-i-tie, s.** [Lat. *politia*, from Gr. *πολιτεία* (*politeia*) = government, administration; Fr. *politie*.]

1. The form, system, or constitution of the civil government of a state or nation; the framework or organization by which the various departments of a civil government are combined into a systematic whole.

"The state of *polity*, so much resembling ancient Greece, has undergone a great change."—Eustace: *Italy*, vol. IV, dia. § 3.

2. The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognised principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.

"Maintaining the episcopal *polity* in England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIV.

3. Policy, prudence, art, management.

**\*pol-ivo, s.** [PULLEY.]

**\*pōlk, v.i.** [POLKA.] To dance a polka. (G. *Ellet*.)

**pōl-kā, s.** [Bohemian *polka* = half, from the half step prevalent in it.]

1. *Music:* A well-known dance, the music to which is in 2 time, with the third quaver accented. There are three steps in each bar, the fourth beat is always a rest, the three steps are performed on the three first beats of every bar.

"Anna Slezak, a farm servant at Elbstein, near Prague, invented the *polka* about 1830. The room in which she was accustomed to dance being of small dimensions, the movements of her feet were short, and so the dance was called the 'Polka' dance, that is the 'half' dance."—Steiner & Barrett: *Dict. of Music*.

2. An air suitable or appropriate to the dance described in 1.

**polka-jacket, s.** A knitted jacket worn by women.

**pōll (1), \*pōl, \*pole, \*pollo, s.** [O. Dut. *poll*, *pol*, *bol* = the head or pate; Low Ger. *jale* = the head; Sw. dial. *pul*; Dan. *puld* = the crown of the head. Prob. of Celtic origin.]

1. A head: now applied in composition to the heads of animals: as *pōll-evil*, *potheaxe*.

2. The back part of the head.

3. A catalogue or list of heads, that is, of persons; a register.

4. A register of the names of persons individually who are entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament, &c.

5. The voting or registering of votes in an election.

"All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, at least one day before the election, to the distance of two miles or more, and not to return till one day after the *poll* is ended."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 2.

6. The number of votes polled or registered in an election.

"Every vote added to the Conservative *poll* will be persuasive."—Standard, Nov. 23, 1885.

7. The same as POLLARD (1), s. (q.v.).

8. The blunt end of a hammer; the butt end of an axe.

¶ Challenges to the polls:

*Law:* Challenges or exceptions to particular jurors.

**poll-act, s.**

*Law:* An Act passed in 1463 by the authorities of the Pale, putting a price upon the heads of certain Irish.

**poll-adze, s.** An adze with a striking face on the head (*poll*) opposite to the bit.

**poll-axe, s.** [POLEAXE.]

**poll-book, s.** A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

**poll-clerk, s.** A polling-clerk (q.v.).

**poll-evil, pole-evil, s.** (See extract.)

"*Poll-evil* is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's *poll* or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane."—Farrier's Dictionary.

**\*poll-money, s.** [POLL-TAX.]

**poll-pick, s.**

*Mining:* A pick on the end of a pole, so as to be worked by blows endwise, like a crowbar.

**\*poll-silver, s.** [POLL-TAX.]

**\*poll-tax, \*poll-money, \*poll-silver, s.** A tax levied per head according to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation-tax.

"Substituting an universal *poll-tax* in lieu of almost all the duties, customs, and excises."—Hume: *Essays*, pt. II, ess. 8.

¶ Its imposition in A.D. 1380 led to the rebellion of Wat Tyler in 1381. It was finally abolished in England in 1689.

**pōll (2), s.** [A contract of *Polly for Mary*.] A familiar name for a parrot.

**\*poll-parrot, s.** A parrot.

**poll-parrotism, s.** Meaningless or senseless repetition of phrases.

"Cant phrases are proper only to poll-parrots, and *poll-parrotism* is one of the deadliest diseases of the pulpit."—Scriven's *Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 143.

**pōll (3), s.** [Etyim. doubtful; by some referred to Gr. (οἱ) πολλοί (hoi) *polloi* = (the) many, (the) rabble; by others to poll (1), s., as though the poll-men were only counted by the heads, not registered individually.] At Cambridge University, a student who takes a pass degree, or one without honours; a passman.

**poll-man, s.** The same as POLL (3), s.

**pōll, \*pol, v.t. & i.** [POLL (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To remove the poll or head of; to clip, to lop, to shear.

"Again I'll poll  
The fair-grown yew-tree for a chosen lion."—Austen: *Emmeline*, I. 490.

2. To enumerate by heads; to enroll in a register or list.

3. To impose a tax on.

4. To plunder, to pilage, to rob.

"Which *polls* and pile the poor in piteous wise"  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. II. 6.

5. To register or give (as a vote).

"Arist *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote."  
Tuckey: *A Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon*.

6. To bring to the poll; to receive (as a vote).

"His Liberal opponent *polled* two thousand four hundred and eighty-six votes."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885.

7. To pay as a personal or poll-tax.

"The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head."  
Dryden: *Juvenal*, III. 267.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To plunder, to pillage; to rob by extortion.

"They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

2. To register or record a vote at an election; to vote, to go to the poll.

"Every Conservative who *polls* to-morrow."—Standard, Nov. 23, 1885.

¶ To *poll* a jury: To examine each member of a jury individually as to his concurrence in the verdict. (*American*.)

**pōl-lāch-ito, s.** [Gr. *πολλαχῇ* (*pollachē*) = many times; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.:* A name given by Breithaupt to a group of minerals intimately related to each other, and formed by the diverse interchanging of the same or similar constituents. It included the species Apatite, Hedyphane, Vanadinite, Pyromorphite, Mimetesite, and their numerous varieties.

**pōl-lack, s.** [POLLOCK.]

**\*pōll-ago (ago as *ig*), s.** [Eng. *poll*, v. § -age.] A poll-tax; extortion, robbery.

"Delivering of our realm from his greivous bondage and *pollage*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 990.

**pōl-lam, s.** [Hind.] A fef; a district held by a poligar (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, canēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gē, pēt, or, wēre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**pól-lan, pów-an, s.** [Gael. *pollag*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Coregonus pollan*, from the Irish Lakes, somewhat resembling a herring (*Clupea harengus*), but with a remarkably short head and deep body. It is brought in quantities to Belfast market, during the season, and some 17,000 were taken in 1834, in Lough Neagh, at three draughts of the net.

**\*pól-lar-ehý, s.** [POLVARCHY.]**pól-lard (1), s. & a.** [Eng. *poll*, v.; -ard.]**A. As substantive:**

1. A tree, the top or head of which has been lopped off, some distance from the ground, so as to cause it to throw out branches or shoots all round the point where the amputation has taken place.

2. A stag which has cast his horns.

3. A polled or hornless ox.

\* 4. A clipped coin.

5. The club or cheven.

\* 6. Coarse flour.

\* 7. Coarse bran.

"The coarsest of the bran, usually called gurgones or pollard."—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

**B. As adj.**: Polled, topped.

"Grabbing up an old pollard ash."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology*, vol. i.

**\*pól-lar-é (2), s.** [Said to be named after the original maker.] A counterfeit coin, made abroad, and smuggled into England in the reign of Edward I. They were worth about a halfpenny.

"He soderlyly dampned certayne coynes of money, called pollardes."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii. (an. 1350).

**\*pól-lard, v.t.** [POLLARD (1).] To make into a pollard by lopping off the head or top of; to top.

"Just after the willows have been pollarded."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

**\*poll-ax, s.** [POLEAXE.]**\*pól-lā-vý, s.** [POLEDAYV.]**póiled, pa. par. & a.** [POLL, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having the top or head lopped off; lopped, topped, pollard.

2. Having the hair cut.

3. Having cast the horns, as a stag.

4. Deprived of horns; wanting horns, as an ox.

"Let these be out of a black pollard cow."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**pól-lín, s.** [Lat.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Fine bran.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: The pulverulent or other substance which fills the cells of the anther (q.v.). It consists of minute granules varying in size and enclosing a fluid containing molecular matter. The granules are usually produced in fours, and may be spherical or slightly oblong, cylindrical, &c. The colour is generally yellow, but in *Epilobium angustifolium*, and many Polemoniaceae, it is blue; in *Verbascum* it is red; in no case is it green. When the anther dehisces, the pollen is emitted. It is the male element in a plant, corresponding to the seminal fluid in animals, and is designed to fertilise the seed. [POLLINATION.]

2. *Entom.*: Pollen collected from plants and carried on the outer surface of the tibiae of bees. Mixed with honey, it becomes the food of the larva.

**pollen-cell, s.** [ANTHER, POLLEN.]**pollen-tube, s.**

*Bot.*: A delicate tubular process sent out from one of the pores or slits on that portion of the pollen which falls upon the stigma. The tube thus formed, continually elongating, makes its way down the style and along the conducting tissue to the ovules, which it fertilizes.

**pollen-utricle, s.**

*Bot.*: The same as POLLEN-CELL (q.v.).

"The original cell, or the parent pollen-utricle, becomes resolved by a merismatic division into four parts, each of which forms a granule of pollen."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 421.

**\*pól-lē-nār'-i-ōūs, a.** [Eng. *pollen*; -arius.] Consisting of meal or pollen.

**\*pól-lēned, a.** [Eng. *pollen*; -ed.] Covered with pollen.

"Each like a golden image was pollened from head to foot."—*Tennyson: Poems of Maudslayi*.

**\*pól-lēn-ġer, s.** [POLLARD, a.] Pollard trees, brushwood.

"Lop for the few old pollenger grown."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*, xxiv. 13.

**pól-lēn-ġf-ēr-ōūs, a.** [POLLINIFEROUS.]

**\*pól-lēn-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *pollen*; -ize.] To pollinate (q.v.).

**\*pól-lēnt, a.** [Lat. *pollens*.] Powerful, mighty.

"Against a foe pollent in potency."—*Browning: King & Book*, viii. 1, 191.

**\*pól-lēr, \*pol-er, s.** [Eng. *poll*, v.; -er.]

1. One who shaves or cuts hair; a barber.

2. One who polls or lops trees.

3. One who registers voters; one who records his name as a voter.

4. One who plunders, pillages, or fleeces by extortion.

"Pollers and catchers away of menses goods."—*Udall: Luke* iii.

**\*pól-lēt, s.** [For *paulet*, an abbrev. of *epaulet* (q.v.).]

*Old Armour*: An epaulet; a small overlapping plate for the protection of the shoulders of a knight.

**pól-lēx, s.** [Lat. = the thumb.]

1. *Anat.*: The thumb.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The innermost of the five digits normally existing in the anterior pairs of limbs of the higher Vertebrates.

**pól-lē-ġ-pēs, s.** [Lat. *pollux*, genit. *pollícis* (s) = the thumb, and *pes* = a foot.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Lepididae. *Pollicipes cornuopia* is found in the European seas.

2. *Falcon.*: From the Oolite onwa i.

**\*pól-lē-ġ-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *pollitatio*, from *pollitatus*, pa. par. of *pollitor*, i. tenses of *pollitor* = to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A promise; a voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it.

"Ye with these last letters, sent the pope's pollitication."—*Burnet: Reformation*, vol. i., No. 23.

2. *Civil Law*: A promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made.

**pól-lín-ar, a.** [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* (s); Eng. suff. -ar.]

*Bot.*: Covered with a fine dust resembling pollen.

**\*pól-lī-nār'-i-a, s. pl.** [Lat. *pollinarius* = pertaining to fine flour.]

*Bot.*: The Antheridia (q.v.) in Jungermanniaceae and Hepaticae.

**pól-lín-āte, v.t.** [Eng. *pollen*; -ate.]

*Bot.*: To impregnate with pollen; to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma.

**pól-lín-ā-tion, s.** [POLLINATE.]

*Bot.*: Impregnation with pollen; the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma.

**\*pól-līnc-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who prepared materials for embalming the dead.

"The Egyptian pollinators, or such as anointed the dead."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

**pól-līng, \*poll-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [Poll, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of lopping or cutting off the head of.

\* 2. Robbery, pillage, plunder, or fleecing by extortion.

"Granting of faculties, licenses, and other poll-yngs."—*Drail: Henry VIII.* (an. 15).

3. The act of voting or of registering a vote.

"The pollings have been representative of nearly every condition of English life."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

**polling-booth, s.** A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election; a polling-place.

"The near proximity to the polling-booths."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

**polling-clerk, s.** A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.

**\*polling-pence, s. pl.** The same as POLL-TAX (q.v.).

**polling-place, polling-station, s.** A place officially appointed for voting at an election.

**polling-sheriff, s.** The presiding officer at an election. (*Scotch*.)

**pól-lín'-i-a, s.** [Named after Cyrus Pollinia, professor of botany at Verona.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Grasses, tribe Andropogoneae. *Pollinia eriopoda* is much used in the sub-Himalayan regions for the construction of swing bridges and as cattle fodder. It yields a fibre made into string in the region east of the Jumna.

**pól-lín-ġf-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* = pollen, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing pollen.

**pól-lín-ġ-ūm (pl. pól-lín-ġ-ā), s.** [POLLEN.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The pollen masses of Asclepiadaceae and Orchidaceae.

**pól-lín-ō'-dī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis*; Gr. *eidōs* (*eidōs*) = form, and Lat. suff. -ium.]

*Bot.*: De Bary's name for what he believes to be a male organ in Pyrenomycetous Fungals.

**pól-lín-ōse, a.** [Lat. *pollen*, genit. *pollinis* (s); Eng. suff. -ose.] The same as POLLINAR (q.v.).

**pól-lī-wig, pól-lī-wōg, \*pol-wy-glo, s.** [First element Eng. *poll*, as in *tailpole*; second, *wig*, as in *earwig* (q.v.).] A tadpole. (*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 202.)

**pól-lōck, pól-lack, s.** [Gael. *pollag* = the whitening; Ir. *pollag*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Gadus pollachius*, common on the British coasts. It is about the size of the Coalfish. Three dorsals are present; the lower jaw is much longer than the upper, and the tail is forked. The flesh is much superior to that of the coalfish, and the young are often sold for whitening, and the young, however, they are not nearly equal in flavour.

"Some large offspring pollack have come to hand."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**pól-lū-ġite, s.** [Lat. *Pollux*, genit. *Pollucis* (s) = Pollux (q.v.); suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, occurring with Castorite (q.v.), in the granite of the island of Elba. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr. 2·901; lustre, vitreous on fractured surfaces, but dull externally; colourless; transparent. Compos.: silica, 44·03; alumina, 15·97; sesquioxide of iron, 0·68; lime, 0·68; caesia, 34·07; soda and lithia, 8·88; water, 2·40 = 101·71, hence the formula,  $(3\text{RO}, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_2\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , where R is principally cesium.

**pól-lūte, v.t.** [Lat. *pollutus*, pa. par. of *polluo* = to defile, to pollute, from a prefix *pol-* (of which the older forms were *por-* or *port-*) = towards, and *luo* = to wash; *lutum* = mud.]

1. To make foul or unclean; to taint, to defile, to soil.

"With their proper blood, imbrued and polluted their own hands and members."—*Grafton: Chronicle: Edward IV.* (an. 10).

2. To corrupt or destroy the moral purity of; to taint, to contaminate.

"The very relation of which is sufficient to pollute the ears that hear them."—*Pyne: 1 Historic Master*, iii. 2.

3. To violate by illicit sexual intercourse; to debauch, to dishonour, to ravish.

4. To render unclean or unfit for sacred services or uses.

"Neither shall ye pollute the holy things of the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xviii. 32.

**\*pól-lūte, a.** [Lat. *pollutus*.] [POLLUTE, v.] Polluted, defiled, dishonoured.

"Pollute with sinful blame."—*Milton: Nativity*.

**pól-lūt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [POLLUTE, v.]

**pól-lūt-ēd-ġy, adv.** [Eng. *polluted*; -ly.]

With pollution; in a state of pollution.

**pól-lūt-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *polluted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being polluted; pollution, defilement.

**pól-lūt-ēr, \*pól-lūt-ōr, s.** [Eng. *pollute*, v.; -er.] One who pollutes, defiles, or profanes; a defiler. (*Bale: Eng. Votaries*, pt. ii.)

**ból, bōy; póut, jówl; cat, cēll, chorús, qhín, bēnch; go, gēm; thín, thís; sín, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exíst. -ġng. -ōlan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl. dēl.**



**pól-lút'-línġ**, *pr. par. or a.* [POLLUTE, v.]

\***pól-lút'-línġ-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. polluting; -ly.] In a manner to pollute; so as to pollute.

**pól-lú'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pollutionem*, accus. of *pollutio* = a polluting, from *pollutus*, *pa. par.* of *polluo* = to pollute (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of polluting or defiling; defilement.

2. The state of being polluted or defiled; uncleanness, impurity, defilement.

"Before his sister should her body stoop  
To such abhorred pollution."

Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, II. 4.

3. That which pollutes or defiles.

4. The emission of semen at other times than during coition.

II. Jewish Ritual: Legal or ceremonial uncleanness, which disqualified a person for intercourse with his fellow-men, or rendered a place or thing unfit for sacred uses.

"Their strife pollution brings  
Upon the temple."

Milton: *P. L.*, XII. 355.

**Pól-lux**, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: The son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.

2. *Astron.*: One of the two bright stars in the constellation Gemini. Once it was red, now it is orange.

3. *Meteor.*: [CASTOR AND POLLUX.]

4. *Min.*: The same as POLLUCITE (q.v.).

**pól'-lō**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Tibet *pulu* = a ball.] A game resembling hockey, but played on horseback. It was played by the Emperor Mannel Comnenus about the middle of the twelfth century. It was introduced into England in 1571. It has since then become a very popular game, particularly in that country, though not greatly so in this.

**pól-ô-náise**, \***pól-ô-nêse**, *s.* [Fr. = Polish.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The Polish language.

II. Technically:

1. *Dress*: An article of dress for ladies, consisting of a body and short skirt made in one.

"This polonaise, worn with a plain or fancy velvet skirt, makes a nice visiting gown."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1885.

2. *Music*: The same as POLACCA (1) (q.v.).

\***pól-ô-nêse**, *s.* [POLONAISE.]

**pól-lō-niē**, **pól-lō-ni-an**, *s.* [POLONAISE.] A greatcoat, a Polish suitout; a dress for young boys. (*Scotch*.)

"T'is a blue polonaise that Effie made for him out of an and mantle."—*Scott*: *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

†**pól-ô-nôise**, *s.* [POLONAISE.]

*Music*: A Polonaise.

**pól-lō-ný**, *s.* [A corrupt, of Bologna, which city was famous for its sausages.] A kind of sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

"He had eaten in his youth at least three horses under the guise of polonies and saveloys."—*Dickens*: *Hard Times*, ch. xviii.

**pólt**, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *pulto*, a frequent, from *pello* = to drive; Sw. *pulta* = to beat; Eng. *pelt*, v.] A blow, a stroke; the act of striking.

"Give me a good poll of the head."—*Mod. Playboy*: *Cedric*, bk. II, ch. 12.

**pólt**, *a.* [Prob. for *pollid* = shortened, squeezed into a lump.] (See compounds.)

\***polt-foot**, *s. & a.*

**A.** *As subst.*: A distorted foot; a club foot.

"My eldest son had a polt-foot."—*Dekker*: *Honest Whore*, II.

**B.** *As adj.*: Having distorted feet; club-footed.

"What's become of . . . the polt-foot stinkhard, her husband?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Poetaster*, IV. 7.

\***polt-footed**, *a.* The same as **POLT-FOOT**, *a.*

"To escape this polt-footed philosopher."—*Ben Jonson*: *Masque*; *Mercury* introduced.

**pól-tróon**, \***pól tróune**, \***pál-tróon**, \***pól-tron**, \***poul-tron**, \***pul-tróune**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *poltro* = a knave, a sluggard; Ital. *poltro*, from *poltro* = (1) lazy, (2) a varlet, a coward . . . a bed or couch; the meaning is thus a sluggard, one who loves his bed; Ital. *poltro* is for *poltro*, from Ger. *polster* = a bolster (q.v.); Sp. *poltro* = a coward; Ital. *poltro*, *poltrore*, *poltrognare* = to play the coward, to lie idly or lazily in bed.]

**A.** *As sulet.*: An arrant coward; a dastard; a contemptible mean-spirited fellow.

"Patience is for poltroons, such as he."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, I. 1.

**B.** *As adj.*: Cowardly, dastardly, base, contemptible.

**pól-tróon-ér-y**, \***pól-tróon-rý**, \***poul-tróon-er-ío**, *s.* [Eng. *poltroon*; -ery; Fr. *poltroisie*.] Cowardice, want of spirit.

"Many . . . had very cheaply earned a reputation for courage by sneering at his poltroonery."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

\***pól-tróon-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *poltroon*; -ish.] Resembling a poltroon; cowardly, dastardly, contemptible.

\***pól-tróon-rý**, *s.* [POLTROONERY.]

**pól-vér-in**, **pól-vér-ino**, *s.* [Ital. *polverino*, from Lat. *pulvis* = dust.] Glass-makers' ashes; the calcined ashes of a plant brought from the Levant and Syria.

**pō-lý**, **pō-lēy**, *s.* [Lat. *polium*, from Gr. *πόλιον* (*polion*), from *πόλιος* (*polios*) = white.]

**Bot.**: A labiate plant, *Teucrium Polium*. It is an evergreen shrub, growing in southern Europe. Golden Poly is *Teucrium aureum*; Mountain Poly is *Partisia alpina*; Yellow Poly, *Teucrium flavescens*.

**pól-y**, *pref.* [Gr. *πολύ* (*polu*), neut. sing. of *πολύς* (*polus*) = much, many.] A prefix frequently used with words derived from the Greek, and indicating multitude or multiplication.

**pól-y-a-cán-thús**, *s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Labyrinthici, with seven species, from the East Indian Archipelago. Some of the species have been domesticated on account of their beautiful coloration.

**pól-y-a-chūr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *χυρουν* (*churon*) = chaff, bran.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Polyachyridae.

**pól-y-ách-y-ríd-ē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyachyr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *ideæ*.]

**Bot.**: A sub-trite of Composites, tribe Nassaviaceae.

**pól-y-a-cōus-tíc**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Eng. *acoustic* (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Capable of multiplying or increasing sound.

**B.** *As subst.*: An instrument for multiplying or increasing sound.

**pól-y-a-cōus-tics**, *s.* [POLYACOUSTIC.] The art of multiplying or increasing sound.

**pól-y-ác-tís**, *s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*) = a ray.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungals, sub-order Mucedines. *Polyctis vulgaris* is a common mould on decaying plants.

**pól-y-ád**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύ* (*polu*) = many; suff. *-ad*.]

**Chem.**: An element whose atomocity is greater than unity.

**pól-y-a-dēlph**, *s.* [POLYADELPHIA.]

**Bot.**: One of the Polyadelphia.

**pól-y-a-dēl-phí-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *poly*, and Gr. *ἀδελφος* (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

**Bot.**: The eighteenth class in Linnaeus's artificial system. Many stamens, in more than two bundles. From the difficulty of ascertaining this fact, the class was suppressed by some Linnaean botanists. Orders, Decandria and Polyandria.

**pól-y-a-dēl-phí-an**, \***pól-y-a-dēl-phous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyadelph(ia)*; -ian, -ous.]

**Bot.**: Combined into several masses, or assemblages; having the stamens arranged in more than two bundles.

**pól-y-a-dēlph-íto**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύαδελφος* (*polyadelphos*) = with many brothers; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

**Min.**: A brownish yellow variety of Garnet (q.v.), containing much sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of manganese, and lime. The original was massive. Found at Franklin, Sussex Co.,

New Jersey, U.S.A. It is included by Dana in his group of manganese lime-iron garnets.

**pól-y-æ-mí-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύαιμος* (*poluaimos*) = full of blood; Gr. *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.] [HYPERÆMIA.]

**pól-y-ál-thí-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυαλθής* (*polualthēs*) = curing many diseases; *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *ἀλθεῖν* (*althēn*) = to heal.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. The wood of *Polalthia cerasoides*, a large evergreen tree in India and Burmah, is prized in Bombay for carpentry and boat-building. (*Manson*.) The inner bark of *P. longifolia* is said to furnish a good fibre.

**pól-y-án-drí-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *πολυανδρία* (*poluantria*) = polyandrousness; *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *ἀνдр* (*andr*), genit. *άνδρος* (*andros*) = a man.]

**Bot.**: The fourteenth class in Linnaeus's artificial system. Etymologically meaning simply that there are many stamens, yet he limited it to those which had those stamens hypogynous and free. Orders, Monogynia, Digynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia.

**pól-y-án-drí-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *polyand(ia)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ian.]

**Botany**:

**A.** *As adj.*: Polyandrous (q.v.).

**B.** *As subst.*: One of the Polyandria.

**pól-y-án-drí-a**, *a.* [Eng. *polyandry*; -ia.] Characterized by, or relating to, polyandry; practising polyandry.

"Polyandric societies, producing fewer members available for defence and defence, naturally gave way before societies having family arrangements more favourable to increase."—*Spencer*: *Sociology* (ed. 1885), I. 651.

**pól-y-án-drist**, *s.* [Eng. *polyand(ry)*; -ist.] One who practises polyandry.

"Phrenological description of Polyandrista."—*Marshall*: *Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 223.

**pól-y-án-drou**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polyand(ri)a*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

1. **Bot.**: Having more stamens than twenty inserted in the receptacle.

2. **Anthrop.**: Polyandric (q.v.).

"Our British forefathers, who are known to have been polyandrous."—*Marshall*: *Phrenologist among the Todas*, p. 222.

**pól-y-án-dry**, *s.* [POLYANDRIA.]

**Anthrop.**: The marriage of one woman to several men at once. Spencer (*Sociology* (ed. 1885), I. 645) traces several forms of it. He considers each form an advance on its predecessor: (1) one wife has several unrelated husbands, and each of the husbands has other unrelated wives; (2) the unrelated husbands have but one wife; (3) the husbands are related; (4) the husbands are brothers. The custom is still widely spread in the East. César (de Bell. Gall., v. xiv.) found it in Britain on his arrival. Tacitus (*Germ.*, xx.) has been cited as an authority that the ancient Germans practised polyandry, but Lubbock (*Orig. Civil.*, 1882, p. 139) does not consider the passage conclusive. McLennan (*Prim. Mar.*, p. 180) gives a long list of tribes which he regards as polyandrous.

"The revolting practice of polyandry prevails throughout the interior of Ceylon, chiefly among the wealthier classes."—*Tennent*: *Ceylon* (ed. 1859), II. 458.

\***pól-y-ánth**, *s.* [POLYANTHUS.]

**Bot.**: A Polyanthus (q.v.).

**pól-y-án-thēs**, *s.* [POLIANTHES.]

**pól-y-án-thús**, *s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

**Bot.**: A variety of the Oxlip Primrose, *Primula elatior*. Flowers in clusters, brownish red in colour. A favourite garden plant.

**polyanthus-narcissus**, *a.*

**Bot.**: *Narcissus Tazetta*.

\***pól-y-arch-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polyarch(y)*; -ist.] One who advocates or supports the system of polyarchy.

"Plato was no polyarchist, but a monarchist."—*Quæworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 403.

\***pól-y-ar-chý**, *s.* [Pref. *poly*, and Gr. *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by many, either of a class, as aristocracy, or of the many, as democracy.

"He absolutely denied . . . a polyarchy or mundane aristocracy."—*Quæworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 411.

ūte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**pól-ý-ar'-gíte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. ἀργός (*argos*) = sparkling, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 2.768. Supposed to be an altered anorthite (q.v.). The analyses appear to justify its reference to the Pinite group of pseudomorphs, where Dana places it.

**pól-ý-ar'-gýr'-íte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *argyrite* (q.v.)]

*Min.*: A name given by Sandberger to an isometric mineral found at Wolfach, Baden. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 6.974; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, black to blackish-gray; malleable. Compos.: sulphur, 14.47; antimony, 7.37; silver, 78.16 = 100.

**pól-ý-ar'-thrus**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a limb.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Rotifera, family Hydatinae. It has a single eye on the neck, six plumeiform processes on each side of the body; foot wanting.

**pól-ý-a-tóm'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *atomic* (q.v.)]

*Chem.*: A term applied to elements which contain more than one atom in their molecules.

**pól-ý-áu-tóg'-ra-phý**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *autograph* (q.v.)] The act or process of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, by printing from stone. It is a kind of lithography.

**pól-ý-bás'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *basic* (q.v.)]

*Chem.*: A term applied to acids in which two or more atoms of hydrogen can be displaced by metals when presented to them in the form of hydrates.

**pól-ý-bá'-gíte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *polybasit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin tabular or short prisms, also massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6.214; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black, in thin fragments cherry-red; streak, black. Compos.: a sulpharsen-antimonite of silver and copper, the arsenic and antimony varying in amount. Found in many silver mines.

**pól-ýb'-í-a**, *s.* [Fem. of Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*) = with much life or vigour: πολύ (*polu*) = much, and βίος (*bios*) = life.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Vespidae. Several species exist in South America.

**pól-ýb'-í-ús**, *s.* [Gr. πολύβιος (*polubios*)] [POLYBIA.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Brachyurous Crustaceans, family Portunidae. *Polybius henslowii*, the Nipper-crab, about two inches long, is found in the English Channel far from land.

**pól-ýb'-ó-rí'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor-* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Caracaras; a sub-family of Falconidae, with two genera, *Polyborus* and *Ibycter*. Sharpe adds also *Serpentarius* and *Carriama*. The two outer toes are joined to the middle toe by a membrane.

**pól-ýb'-ó-rō'-dēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polybor(us)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Accipitrines, with two species from Africa and Madagascar. *Polyboroides typicus* is the Banded Gymnogene.

**pól-ýb'-ór-ús**, *s.* [Gr. πολυβόρος (*poluboros*) = much devouring.]

*Ornith.*: Caracara: the typical genus of the Polyborinae (q.v.), with two species ranging over South America, and to California and Florida. The beak is compressed above, lower mandible entire and obtuse; cere large and covered with hairs; cheeks and throat naked; crop woolly.

**pól-ý-car'-pé-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycarpon*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Caryophyllaceæ.

**pól-ý-car'-pél-lar'-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.)]

*Bot.* (Of a pistil): Having more than three carpels.

**pól-ý-car'-pío**, *a.* [POLYCARPOUS.]

**pól-ý-car'-pón**, *s.* [Neut. of Gr. πολυκαρπός (*polukarpós*) = rich in fruit, fruitful: Gr. πολύ = much, and Gr. καρπός (*karpós*) = fruit.]

*Bot.*: All-seed; a genus of Illecebraceæ (Lindley), of Caryophyllæ (Sir Joseph Hooker). Annual herbs, with whorled leaves and scarious stipules; sepals five-keeled; petals five, small; stamens three to five; style short, trifid; capsule three-valved, with many seeds. Known species six. One, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, a small prostrate plant, is found in sandy and waste places in the south of England.

**pól-ý-car'-poús**, † **pól-ý-car'-píc**, *a.* [POLYCARPON.]

*Botany*:

1. Having many distinct carpels or fruits in each flower.

2. Having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing. Called also Synchronous.

**pól-ý-cén'-tri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polycetrus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, with two genera, *Polycetrus* and *Mouocetrus*, from the Atlantic rivers of tropical America. Body compressed, deep, and scaly; no lateral line; dorsal and anal long, with numerous well-developed spines; teeth feeble; pseudobranchia hidden.

**pól-ý-cén'-trús**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κέντρον (*kentron*) = a point, a prickle.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of Polycetridae (q.v.), containing one or two species of small insectivorous fishes.

**\*pól-ý-céph'-al-íst**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.] One who has many heads or rulers.

"Polycephalists burdened with many heads."—Gauden, *Teares of the Church*, p. 541.

**pól-ý-céph'-al-óus**, *a.* [Gr. πολυκεφαλος (*polukephalos*) = many-headed.] [POLYCEPHALIST.]

*Bot.*: Having many heads. Applied to plants having a great number of capitules; to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of *Abutilon*; to mushrooms, the ramous stipes of which bear many pilei, as in *Agaricus polycephalus*; and to the ramous hairs, the branches of which terminate each by a smaller head, as in *Croton penicillatus*.

**pól-ýc'-ér-a**, *s.* [Gr. πολύκερας (*polukerós*) = many-horned: πολύ (*polu*) = many, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Doridæ (q.v.), from Norway, Britain, and the Red Sea, within tide-marks, and in deep water on corallines. The spawn is strap-shaped, and coiled on stones, in July and August.

**pól-ý-chæ'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Gr. πολυχαιτός (*poluchaitós*) = with much hair: Gr. πολύς (*polus*) = much, and χαίτη (*chaitē*) = hair.]

*Zool.*: An order of Annelids, sub-class Chaetopoda. It includes the Tubicolæ and Errantia.

**\*pól-ý-chæ'-ran-ý**, **\*pól-y-col-ran-le**, *s.* [Gr. πολυκοιρανία (*polukoiranía*), from πολυκοίρανος (*polukoiranós*) = wide-ruling: πολύ (*polus*) = many, and κοίρανος (*koiranós*) = a ruler.] A government of many chiefs or princes.

"The world would be a *polychæran*y or aristocracy of Gods."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 411.

**pól-ý-chord**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.)]

*Music*:

**A.** As adj.: Having many chords or strings.

**B.** As substantive:

1. An instrument with ten strings, resembling the double bass without a neck.

2. An octave-compler.

**pól-ý-chór'-ý-ón**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χώριον (*chōrion*) = place (?).]

*Bot.*: A polycarpous fruit, like that of *Ranunculus*.

**\*pól-ý-chrēst**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρηστός (*chrēstos*) = good; Fr. *polychreste*.]

*Pharm.*: A term formerly applied to several medicines on account of the numerous virtues they were supposed to possess. (Cooley.)

**\*polychrest-salt**, *s.*

*Chem.*: *Sal polychrestus*, potassic sulphate.

**pól-ý-chrō'-ý-líte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χροά (*chroa*) = colour, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polychroilit*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Pinite (q.v.), found in six-sided prisms without cleavage; pseudomorphous. Hardness, 3 to 3.5; lustre, greasy; colour, blue, green, brown, brick-red. Found at Krageroo, Norway, in gneiss.

**pól-ý-chrō'-ísm**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

*Crystallog.*: The same as PLEOCHROISM.

**pól-ý-chrō'-íte**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. χροά (*chroa*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.] [SAFRANIN.]

**pól-ý-chrō-mát'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.)] Exhibiting a variety of colours; coloured with various tints.

**polychromatic-acid**, *s.* [POLYCHROMIC-ACID.]

**pól-ý-chrōmō**, *c. & a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρώμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

**A.** As substantive:

**I.** Ord. Lang.: A variety of colours; work executed in several colours; a picture executed in various colours. Anciently applied to a statue coloured to imitate nature.

"This sudden transition into the realms of dazzling polychrome."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1895.

**II.** Technically:

1. Chem.: [ESCULIN].

2. *Min.*: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.).

**B.** As adj.: Having several or many colours; exhibiting a variety of colours; executed in polychrome.

**polychrome-printing**, *s.* The art of printing in one or more colours at once.

**pól-ý-chrōm'-íc**, *a.* [Eng. *polychromic* (c); -ic.] The same as POLYCHROMATIC (q.v.).

**polychromic-acid**, **polychromatic-acid**, *s.* [ALOEIC-ACID.]

**pól-ý-chrō-mý**, *s.* [POLYCHROME.] The art of colouring statuary to imitate nature, or particular buildings, in harmonious, prismatic, or compound tints. Both arts were practised by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period. The earliest Greek statues show traces of colour, and their public buildings and temples were richly decorated with colour. The object of polychromy is to heighten the effect of architectural decoration. Many beautiful examples still exist in our cathedrals and some parish churches.

**\*pól-ý-chrō-ní-óus**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. χρόνος (*chronos*) = time.] Enduring through a long time; chronic.

**pól-ý-clā'-dý**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot.]

*Bot.*: Plica (q.v.).

**pól-ý-clī'-nūm**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κλίνη (*klīnē*) = a couch.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Botryllidæ (q.v.), with seven species, from Britain, India, the Red Sea, &c. Covering gelatinous or cartilaginous, variable in form, groups of individuals ten to 150, at unequal distances.

**pól-ý-çō'-lī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. κοιλία (*koilia*) = the belly; κοίλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Rugose Corals, family Stauridæ. From the Permian.

**pól-ý-cōn'-íc**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *conic* (q.v.)] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

**polyconic-projection**, *s.* A projection or development of the earth's surface, or of a portion of it, which supposes each parallel of latitude to be represented on a plane by the development of a cone having the parallel for its base, and its vertex in the point where a tangent at the parallel intersects the earth's axis. This projection differs from the conic in supposing a different cone for each parallel, while the latter assumes but one cone for the whole map. (Webster.)

**pól-ý-cōt-ýl'-ē-dōn**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledon* (q.v.)]

*Bot.*: A plant with more than two cotyledons. [POLYCOTYLEDONOUS.]

**ból**, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **£**. **-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bél**, **dél**.

**pōl'-y-cōt'-yī-ē-dōn-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *cotyledonous* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having more than two cotyledons. Examples, the Coniferae, the Buragaceous genus *Amsinckia*, and the Cruciferous one *Lepidium*.

**pōl'-y-cōt'-yī-ē-dōn'-y**, *s.* [Eng. *polycotyledon*; -y.]

*Bot.*: Accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

**\*pōl'-yō-ṛa-čy**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἄρῆς* (*arēs*) = to rule.] Government by many; polyarchy.

**pōl'-y-ērāse**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture; Ger. *polykras*.]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals in the granite of the island of Hitteroe, Norway, associated with gadolinite, orthite, &c. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 5.09 to 5.12; lustre, on fresh fractures very bright; colour, black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: according to Rammelsberg, a titanate with a niobate of yttria, erbia, the sesquioxides of cerium, uranium, and iron. The crystallized polyerose contained 4.17 per cent. of tantalic acid.

**pōl'-y-ērōt'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *κρότος* (*krotos*) = a sound produced by striking.]

*Physiol.* (*Of the pulse*): Having a primary and two secondary crests in the pulse wave.

**pōl'-y-čys-ti-na**, **pōl'-y-čis-ti-na**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *κυστία* (*kystia*) = a bladder.]

1. *Zool.*: A sub-order of Radiolaria, named by Wallich in his *Herpumatia*. They are low in the scale of Radiolaria. They have a siliceous skeleton, generally globular, variously trellised, and composed of two or three basket balls, supported or separated by few or many radiating spicules commencing from a central base or omphalostyle. In life the skeleton is enveloped in a delicate filmy investment of sarcode, with abundant sarcoblasts or ovoids. The Polycystina are microscopic, and marine.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward. Various tertiary deposits, especially Barbadoes earth, contain their flinty shells abundantly.

**pōl'-y-čys-tine**, **pōl'-y-čis-tinc**, *s.* [Polycystina.] Any individual of the Polycystina (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-dāc-tyl-ism**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.] The state or condition of having many fingers. (*Darwin*: *Descent of Man*, p. 37.)

**pōl'-y-dēs'-mīd-ē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polydesmus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Millepedes (*Chilognatha*), having the body flattened like the Scolopendridae, and soft. The insertion of the limbs is separated by a distinct sternal piece. Generally there are about twenty segments of the body, and no eyes. Found chiefly under bark.

**pōl'-y-dēs'-mūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύδεσμος* (*poludesmos*) = fastened with many bonds; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *δεσμός* (*desmos*) = a bond.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of Polydesmidae (q.v.). *Polydesmus complanatus* is British.

**pōl'-y-dīp'-sī a**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυδίψιος* (*poludipsios*) = very thirsty; *πολύς* (*polus*) = much, and *δίψα* (*dipsa*) = thirst.]

*Pathol.*: Insatiable thirst.

**pōl'-y-dīm'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *διδυμος* (*didymos*) = twofold, twain.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral, found in octahedrons, frequently twinned polysynthetically, and also massive. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 4.808 to 4.816; lustre, brilliant metallic; colour, light-gray. Compos.: sulphur, 41.09; nickel, 54.30; cobalt, 0.63; iron, 3.98 = 100. The calculated formula is  $\text{Ni}_2\text{S}_3$ , which requires, sulphur, 40.55; nickel, 59.45 = 100. Found at Grünau, in Westphalia.

**pōl'-y-ō'-drīc**, **pōl'-y-ō'-drōn**, &c. [POLY-EDRIC, POLYEDRION, &c.]

**pōl'-y-ēm'-brý-ō-nāte**, **pōl'-y-ēm'-brý-ōn'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *embryonate*, *embryonic*.]

*Bot.*: Consisting of, or having, many embryos.

**pōl'-y-ēm'-brý-ōn'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *ἐμβρυον* (*embryon*) = an embryo, and Eng. *-y*.]

*Bot.*: The development within the testa of the seed of more than one embryo. It occurs not unfrequently in the orange and the hazel nut, and is very common in the Coniferae, the Cycadaceae, the onion, and the mistletoe.

**pōl'-y-ēr'-gūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύεργος* (*poluergos*) = hard-working; *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Formicidae, containing the Amazon-ant (q.v.).

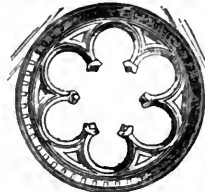
**pōl'-y-ē-thēn'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *ethene* (*e*), and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing ethene oxide.

**polyethenic-alcohols**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Polyethylenic alcohols. Bodies which contain two or more atoms of ethene oxide combined with one molecule of water, as di-ethenic alcohol =  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}$ ;  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . They are obtained by heating ethene oxide with water or glycol in sealed tubes.

**pōl'-y'-fōil**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

*Arch.*: An ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.



POLYFOIL.

**pōl'-y-g'-a-lā**, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *πολύγαλον* (*polugalon*) = milkwort. Named from its reputed effects on cattle feeding upon it.]

*Bot.*: Milkwort; the typical genus of Polygalaceae (q.v.). Flowers irregular. Two inner sepals, wing-shaped and petaloid; stamens combined by their claws with the filaments, the lower one keeled. Ovary two-celled, two-seeded, seeds downy, crested at the hilum.

*Known species 200*, from temperate and tropical countries. *Polygala senega* is an important species of the United States, with erect simple tufted stems, about one foot high, and terminal racemes of small white flowers. The root, which is woody and contorted, about a half inch in diameter, is the famous Snake Root, Senega or Senaka Root of this country, once considered a cure for snake bites, but really possessing valuable medicinal properties. It is stimulating, diuretic, and is used in large doses emetic and purgative, &c. It has from time immemorial been used by the Indians as a cure for snake bites. An infusion of *P. rubella*, another native of the United States, is very bitter, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, and in larger doses as a diaphoretic. *P. Chamebuxus* from Europe, *P. sanguinea* and *P. purpurea* from North America, *P. paniculata* from the West Indies, *P. serpentaria* from the Cape, and *P. crotalariae* from the Himalayas, are emetic, purgative, and diuretic. *P. poeppigii* from Brazil, *P. glandulosa*, and *P. serotina* from Mexico, are emetic. *P. thesioides* from Chili, is diuretic. *P. tinctoria*, from Arabia, is there used in dyeing, and the Javanese *P. venenosa* is poisonous.

**pōl'-y-g'-a-lā'-čō-ē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceae*.]

*Bot.*: Milkworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Shrubs or herbs, sometimes twining. Leaves simple, exstipulate. Flowers generally racemose, pedicels with three bracts; sepals five, very irregular, three exterior and two (the wings) interior, the latter usually petaloid. Petals three or five, one, the keel, larger; stamens eight or four, usually combined in a tube, split on one side. Ovary superior, compressed, two- or three-celled, with one, rarely two ovules in each. Style one, stigma simple. Fruit fleshy, coriaceous or drupaceous, winged or apterous, with pendulous seeds. Distribution worldwide; known genera 19, species 495 (*Andley*); genera 15, species 400 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).

**pōl'-y-g'-a-līn**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polygal(a)*; -in (*Chem.*).] [SENEGIN.]

**pōl'-y-gām**, *s.* [POLYGAMIA.]

*Bot.*: Any plant belonging to the Linnæan class Polygamia.

**pōl'-y-gām'-a-rin**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polygala*; Lat. *amar(a)*, and -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A name applied to the bitter, crystalline substance which remains when the alcoholic extract of *Polygala amara* is treated with ether.

**pōl'-y-gā-mī-a**, *s. pl.* [POLYGAMY.]

*Bot.*: The twenty-third class in Linnæus's artificial arrangement. It contained plants having male and hermaphrodite, or female and hermaphrodite, or male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all together on the same plant. Orders, Monœcia and Dioœcia.

**pōl'-y-gā-mī-an**, *a. & s.* [POLYGAMIA.]

*Botany*:

**A.** *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the class Polygamia.

**B.** *As subst.*: Any plant belonging to the class Polygamia.

**\*pōl'-y-gām'-io-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; -ial; -ly.] In a polygamous manner, or with a tendency towards polygamy.

Suppose the family groups polygamically possessed. — *Lichten*: *Uncommercial Traveller*, 12.

**pōl'-y-g'-a-mist**, *s.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; -ist.] One who practises polygamy; a supporter or advocate of polygamy.

"David... so great a polygamist." — *Hammond*: *Works*, i. 602.

**\*pōl'-y-g'-a-mize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; -ize.] To practise polygamy.

"O lustful soul, first to polygamize." — *Sylvester*: *Many Crafts*, 693.

**pōl'-y-g'-a-mōus**, *a.* [Eng. *polygam(y)*; -ous.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Of the nature of polygamy; pertaining to or characterized by polygamy.

2. Practising or supporting polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Bot.*: Belonging to or having the characteristics of the class Polygamia (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: Very many mammals are polygamous, and Linnæus (*Syst. Naturæ*, ed. 10th, l. 15) notes that the seals keep up a kind of harem ("gynæceum ex plurimis feminis sibi associatis"). Nearly all the Gallinæ are polygamous. The domestic cock is a well-known example.

**pōl'-y-g'-a-mý**, **\*pōl'-y-g'-a-mie**, *s.* [Fr. *polygamie*, from Lat. *polygamia*, from Gr. *πολυγαμία* (*polygamia*): Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

*Anthrop.*: The practice or condition of having a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. It is commonly applied to polygyny (q.v.), but, strictly speaking, it should include polyandry (q.v.) as well. It is forbidden by law in all Christian countries, but exists in America among the Morimons, who have revived the polygyny of patriarchal times.

**pōl'-y-gār**, *s.* [POLIGAR.]

**\*pōl'-y-gār-čy**, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule, by confusion with *oligarchy*.] Government by many; polyarchy.

**pōl'-y-gās'-trī-an**, *a. & s.* [POLYGASTRICA.] The same as POLYGASTRIC (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-gās'-trīc**, *a. & s.* [POLYGASTRICA.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Having or appearing to have many stomachs; pertaining or belonging to the Polygastrica (q.v.).

**\*B.** *As subst.*: An animal having or appearing to have many stomachs.

**\*pōl'-y-gās'-trī-ca**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πολὺς* (*polus*) = many, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the stomach.]

*Zool.*: A division of Ehrenberg's Infusoria, corresponding to the modern Infusoria, except that many of its genera have been transferred to the vegetable kingdom. The name Polygastrica was given from the erroneous ideas that the food vacuoles (q.v.) were stomachs.

**pōl'-y-gēn**, *s.* [POLYGENESIS.]

*Chem.* (PL): A term applied to those elements which unite with the monogens and with one another in more than one proportion. Thus, one part of hydrogen unites with eight parts of oxygen to form water, and with sixteen parts to form hydrogen dioxide.

**fāto**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**pōl'-y-gēn'-ē-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

*Biol.*: The doctrine that living beings originate not in one but in many cells or embryos.

**pōl'-y-gē-nōt'-ic**, *a.* [POLYGENESIS.] Of or belonging to polygenesis (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-gēn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng., &c. *polygen*; -*ic*.] Of or belonging to polygeny.

**polygenic-elements**, *s. pl.* [POLYGEN.]

**pōl'-y-gēn'-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *polygen*; -*ist*.]  
**A.** As *subst.*: A believer in polygeny (q.v.).  
**B.** As *adj.*: Belonging to, or connected with, polygeny.

"The other [view] that is the *polygenist*—is that a certain number of [human] varieties or species... have been independently created in different parts of the world, and have perpetuated the distinctive characters as well as the geographical position with which they were originally endowed."—*Prof. Flower*, in *Times*, Sept. 2, 1881.

**pōl'-y-gēn'-ōis**, *a.* [Gr. *πολυγενής* (*polu-gēnēs*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γένος* (*genos*) = a kind; Fr. *polygène*.] Consisting of or containing many kinds.

**pōl'-y-gēn'-y**, *s.* [POLYGENOUS.]

*Biol.*: The doctrine that the human race consists of several species, having different origins.

\***pōl'-y-glōs-sar'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glossary* (q.v.).] A glossary or dictionary in several languages.

**pōl'-y-glōt**, \***pōl'-y-glōtt**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *πολύγλωττος* (*polu-glōttos*) = many-tongued; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γλῶττα* (*glōtta*) = a tongue; Fr. *polyglotte*; Ital. *polyglotto*; Sp. *polygloto*.]  
**A.** As *adjective*:  
 1. Containing or made up of many languages: as, a *polyglot bible*.  
 2. Speaking many or various languages.  
 "Dividing the attention of their *polyglot* customers with roulette tables."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.  
**B.** As *substantive*:  
 1. A person able to speak or understanding several languages.  
 "A *polyglot*, or good linguist, may be also termed a useful learned man."—*Bowell*: *Liters*, bk. III., let. 2.  
 2. A book containing a text in several languages; particularly a Bible containing the Scriptures in several languages. [COMPLUTENSIAN, HEXAGLOT, HEXAPLA.]  
 "The Biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*."—*Archbp. Newcome*: *On Trans. of Bible*, p. 239.

\***pōl'-y-glōt'-tōis**, *a.* [POLYGLOT.] Speaking several languages.  
 "The *polyglottous* tribes of America."—*Mex. Müller*.

**pōl'-y-glōt'-ēr'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glyceric*.] Derived from or containing glycerin.

**polyglyceric-alcohols**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Polyglycerins. Compounds formed by the union of two or more molecules of glycerin into a single molecule by the elimination of a number of water molecules less by one than the number of glycerin molecules which combine together, e.g., triglycerin, (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>(HO), formed by heating glycerin in a sealed tube with monochlorhydrin.

**pōl'-y-glōt'-ēr'-ins**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *glycerin*.] [POLYGLYCERIC-ALCOHOLS.]

**pōl'-y-gōn**, \***pōl'-y-gono**, *s.* [Lat. *polygonum*, from Gr. *πολύγωνον* (*polu-gōnon*) = a polygon; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle; Fr. *polygone*.]

1. *Geom.*: A portion of a plane bounded on all sides by more than four limited straight lines. These lines are called sides of the polygon, and the points in which they meet are called vertices of the polygon. Polygons are classified according to the number of their sides or angles. Polygons having all their sides equal are called equilateral; those having all their angles equal are called equiangular. Polygons which are both equilateral and equiangular are called regular polygons. Similar polygons are to one another as the squares of their homologous sides.  
 2. *Fort.*: The exterior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastion round the work. The interior polygon is the figure formed by lines connecting the centres of the bastions all round.

**polygon of forces**, *s.*

*Mech.*: A theorem stated as follows: "If any number of forces acting upon a point be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will be in equilibrium," or, "any side of a polygon, taken in reverse order, will represent the magnitude and direction of the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point, when these forces are represented in magnitude and direction by the remaining sides of the polygon taken in direct order."

**pōl'-y-gō-nā'-cō-æ**, † **pōl'-y-gō-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *polygonum* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*, -*eæ*.]

*Bot.*: Buckwheats; an order of Hypogynous Exogones, alliance Silenales. Herbs, rarely shrubs. Leaves alternate, with stipules cohering round the stem. [OCHREA.] Flowers often in racemes. Calyx often coloured. Ovary generally formed by the ænthesis of three carpels, one-celled; ovule one, erect. Styles or stigmas as many as the carpels. Nut usually triangular; embryo inverted. Tribes: Eriogoneæ, Polygoneæ, Triplareæ, and Brunnicæ. Distribution, world wide. Known genera 23, species 490. (*Lindley*.)

**pōl'-y-gō-nā'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *polygon*; -*al*.] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles.

**polygonal-numbers**, *s. pl.* [FIGURATE-NUMBERS.]

**pōl'-y-gō-nā'-tūm**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *γόνυ* (*gonu*), genit. *γόνατος* (*gonatos*) = a knee. Named from the angled stems. Cf. also Lat. *polygonatus*; Gr. *πολύγωνατος* (*polu-gōnaton*) = knot-grass.]

*Bot.*: Solomon's-seal; a genus of Asparagaceæ or Asparagææ. Stem leafy; perianth tubular, six-cleft, scarcely deciduous; stamens distinct; stigma one. Flowers perfect, jointed with the pistil. Known species about twenty, from both hemispheres. In the United States is a species of unusual size, *P. giganteum*, 2 to 7 feet high. There is also a smaller species, *P. biflorum*. The young shoots, of *P. officinale*, an European species, are eaten by the Turks like asparagus. The root is white and fleshy, with a sweetish mucilaginous taste. It is used as a popular application to bruises. The berries are emetic and purgative.

**pōl'-y-gō-nōm'-ē-tr'y**, *s.* [Eng. *polygon*; o connect., and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An extension of some of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

\***pōl'-y-gō-nōis**, *a.* [Eng. *polygon*; -*ous*.] Polygonal.

**pōl'-y-gō-nūm**, *s.* [Lat. *polygonos*, *polygonus*, *polygonum*; Gr. *πολύγωνος* (*polu-gōnos*), *πολύγωνον* (*polu-gōnon*) = knot-grass.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Polygonaceæ. Sepals five, sub-equal; styles two or three; fruit wingless, compressed, or triquetrous. Known species 150; distribution, world wide. Among the species are: *Polygonum bistorta*, Common Bistort or Snake-weed, *P. viviparum*, Viviparous Alpine Bistort, *P. amphibium*, Amphibious Persicaria, *P. lapathifolium*, Pale-flowered, *P. persicaria*, Spotted, *P. mite*, Lax-flowered, *P. hydropiper*, Biting, *P. minus*, Small creeping Persicaria; *P. aviculare*, Common Knot-grass, *P. maritimum*, Sea-side Knot-grass, *P. convolvulus*, Black-bindeed or Climbing Bistort, and *P. dumetorum*, Copse Bistort. Many species are acrid, *P. hydropiper* even blistering the skin. They are often astringent, and, according to Martius, useful in syphilis. The leaves of *P. hispidum* are smoked in South America instead of tobacco; and it is said that those of *P. aviculare* are powerfully emetic and purgative. The Hindus give the seeds of *P. barbatum* to stop griping in colic, and apply the leaves of *P. nepalense* to swellings. *P. bistorta* is a good astringent, a decoction of it, combined with gentian, may be given in intermittent fevers; it may be injected in leucorrhæa, be given as a gargle in relaxed sore throat, or as a lotion in ulcers. *P. tinctoria* is cultivated in France and Flanders as a dye plant, almost equal to indigo, and *P. tortuosum*, an Indian species, is said to furnish a yellow dye. *P. molle* and *P. polystachyum* are eaten in India as pot-herbs.

**pōl'-y-gō-nūy**, *s.* [Lat. *polygonium*, *polygonon*, from Gr. *πολύγωνος* (*polu-gōnos*) = knot-grass; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = a knee; Fr. *polygonie*.]

*Bot.*: *Polygonum orientale*, knot-grass. (*Spencer*: *F. Q.*, III., § 32.)

\***pōl'-y-grām**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many; suff. -*gram*.] A figure consisting of many lines.

**pōl'-y-graph**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many; suff. -*graph*.]

1. An instrument for making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.
2. A manifold writer; a copying machine.
3. A collection of different works written either by one or several authors.

**pōl'-y-grāph'-ic**, **pōl'-y-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *polygraph*; -*ic*, -*ical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* instrument.
2. Done by means of polygraphy: as, a *polygraphic* writing or copy.

**pōl'-y-grā-ph'y**, *s.* [POLYGRAPH.]

1. Much writing; writing of many books.  
 "No less... one considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily, 'that he must write while he slept.'—*Failler*: *Wortles*; *Cambridgehire*.  
 \* 2. The art of writing in many ciphers, or of deciphering the same.  
 3. The art of making a number of drawings or writings simultaneously.

\***pōl'-y-groove**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *groove* (q.v.).] A rife or gun with several grooves.

"Greatly improved the shooting of the old muzzle-loading *polygroove*."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1888.

\***pōl'-y-grooved**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *grooved*.] Having many grooves.

**pōl'-y-gyn**, *s.* [POLYGYNY.]

*Bot.*: A plant belonging to the order Polygynia (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-gyn'-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πολύγυναιος* (*polu-gynaios*) = having many wives; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

*Anat.*: An order in Linnaeus's artificial classification, containing plants with many pistils.

**pōl'-y-gyn'-ī-an**, *a.* [POLYGYNYA.] Having many pistils; pertaining or belonging to the order Polygynia.

\***pōl'-y-gyn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *polygyny* (y); -*ic*.] Pertaining to or practising polygyny.

"The *polygynic* arrangement, as it decayed, continued longest in connection with the governing organization."—*Spencer*: *Sociology* (ed. 1885), I. 663.

**pōl'-y-gyn'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *polygyny* (y); -*ist*.] One who practises or advocates polygyny.

"Another example is furnished by the Aleutian Islanders, who are *polygynists*."—*Spencer*: *Sociology* (ed. 1885), I. 643.

**pōl'-y-gyn'-nōe'-cial** (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman, and *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to a compound fruit produced by the union of many pistils.

**pōl'-y-gyn'-ōis**, *a.* [Eng. *polygyny* (y); -*ous*.] The same as POLYGYNIC (q.v.).

\***pōl'-y-gyn'-y**, *s.* [POLYGYNYA.]

*Anthrop.*: The marriage by one man of several wives at the same time. Spencer considers that while polygyny has a wide range in time and space, reports of polygynous societies should be received with caution, since wherever polygyny exists monogamy co-exists, usually to a greater, and always to a great, extent. (See extract.)

"Plurality of wives has everywhere tended to become a more or less definite class distinction... Joining which facts with those furnished to us by the Hebrews, whose judges and kings—Gideon, David, and Solomon—had their greatest success shown; and with those furnished us by extant Eastern peoples, whose potentates, primary and secondary, are thus distinguished; we may see that the establishment and maintenance of polygyny has been largely due to the honour accorded to it, originally as a mark of strength and bravery, and afterwards as a mark of social status."—*H. Spencer*: *Prin. Sociol.* (ed. 1876), I. 656.

**pōl'-y-hāl'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *halite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring mostly in closely compacted fibrous masses. Crystallization, according to some mineralogists, orthorhombic, to others, oblique. Hardness, 2½ to 3; sp. gr. 2.76; lustre, when fresh, somewhat resinous; colour and streak, pale to brick-red; taste, bitter. Compos.: sulphate of lime, 45.2; sulphate of magnesia, 19.9; sulphate of potash, 28.9; water, 6.0 = 100, corresponding to the formula, RO<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>·½H<sub>2</sub>O, in which R = potash, magnesia, and lime. Found associated with salt, gypsum, and anhydrite at many salt mines.

**pōil**, **boi**; **pōit**, **jōwi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gōm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl** **dēl**.



**pól-ŷ-hō-dral, pól-ŷ-hō-drou̯s**, *a.* [POLYHEDRON.] Having many sides, as a solid body.

**polyhedral-angle**, *s.* An angle bounded by three or more plane angles, having a common vertex.

**pól-ŷ-hō-dric, pól-ŷ-hō-dric-al**, *a.* [POLYHEDRON.] The same as POLYHEDRAL (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-hō-drōn, \*pol-ŷ-ē-drōn**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *δρῶν* (*drōn*) = a seat, a base.]

1. *Geom.*: A solid, bounded by polygons. The bounding polygons are called faces; the lines in which they meet are called edges, and the vertices of the polyhedral angles are called vertices of the polyhedron. A straight line joining two vertices, not in the same face, is called a diagonal, and a plane passing through three vertices; not in the same face, is called a diagonal plane. When the faces are regular polygons, the polyhedron is said to be regular; there are but five such polyhedrons, viz.: the regular tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.

2. *Optics*: A polyscope (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-hō-drou̯s**, *a.* [POLYHEDRAL.]

**\*pól-ŷ-his-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ἱστίον* (*histíon*) = learned.] A person of great learning; one versed in many sciences.

**pól-ŷ-hy-dric**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *hydr(oxy)*, and suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

**polyhydric-alcohols**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Alcohols containing more than one semi-molecule of hydroxyl.

**pól-ŷ-hy-drito**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὑδρῶν* (*hudrōn*) = water; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral, of a liver-brown colour, of somewhat doubtful composition. Said to contain silica, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some alumina, &c., and 20 to 25 per cent. of water. Found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony.

**Pól-ŷ-hym-ní-a**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Πολυμία* (*Polumnia*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ἦμος* (*hēmos*) = a hymn.]

1. *Class. Antig.*: One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, who presided over singing and rhetoric, and was deemed the inventress of harmony. She was variously represented; sometimes veiled in white, holding a sceptre in her left hand, and with her right raised up, as if ready to harangue.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTERIOD, 33].

**pól-ŷ-lép-i dóus**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*), genit. *λεπίδος* (*lepídes*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

*Bot.*: Having many scales.

**pól-ŷ-lito**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *polyolith*.]

*Min.*: A cleavable, massive black mineral, which from analysis appears to be a silicate of alumina, lime, protoxides of iron and manganese. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 3.231. Dana suggests that it may be the same as HEDSONITE (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-lith-i-ō-nite**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *lithionite*.]

*Min.*: A lithium-mica found in large crystals at Kangpiliarsuk, West Greenland. Contains about 9 per cent. of lithia.

**\*pól-ŷ-lō-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *πολογία* (*polologia*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a speech.] Much talking; talkativeness, garrulity.

"Many words (bathology or polylogy) are signs of a fool."—*Gracian*: *On Ecclesiastes*, p. 115.

**\*pól-ŷ-lō-quent**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Lat. *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Talking much; talkative, garrulous.

**\*pól-ŷ-māth, \*pól-ŷ-mā-a-thist**, *s.* [POLYMATIV.] One learned in many subjects; one who has a smattering of many sciences.

"Those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author."—*Howell*: *Letters*, bk. iii. let. 5.

**\*pól-ŷ-māth-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *polymath(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to polymathy.

**\*pól-ŷ-m-a-thŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυμαθία* (*polymathia*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *μαθῆναι* (*mathein*), 2 aor. infin. of *μαθάνω* (*manthano*) = to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; an acquaintance with many different subjects.

"[Vossius] whose *polymathy* and multifarious learning is readily acknowledged by us."—*Cudworth*: *Intellect. System*, p. 432.

**pól-ŷ-mēr**, *s.* [POLYMERIDE.]

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ic*.]

*Chem.*: Polymericous (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ide*.]

*Chem.*: A polymeric body.

**pól-ŷ-mēr-i-sā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-isation*.] The state or condition of becoming polymeric.

"The evolution of heat will occur periodically as polymerisation goes on."—*Nature*, March 11, 1886, p. 441.

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ism*.]

*Chem.*: The state or character of having the same percentage composition, but differing in molecular weight. The methene series of hydrocarbons is a good example of polymerism, all the members of it being the multiple of the lowest, CH<sub>2</sub>, methene.

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ō-sā-ma-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and *σώματα* (*sómata*), pl. of *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = a body.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of Pedipalpi (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-mēr-ō-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *polymer*; *-ous*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Composed of many parts.

2. *Chem.*: Pertaining to polymerism; polymeric.

**pól-ŷ-mig-nite**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *μύγμα* (*mígmā*) = to mix, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring as slender crystals in the zircon-syenite of Fredericksburg, Norway. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 4.77 to 4.85; lustre, brilliant; colour, black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded Berzelius: titanic acid, 46.30; zirconia, 14.14; sesquioxide of iron, 12.20; lime, 4.20; sesquioxide of manganese, 2.70; sesquioxide of cerium, 5.0; yttria, 11.50 = 96.04.

**pól-ŷ-mix-ŷ-a**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *μύξα* (*míxa*) = mucus.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Berycidae, with three species: *Polymixia nobilis*, from Madeira and St. Helena; *P. lowei*, from Cuba; and *P. japonica*, from Japan, from a depth of about 350 fathoms. They average about eighteen inches long.

**pól-ŷ-mŷ-a**, *s.* [POLYHYMNIA.]

**pól-ŷ-mor-phic, pól-ŷ-mor-phous**, *a.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Having many forms; assuming many forms.

**pól-ŷ-mor-phism**, *s.* [Eng. *polymorph(y)*; *-ism*.]

1. *Bot.*: Existence of several forms of the same organ in a plant, as the existence of differently formed leaves in the same plant.

2. *Crystallog.*: Heteromorphism (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-mor-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.] The same as POLYMORPHISM (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-nēme**, *s.* [POLYNEMUS.] Any fish belonging to the genus *Polyneumus*.

**pól-ŷ-nō-mi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, constituting the division *Polyneumiformes* (q.v.). There are three genera: *Polyneumus*, *Pentaneumus*, and *Galeoides*, all with numerous species from the coasts between the tropics. The majority enter brackish and fresh water.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mi-for-mēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polynemus*, and Lat. *forma* = form.]

*Ichthy.*: A division of Acanthopterygii, with a single family, *Polyneumidae* (q.v.). They have two rather short dorsals, free filaments, which are organs of touch, at the humeral arch below the pectorals, of which they are detached portions.

**pól-ŷ-nē-mōid**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *polynem(us)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Any individual of the *Polyneumidae* (q.v.).

"The *Polyneumidae* are very useful to man, their flesh is esteemed, and some of the species are provided with an air-bladder which yields a good sort of isinglass, and forms an article of trade in the East Indies."—*Günther*: *Study of Fishes*, p. 426.

**pól-ŷ-nō-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *νήμα* (*nēma*) = a thread.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the *Polyneumidae* (q.v.).

**Pól-ŷ-nō-si-a** (as *zh*), *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *νῆσος* (*nēsos*) = an island.]

*Geog.*: A region in the Pacific ocean containing numerous islands or groups of islands.

**Pól-ŷ-nō-sian**, *a. & s.* [POLYNESTIA.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Polynesia.

**B.** *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Polynesia.

**Polynesian-region**, *s.*

*Zool. & Geog.*: A region marked off for the purpose of classifying the mollusca found therein, and comparing them with molluscan fauna of other regions. Approximately coterminous with the Polynesian sub-region (q.v.).

**Polynesian sub-region**, *s.*

*Zool. & Geog.*: A sub-region embracing Polynesia proper, and the Sandwich Islands, though the fauna of the latter is so peculiar that they will probably be made a separate sub-region. Polynesia proper is divided by zoologists into four groups: (1) the Ladrone and Caroline Islands; (2) New Caledonia and the New Hebrides; (3) the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and (4) the Society and Marquesas Islands. (*Wallace*.)

**pól-ŷn-ŷ-a**, *s.* [See def.] The Russian name for the iceless sea round the north pole. (*Kane*.)

**\*pól-ŷ-nōme**, *s.* [Fr.] The same as POLYNOMIAL, B. (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-nō-mi-ā**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Containing many names or terms; multinomial.

**B.** *As substantive*:

*Alg.*: An expression composed of more terms than two connected by the sign plus, or minus.

**pól-ŷ-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὀδών* (*odon*) = a tooth.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family *Polyodontidae* (q.v.). The snout is produced into an extremely long shovel-like process, the function of which is not known. Martens believes that it serves as an organ of feeling. There is but one species, *Polyodon folium*, from the Mississippi, about six feet long, of which the shovel-like snout occupies about a quarter. In young fish it is still longer in proportion.

**\*pól-ŷ-ō-dōn-ta**, *s. pl.* [POLYODON.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of *Arcade* (q.v.).

**pól-ŷ-ō-dōn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyodon*, genit. *polyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order *Chondrostei*. There are two genera, *Polyodon* and *Psephurus*, each with a single species. They were formerly combined.

**pól-ŷ-ōm-ma-toūs**, *a.* [POLYOMMATUS.] Having many eyes; many-eyed.

**pól-ŷ-ōm-ma-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύματος* (*polymatos*) = many-eyed, an epithet of Argus: *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ὄμμα* (*omma*), genit. *ὀμματος* (*ommatos*) = an eye.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Butterflies, family *Lycenidae*. Wings blue, bluish, or brown; no tail on the hind wings; underside of both pairs with many black spots, generally surrounded by white rings. Larvæ feeding on papilionaceous or other low plants. Ten are British: *Polyommatus argolus* (Azure Blue), *P. albus* (Small Blue), *P. actis*, *P. arion* (Large Blue), *P. oorydon*, *P. adonis*, *P. alexis* (the Common Blue), *P. agestis*, and *P. artaxerxes*.

**\*pól-ŷ-ōn-ō-mōus**, *a.* [POLYONYMOUS.]

**\*pól-ŷ-ōn-ō-mŷ**, *s.* [POLYONYMY.]

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father**; **wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there**; **pine, pit, sīre, sir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūto, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rule, fūll**; **trŷ, Sŷrian**. **æ, œ = ē**; **ey = ā**; **qu = kw**.



• **pōl'-y-ōn'-y-mōus**, *a.* [POLYNOMIAL.] Having many names or titles; many-named.

"The supreme God among the Egyptians was *polyonymos*, and worshiped under several personal names."—*Quidworth: Intel. System*, p. 471.

• **pōl'-y-ōn'-y-my**, *s.* [POLYONYMOUS.] A multitude or variety of names or titles for the same person or object.

"The Greek word for this usage is *polyonymos*. Thus the sun might be the wise-being, the all-seeing, the wanderer, the toiler, the leader, the poisoner, &c."—*Cox: Intro. to Mythology*, p. 10.

• **pōl'-y-ōp'-trūm**, **pōl'-y-ōp'-trōn**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὀπταί* (*optamai*) = to see.]

*Optics*: A lens, one side of which is plane, and the other convex, with a number of concave facets. The effect is to give a number of diminished images of an object.

• **pōl'-y-ō-ra'-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *ὄραμα* (*horama*) = a view; *ὁράω* (*horaō*) = to see.]

\*1. A view of many objects.  
\*2. An optical apparatus presenting many views; a panorama.

• **pōl'-y-p, pōl'-y-pe**, *s.* [POLYPUS.]

*Zoology*:

1. A simple Actinozoan, the Hydra (q.v.).  
2. One of the separate zooids in the compound Actinozoa.  
\*3. (*Pl.*): Zoophyta (q.v.).

• **pōl'-y-pān'-tō-grāph**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pantograph* (q.v.).] An instrument on the principle of the pantograph, by which a number of similar designs may be simultaneously executed upon a metallic plate or roller from a single pattern.

• **pōl'-y-p-ar-ōus**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *Lat. pario* = to bring forth.] Producing or bearing many; bringing forth a great number.

• **pōl'-y-p-ar-y**, *s.* [POLYPUS.]

*Zool.*: The horny or chitinous outer covering or envelope of many Hydrozoa. Called also Polypidom.

• **pōl'-y-pō'-an**, *a.* [Eng. *polyp*; -an.] Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus.

• **pōl'-y-pō-dā'-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *παιδής* (*paides*) = one who is fettered, a prisoner; *παιδο* (*paide*) = a fetter.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Polydactylidae (q.v.). There are nineteen species, mostly Oriental. The skin is smooth; the adults have vomerine teeth; fingers slightly, toes broadly webbed, both ending in discs. *Polydactylus maculatus* is the Common Indian, and *P. equeus* the Spurred Tree Frog. These frogs have the power of changing their colour.

• **pōl'-y-pō-dāt'-i-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polydactylus*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.*

*Zool.*: Glandless Tree-frogs; a family of Anonurus Batrachians, with twenty-four genera and 124 species, from the Oriental and Neotropical region.

• **pōl'-y-pēt'-a-lae**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Mod. Lat. *petalae*.] [PETAL.]

*Bot.*: A sub-class of Exogens. Lindley (*Nat. Syst. Bot.*, ed. 1836) divided it into the alliances Albuminose, Epiginose, Parietose, Calycose, Syncarpose, Gynobaseose, and Apocarpose. The sub-class and the alliances were altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom*.

• **pōl'-y-pēt'-a-lōus**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having many separate petals.

• **pōl'-y-phā'-gē-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφαγία* (*poluphagia*) = gluttony, from *πολύφαγος* (*poluphagōs*) = to eat to excess; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, much, and *φαγείν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: [POLYPHAGY].  
\*2. *Med.*: Unnatural or excessive desire for food; voracity.

• **pōl'-y-ph-a-gōus**, *a.* [POLYPHAGIA.] Eating or living on many varieties of food.

"In general *polyphagous* animals are less dependent on their food than *monophagous* species."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 60.

• **pōl'-y-ph-a-gy**, *s.* [POLYPHAGIA.] The practice or power of subsisting on many different kinds of food.

"Many cases of *polyphagy* are of the highest interest as considered from another point of view."—*Semper: Animal Life*, p. 68.

• **pōl'-y-phānt**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

*Music*: (See extract).

"The *polyphant* is of a fiddle form, except the neck, a hole instead being substituted for the hand. Burney says it is the same with the Duke of Borset's violin in Hawkins; the latter that it was strung with wire, and said to have been played upon by Queen Elizabeth."—*Brooke: Encyclopaedia of Antiquities*.

• **pōl'-y-phar'-ma-cy**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pharmacy* (q.v.).]

1. The prescribing of too many medicines.  
2. A medicine compounded of many ingredients.

• **pōl'-y-phē'-mūs**, *s.* [Lat., the name of one of the Cyclops, the son of Neptune.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Ostracoda. The large head is almost entirely occupied by an enormous eye. Typical species, *Polyphemus stagnorum*.

• **pōl'-y-phō'-nē-an**, *s.* [POLYPHONIC.] Having many voices or sounds; many-voiced.

"With their *polyphonic* notes delight me."—*Quarles: Emblems*, v. 6.

• **pōl'-y-phōn'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *πολιφωνος* (*poliphōnos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound; Fr. *polyphone*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having, or consisting of, many sounds or voices.  
\*2. *Music*: Consisting of several tone series or parts, progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.

"He is thorough-going or nothing, and hence this confusion of his *polyphonic* orchestration."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

• **pōl'-yph-ōn-ism**, **pōl'-yph-ōn-y**, *s.* [POLYPHONIC.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Multiplication of sounds, as in the reverberation of an echo. [PHONOCAMPTIC.]

"The *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. lii.

\*2. *Music*: Composition in parts, each part having an independent melody of its own, as distinguished from a homophonic composition, which consists of a principal theme, the accompanying parts serving merely to strengthen it.

• **pōl'-yph-ōn-ist**, *s.* [POLYPHONIC.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who professes the art of the multiplication of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.

\*2. *Music*: One skilled in the art of counterpoint; a contrapuntist.

• **pōl'-yph-ō-noūs**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφωνος* (*poliphōnos*).] The same as POLYPHONIC (q.v.).

• **pōl'-yph-ō-nū**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφωνία* (*poliphōnia*).] The same as POLYPHONISM (q.v.).

• **pōl'-y-phō-re**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυφόρος* (*poluphoros*) = bear much; Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φορέω* (*phorō*) = bearing.]

*Bot.*: Richard's name for a receptacle when, as in the strawberry and raspberry, it is succulent, greatly dilated, and bears many ovaries.

• **pōl'-y-phū-lēt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφυλος* (*poluphulos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φυλή* (*phulē*) = a tribe.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to many tribes or families.

\*2. *Biol.*: The same as POLYGENETIC (q.v.).

• **pōl'-y-phūl'-la**, *s.* [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Melolonthidae. *Polyphylula fulva*, twice as large as the Cockchafer, is common in France.

• **pōl'-yph-ūl-lōus**, *a.* [Gr. *πολύφυλλος* (*poluphulos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Having many leaves; many-leaved.

• **pōl'-yph-ūl-lū**, *s.* [POLYPHYLLOUS.]

*Bot.*: Increase of the number of organs in a whorl.

• **pōl'-y-pī**, *s. pl.* [POLYPUS.]

• **pōl'-y-pī-ār'-i-a**, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *polyptarius*, from *polypus* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: The same as POLYPHERA.

• **pōl'-y-pī-de**, *s.* [Lat. *polyptus*]; Eng. suff. -ide.]

*Zool.*: One of the separate zooids in the polyzarium of a Polyzoon. Called also a cell.

• **pōl'-yph-ī-dēm**, *s.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *dōmus* = a house.]

*Zool.*: What was looked upon as the house of a zoophyte; the name is incorrect, for it is an internal secretion. [POLYPARY.]

• **pōl'-yph-ēr** (*r* silent), *s.* [Fr., from *polyp* = a polyp (q.v.).] A polypidom.

• **pōl'-y-pif'-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [POLYFIPHERA.] Producing polyps; of or pertaining to the Polyfiphera.

• **pōl'-y-pip'-ar-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *polypus* = a polyp, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing polyps.

• **pōl'-y-piph'-ēr-a**, \* **pōl'-y-pif'-ēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πολύπους* (*polupous*) = many-footed, and *φέρω* (*phērō*) = to bear.]

*Zool.*: The same as CELESTERATA (q.v.).

• **pōl'-y-pite**, *s.* [Lat. *polyptus*]; Eng. suff. -ite.]

*Zool.*: A separate zooid in a Hydrozoon.

• **pōl'-y-plās'-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] Assuming many shapes.

• **pōl'-y-plēc'-trōn**, **pōl'-y-plēc'-trūm**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πλήκτρον* (*plēktron*), Lat. *plectrum* = an instrument or quill for striking the lyre.]

1. *Music*: A musical instrument in which the tones were produced by the friction of numerous slips of leather acting upon strings, and moved by pressing or striking keys, as in the pianoforte.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Phasianine, from the Oriental region. Bill rather slender, sides compressed, tip curved, nostrils lateral; longitudinal opening partly hidden by a membrane. Wings rounded, tail long, rounded. Tarsi long, those of the male with two or more spurs. Toes long and slender. There are five species: *Polyplectron thibetanus*, *P. bicalcaratum*, *P. germani*, *P. emphanum*, and *P. calcarum*, known respectively as the Common, the Iris, German's, Napoleon, and the Sumatran Polyplectron.

• **pōl'-y-pōde**, *s.* [Fr.] [POLYPODIUM.]

1. *Zool.*: A millipede; a wood-loose.

2. *Bot.*: Polypody (q.v.). (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.)

• **pōl'-y-pō-dē-ae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodiace*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.*

*Bot.*: The typical tribe of Polypodiaceae (q.v.). Spore cases stalked, with a vertical ring; spores roundish or oblong.

• **pōl'-y-pō-dī-ā'-cē-ae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodidae*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.*

*Bot.*: Ferns proper; an order of Acrogens, alliance Filicales. Leaves, generally called fronds, with the spore cases on the back or edge. Spore cases ringed, distinct, and splitting irregularly. Tribes: Polypodeae, Cyathae, Parkereae, Hymenophylleae, Gleicheniae, and Osmundae. Known genera 183, species 2,000. (*Lindley*.)

• **pōl'-y-pō-dī-ā'-ceous** (ce as sh), \* **pōl'-y-pō-dē-ōus**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *polypodiaceus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the Polypodiaceae (q.v.).

• **pōl'-y-pō-dī-tēs**, *s.* [Lat. *polypodium*]; -ites.]

*Palaeobot.*: A genus of fossil ferns, apparently akin to the recent Polypodium. Three species, from the English Oolite.

• **pōl'-y-pō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πολύπους* (*polupous*) = polypody; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *πόδος* (*podos*) = a foot. Named from the many segments of the frond, or from the many stalks.]

1. *Bot.*: Polypody; the typical genus of Polypodiaceae (q.v.). Frond simple, lobed, often pinnatifid; sori dorsal, globose; no involucre. Known species 390; world-wide, the largest number in the tropics. British species four: *Polypodium vulgare*, the Common



POLYPODIUM - VULGARE.

1. Frond; 2. Detached pinna; 3. Under side of pinna.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**  
**-uan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tiem**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tlen**, **-gion** = **shūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūa**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

*P. Pheopteris*, the Pale Mountain; *P. Dryopteris*, the Tender three-branched; and *P. alpestris*, the Alpine Polypody. The first is common on rocks, walls, banks, trunks of trees, fruiting from June to September. *P. Calaguala*, a Peruvian species, and *P. crassifolium* are said to be solvent, decostruent, audorific, anti-rheumatic, anti-venereal, and febrifugal. *P. phymatodes* is used in the South Sea Islands in preparing coconut oil.

2. *Palaeobot.*: From the Eocene of Bournemouth.

**pōl'-y-pōd'-y, s.** [POLYPODIUM.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Polypodium* (q.v.).

"The sun finds *polypody* in stone."—*Brownie*: *Cyril Garden*, ch. iii.

**pōl'-y-pō-gōn, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πύγωνα* (*pýgon*) = beard. Named from the many awns.]

*Bot.*: Beard-grass (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-pōid, a.** [Eng. *polyp*; -oid.] Resembling a polyp.

**pōl'-y-pōr'-ē-i, s. pl.** [Lat. *polyporus* (u); masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Hymenomycetes. Basidiospores, clothing tubes, pores, or pits, borne on the underside of a stalked or sessile pileus, or fleshy cap or disc.

**pōl'-y-pōr'-ōr-ōus, a.** [POLYPORUS.] Having many pores.

**pōl'-y-pōr'-ūs, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *πολύπορος* (*polyporos*) = with many passages or pores.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of *Polyporei* (q.v.). Akin to *Boletus*, but the tubes do not separate from each other, or from the pileus. *Polyporus destructor* and *P. hybridus* produce dry rot in wood; *P. officinalis* was admitted into old Pharmacopoeias. A species, apparently *P. fomentarius*, is used in India as a styptic and for amulet.

2. *Palaeobot.*: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

**pōl'-y-pōus, \*pōl'-y-pōse, a.** [Eng. *polyp*; -ous, -ose.] Having the nature of a polyp; having many feet or roots like a polyp.

"It will produce *polypous* concretions."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, ch. vi.

**\*pōl'-y-prāg-māt'-ic, \*pōl'-y-prāg-māt'-ic-al, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *pragmatical*.] Over-busy, over-zealous, officious.

"Above all they hated such *polypragmatical* inequalities."—*Heywood*: *Dictionary of Angels*, p. 158.

**\*pōl'-y-prāg-mā-t'y, \*pōl'-y-prāg-mā-çy, s.** [Gr. *πολυπραγματίω* (*polypragmatō*) = to be busily engaged.] The state of being over-engaged in business.

**\*pōl'-y-prāg-mōn, s.** [Gr.] A busybody; an officious meddler.

"Merchants who . . . become mere *polypragmons*."—*Time*: *Storehouse*.

**pōl'-y-prī-ōn, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πρίων* (*prion*) = a saw.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidae, with two species; one from European coasts (*Polyprius cernium*), and one from Juan Fernandez (*P. kneri*). They attain a weight of about eighty pounds. [STONE-BASS.]

**pōl'-y-prism, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prism* (q.v.).] A prism formed of several prisms of the same angle connected at their ends. These prisms are made of substances unequally refracting, such as flint glass, rock crystal, or crown glass. A beam of light passing through the various component parts of such a prism is by them differently refracted and dispersed.

**pōl'-y-pris māt'-ic, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

*Min.*: Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

**tpōl'-y-prō-tō-dōnt, s.** [POLYPROTODONTIA.] Any individual of the Polyprotodontia.

**tpōl'-y-prō-tō-dōn'-tī-a (or tī as shī), s. pl.** [Pref. *poly-*; *proto-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

*Zool.*: A primary division of Marsupialia. Lower incisors more than two; canines well developed; molars either cuspidate or with sectorial crowns. Carnivorous. (Owen.)

**pōl'-y-pēr'-i-dae, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

*Ichthy.*: The sole recent family of Polypteroid (q.v.). Scales ganoid, fins without fulcra; a series of dorsal spines present, to each of which an articulated finlet is attached; anal close to caudal fin. Two genera, *Polypterus* and *Calamoichthys*.

**pōl'-y-pēr'-ōr-dē-i, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *polypter(us)*, and Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

*Ichthy.*: A sub-order of Ganoidae, with one recent family, *Polypteridae* (q.v.), and three fossil, *Sauridipteridae*, *Cœlacanthidae*, and *Holoptychidae*.

**pōl'-y-pēr'-ūs, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the *Polypteridae* (q.v.). There is but one species, *Polypterus bichir*, confined to tropical Africa, occurring in the rivers flowing into the



POLYPTERUS BICHR.

Atlantic, and in the Upper Nile. It attains a length of about four feet, and lives in the mud at the bottom of rivers, where it crawls by means of its fins. It is capable of swimming with great rapidity. The dorsal fin is broken up into a succession of little finlets, varying in number from eight to eighteen, according to the varieties, of which there are several.

**pōl'-y-pēr'-tōn, s.** [Gr. *πολυπτερος* (*polypteros*), neut. *πολυπτερον* (*polypteron*) = being in many cases; *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *πτῶσις* (*ptōsis*) = a case.]

*Rhet.*: A form of speech in which a word is repeated in different cases, numbers, genders, &c.

**pōl'-y-pēr'-tō-dōn, s.** [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *πτερυχ* (*pterychē*) = a fold, and suff. -odon.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of *Plesiosauria* (q.v.), equalling *Plesiosaurus* in size. The teeth are implanted in sockets, and have a strong conical crown, round which the longitudinal ridges of the enamel are set, whence the name of the genus. Found only in Cretaceous formations in Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and at Kursk, in Russia.

**pōl'-y-pūs (pl. pōl'-y-pī), s.** [Lat., from Gr. *πολύπους* (*polypous*) = many-footed; *πούς* (*pous*) = many, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Surg.*: A morbid growth attached to the interior of any of the mucous canals. It is generally a fleshy tumour with many branches. Polypi sometimes grow in the nose, larynx, heart, rectum, uterus, and vagina.

2. *Zool.* (Pl.): A class of radiated animals defined as having many prehensile organs radiating from around the mouth only.

**tpōl'-y-rhī-zōus, a.** [Gr. *πολύριζος* (*polurhizos*) = with many roots; *πόλις* (*polis*) = many, and *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

*Bot.*: Having many roots, independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

**pōl'-y-sāc'-cūm, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *σάκος* (*sakos*) = coarse cloth of goats' hair.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Fungals, sub-order Trichogasteres. An Italian species is said to yield a yellow dye.

**pōl'-y-sar'-çī-a, s.** [Gr. *πολυσαρκία* (*polusarkia*) = fleshiness; *πόλις* (*polis*) = much, and *σαρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σάρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. *Bot.*: Superabundance of sap, causing unnatural growth.

2. *Pathol.*: Obesity.

**\*pōl'-y-schō-mā-tist, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *σχῆμα* (*schēma*), genit. *σχῆματος* (*schēmatos*) = a form, a fashion.] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; multi-form.

**pōl'-y-scōpe, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

*Optics*: A multiplying lens; a plano-convex lens, whose protuberant face is cut into numerous facets, each of which gives an image of the object viewed.

**\*pōl'-y-sō-mant, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *σημαίνω* (*semainō*) = to show, to signify.] A word which has many meanings, as *burst* (v.,

*a.*, & *s.*), *cut* (v., *a.*, & *s.*), *ill* (a., adv., & *s.*), &c. (Fitzedward Hall: *Modern English*, p. 170.)

**pōl'-y-sēp'-a-lōus, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sepalous*.] [EULEUTHEOSEPALOUS.]

**pōl'-y-si-dēr'-ite, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

*Petrol.*: A group of meteoric stones belonging to the Sporadosiderites of Daubrée, which are rich in iron-grains. That which fell at Pultusk in Poland is an example.

**pōl'-y-si-phō-nī-a, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *σίφων* (*siphōn*), genit. *σίφωνος* (*siphōnos*) = a siphon.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rhodometaceae. Floriferous Algae with cylindrical, more or less articulated, fronds, the joints consisting of a circle of longitudinally arranged cells around a central cell. Known species about 300. Widely distributed.

**\*pōl'-y-spāst, s.** [Lat. *polypastum*, from Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *σπᾶω* (*spāō*) = to draw; Fr. *polypaste*.]

1. *Mach.*: A machine consisting of many pulleys for raising heavy weights.

2. *Surg.*: A similar apparatus used formerly for reducing dislocations.

**\*pōl'-y-spērm, s.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *sperm*.] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

**pōl'-y-spērm'-al, \*pōl'-y-spērm'-ōus, a.** [POLYSPERM.]

*Bot.*: Containing many seeds. (*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 546.)

**pōl'-y-sphar'-ite, s.** [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *σφαίρα* (*sphaira*) = a ball, and suff. -ite (*Min.*); Gr. *πολύσφαιρίτ*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Pyromorphite (q.v.), containing phosphate of lime. Colour, various shades of brown and gray, sometimes approaching to white. Occurs in mammillary and globular bundles of acicular radiating crystals.

**pōl'-y-spōr'-ōus, a.** [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *spore* (e); -ous.]

*Bot.*: Containing many spores.

**pōl'-y-stēm'-ōn-ōus, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *στήμων* (*stēmōn*) = a stamen.]

*Bot.* (Of stamens): More in number than the petals.

**pōl'-y-stig-mōus, a.** [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *stigma* (a); adj. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Having many carpels, each giving origin to a stigma.

**pōl'-y-stō-mā, s.** [Gr. *πολύστομος* (*polustomos*) = many mouthed; *πολύ* (*polu*) = many, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

*Zool.*: An old genus of Trematoda. *Polystoma sanguicola* is now *Hexathyridium venarum*, an entozoon found occasionally in venous blood and in the sputa of hæmoptysis.

**pōl'-y-stōm'-g-ta, s. pl.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*), pl. of *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

*Zool.*: A section of the sub-kingdom Protozoa, in which the inceptive apparatus consists of a considerable number of tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking mouth, or to grasp. The section includes the Suctorial Animalcules of Claparède and Lachmann (the Tentaculifera of Huxley). (Saville Kent.)

**pōl'-y-stōme, s.** [POLYSTOMA.]

*Zool.*: Any individual of the *Polystomata* (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-style, a.** [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).]

*Arch.*: A building in which there are many columns; a court surrounded by several rows of columns, as in Moorish architecture.



POLYSTYLE.

(Court of Lions, Alhambra.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**pōl'-y-syl-lāb'-ic**, \* **pōl'-y-syl-lāb'-io-al**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical*.] Consisting of many syllables, or of more than three syllables; pertaining to a polysyllabic.

**pōl'-y-syl-lāb'-i-cism**, \* **pōl'-y-syl-lā-bism**, *s.* [Eng. *polysyllabic*; *-ism*.] The quality or state of being polysyllabic, or of containing many syllables.

"Time-wasting in its immense polysyllabism."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

**pōl'-y-syl-lā-ble**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *syllable*.]

*A.* *As subst.*: A word of many syllables; a word containing more than three syllables.

*\* B.* *As adj.*: Containing many syllables; polysyllabic.

"In a polysyllabic word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given."—*Holler: On the Classics*.

**pōl'-y-syn-dē-tōn**, *s.* [Gr., from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *συνδεδετός* (*sundetos*) = bound together: *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *δέω* (*dēō*) = to bind.]

*Rhet.*: A figure by which the copulative is repeated: as, I came and saw and overcame.

**pōl'-y-syn-thē-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthesis* (q.v.).]

*Philol.*: Polysyntheticism; polysynthetic character or structure.

"What is called the process of agglutination in the Turanian languages is the same as what has been named polysyntheticism in America."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*.

**pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-ic**, **pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-io-al**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *synthetic*, *synthetical* (q.v.).]

*1. Crystallog.*: Compound; made up of a number of smaller crystals.

*2. Philol.*: Compounded of several elements, each retaining a partial independence; a term applied to languages in which compounded words are formed of the roots of the words of a whole sentence joined on to each other without any inflection.

"Polysynthetic and incorporating are to be kept carefully apart."—*Sage: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

**pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-i-cism**, **pōl'-y-syn-thēt'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *polysynthetic*; *-ism*.]

*Philol.*: Polysynthetic character or structure.

"There is much more difference between incorporation and polysyntheticism than between incorporation and inflection."—*Sage: Compar. Philology*, p. 148.

**\* pōl'-y-tās-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *tasted*.] Having many tastes. (*Swift*.)

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nīc**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *polytechnique*, from Gr. *πολύτεχνος* (*polutechnos*), from *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *τεχνη* (*technē*) = an art; Ital. & Sp. *politécnico*.]

*A.* *As adj.*: Connected with, pertaining or relating to, or giving instruction in many arts.

*\* B.* *As subst.*: A name sometimes given to a collection or exhibition of objects connected with, or illustrative of, various industrial arts and sciences.

**polytechnic-school**, *s.* An educational establishment in which instruction is given in many arts and sciences, more especially with reference to their practical application.

¶ The first polytechnic school was established by a decree of the French Convention, on Feb. 13, 1794, and was of great service to the country.

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nīc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *polytechnic*; *-al*.] The same as **POLYTECHNIC** (q.v.).

**pōl'-y-tēch'-nīcs**, *s.* [**POLYTECHNIC**.] The science of the mechanical arts.

**pōl'-y-tē'-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *πολυτελής* (*poluteleis*) = costly, precious; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.), containing much lead and some silver. Found near Freiberg, Saxony.

**pōl'-y-tēr'-ē-bēnēs**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *terebenes*.]

*Chem.*: Hydrocarbons polymeric with oil of turpentine.  $C_{20}H_{42}$  is formed by heating pure turpentine to 250°. It boils at 360°.

**\* pōl'-y-thāl-a-mā'-cē-a**, *s. pl.* [**POLYTHALMIA**.]

*Zool.*: An old order of Cephalopoda. Shell divided into many chambers.

**pōl'-y-thā-lā-mī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = an inner room.]

*Zool.*: The same as **FORAMINIFERA** (q.v.). Sometimes applied to those having shells with many chambers separated by septa.

**pōl'-y-thāl-a-mōūs**, *a.* [**POLYTHALAMIA**.] Having many cells or chambers: cernated, multilocular. Used of the shells of Cephalopoda and Foraminifera.

**pōl'-y-thāl-mic**, **pōl'-y-thāl-a-mic**, *a.* [**POLYTHALAMIA**.]

*Bot.* (*Offruits*): Consisting of several pistils on a common axis; multiple. Example, *A cone*.

**pōl'-y-thē-ism**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and suff. *-ism*; Fr. *polythéisme*.]

*Compar. Relig.*: The worship of many gods. It is not necessarily the same as idolatry, for gods may be adored without any image of them being made. In Sir John Lubbock's classification of religious beliefs, Fetishism and Totemism are polytheistic; the next stage in the ascending order, Anthropomorphism, may or may not be so. No mention is made in Scripture of Polytheism before the flood. It existed among the ancestors of Abraham in Ur of the Chaldees (Joshua xiv. 2). The first commandment is leveled against it (Exod. xx. 3, Deut. v. 7). It was common at the time among the Canaanites (Deut. vi. 14, vii. 4, &c.). At many periods the Jews, high and low, lapsed into it (1 Kings xv. 2; 2 Kings xvii. 16, 17; Ezek. viii. 3-18). Though some of the Greek and Roman philosophers may have risen above polytheism to conceive the unity of God, the masses of the people were polytheistic, as is the case with the ethnic nations to-day, though in some cases, as in that of India, pantheism underlies polytheism, and some apparent polytheists really believe all nature to be one God.

"We constantly find in all polytheisms sets of duplicate divinities, male and female."—*Lonsdale: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 31.

**pōl'-y-thē-ist**, *s.* [**POLYTHEISM**.] A believer in or supporter of polytheism or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

**pōl'-y-thē-ist'-ic**, \* **pōl'-y-thē-ist'-io-al**, *a.* [Eng. *polytheist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

*1.* Of or pertaining to polytheism; of the nature of polytheism.

*2.* Advocating, supporting, or believing in polytheism.

"The Orphic doctrine and poems were polytheistical."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 298.

**\* pōl'-y-thē-ist'-io-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *polytheistical*; *-ly*.] In a polytheistic manner; like a polytheist; according to polytheism.

**\* pōl'-y-thē-ize**, *v. i.* [**POLYTHEISM**.] To support, hold, or inculcate polytheism; to believe in or teach a plurality of gods.

**\* pō-l'yth-ē-ōūs**, \* **pōl'-y-thē-ōūs**, *a.* [**POLYTHEISM**.] Having to do with many gods.

"Heav'n's most abhor'd polytheus plety."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, xxi. 58.

**pōl'-y-thī-ōn'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *thionic*.] Containing more than one atom of sulphur.

**polythionic-acids**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: A series of acids in which the same quantities of oxygen and hydrogen are united with quantities of sulphur in the proportion of the numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5: thus, dithionic acid  $H_2S_2O_6$ , trithionic  $H_2S_3O_6$ , tetrathionic  $H_2S_4O_6$ , and pentathionic  $H_2S_5O_6$ .

**\* pōl'-y-thōre**, *s.* [*Etym.* doubtful.]

*Music*: (See extract.)

"He played to me on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c."—*Keelyn: Diary*, Aug. 9, 1661.

**pō-l'yth-ō-mā**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the Polytomidae (q.v.), with one species, *Polytoma urella*. It increases rapidly by a process of multiple fission. Habitat, fish and other animal macerations.

**pōl'-y-tōm'-i-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytoma* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-i-dā*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Flagellata-Pantostomata, with the single genus *Polytoma* (q.v.).

**pō-l'yth-ō-mōūs**, *a.* [**POLYTOMA**.]

*Bot.*: Pinnate; the divisions, however, not articulated with the common petiole.

**pōl'-y-trīch'-ē-i**, \* **pōl'-y-trī-chā'-cē-ā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polytrichum* (um); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-et*, *-ae*, *-acee*.]

*Bot.*: An order of Apocarpous Mosses. Mouth of the capsule closed by a flat membrane and a calyptra; the latter rough, with silky hairs.

**pō-l'ytrī-chūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύτριξ* (*polutrix*), genit. *πολύτριχος* (*polytrichos*) = having much hair: *πολύ* (*polu*) = much, and *τριξ* (*trix*) = hair.]

*1. Bot.*: The typical genus of Polytrichaceae (q.v.). Calyptra dimidiate, but appearing campanulate owing to the quantity of very close hairs descending from it in a long villous coat. *Polytrichum commune* is a fine large moss, with almost woody stems, common on heaths, moors, and mountain-tracts.

*2. Palaeobot.*: Occurs in the Pleistocene.

**pō-l'ytrī-rō-chā**, *s.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Gr. *τροχός* (*trochos*) = running.]

*Zool.*: A family of Rotifera, order Natantia. The rotatory organs consist of various lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

**pō-l'ytrī-rō-chal**, *a.* [**POLYTRICHA**.]

*Zool.*: Having successively disposed circlets of cilia. Used of the larvae of Annelids, &c.

**pōl'-y-typ-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *type*], and suff. *-age*.]

*Print.*: A mode of stereotyping by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, &c., are produced in metal, from which impressions may be taken as from type. [**POLYTYPE**.]

**pōl'-y-type**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *poly-*, and Eng. *type*.]

*A.* *As substantive*:

*Print.*: A cast or facsimile of a wood-engraving, matter in type, &c., produced by polytypage.

*B.* *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or produced by, polytypage.

**pōl'-y-type**, *v. t.* [**POLYTYPE**, *s.*] To produce by polytypage.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn**, *s.* [**POLYXENUS**.]

*Min.*: The same as native Platinum (q.v.). Named by Hausmann because of the many rare elements found mixed with it.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn-i-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *polyxenus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-i-dā*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Myriapoda. Segments of the body eight, omitting the head and tail. On each side of the body are nine tufts of little curved hairs, and at the tail is a tuft of longer straight hairs.

**pōl'-y-x-ēn-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πολύξενος* (*polyxenos*) = hospitable: *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a guest.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of Polyxenidae. *Polyxenus lagurus*, the only known species, is about a sixth of an inch in length, and is abundant under the bark of trees.

**pōl'-y-zō-a**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πολύς* (*polus*) = many, and *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living creature; so named because many individuals are united into a colony, or polyzoary (q.v.).]

*1. Zool.*: The name given by J. W. Thompson in 1830 to what Ehrenberg called Bryozoa. In 1841 H. Milne-Edwards united the Polyzoa, Brachyopoda, and Tunicata (q.v.) in his group Molluscoidea. It has been since shown that the latter belong to the Vertebrata, and the relation of the first two rested on a mistaken identification of parts. The Polyzoa appear to be closely related to the Sipunculoid Geophryæan Worms, and are thus classified and characterized by Prof. E. Ray Lankester (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 430):

Sec. 1. Vermiformia.  
Sec. 2. Pterobranchia.  
Sec. 3. Eupolyzoa, with two sub-classes: (1) Ectoprotia (with two orders, Phylactolema and Gymnolema), and (2) Endoprotia.

The Polyzoa have celomata, with closely approximated mouth and anus. A variously modified group of ciliated tentacles is disposed around the mouth. They are without metameric segmentation, setæ, or paired outgrowths of the body-wall.

*2. Palæont.*: From the Lower Silurian, if not earlier, till now.

**pōl'-y-zō-an**, *a.* [**POLYZOA**.] Of or belonging to the Polyzoa.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat.** **çoll**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**līg**. —**clān**, **-tlan** = **shan**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; —**-tīon**, **-sīon** = **zhūn**. —**-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**polyzoan-crag, s.**

*Geol.*: A name for the Coralline Crag, which contains eighty-nine species of Polyzoa,  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the whole fossil species.

**pōl'-y-zō-ar-y, pōl'-y-zō-ār-f-ūm, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *polyzo(a)*; Lat. suff. -arium, implying place.]

*Zool.*: The entire colony or the entire dental system of the Polyzoa. Called also *Senecium*.

**pōl'-y-zōn'-al, a.** [Pref. *poly-*; Eng. *zon(e)*, and suff. -al.] Composed of many zones or belts.

**polyzonal-lens, s.** A burning lens constructed of segmental lenses arranged in zones. The object is to obtain lenses of large size for lighthouses, free from defects, and having but slight spherical aberration. They were first suggested by Buffon, and made by Brewster.

**pōl'-y-zō-ōn, s.** [POLYZOA.] Any individual of the Polyzoa (q.v.).

**pōm-a-cān'-thūs, s.** [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Squamipennes, with a strong spine at the angle of the preoperculum, and from eight to ten spines only in the dorsal. There is but one species, *Pomacanthus paru*, very common in the West Indies, which exhibits remarkable variation in colour.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**pōm'-age, pōm'-age, pōm'-mage** (age as *ig*), s. [Low Lat. *pomacium*, from Lat. *pomum*; Fr. *pomme* = an apple.]

1. The refuse of apples or similar fruit after pressing in a cider-mill.

2. Cider.

"A kind of drink made of apples, which they call cider or pomage."—*Holinshead: Descrip. England*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

**pō-mā'-cē-sē** (or *c* as *sh*), s. pl. [Lat. *pomum* = an apple, or other fruit; fem. pl. adj., suff. -aceus.]

\* 1. Linnæus's thirty-seventh natural order, including Punica, Pyrus, Ribes, &c.

2. Appleworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rosales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, stipulate leaves; flowers solitary, or in terminal cymes, white or pink. Petals five, unguiculate, inserted in the throat of the calyx, the odd one anterior. Stamens indefinite, inserted in a ring in the throat of the calyx. Ovaries from one to five, more or less adherent. Fruit a pome, one- to five-celled, rarely ten-celled; seeds ascending, solitary. Found in the temperate parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known genera sixteen, species 200. (*Lindley*.)

**pōm-a-çēn'-trī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pomacentrus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Coral-fishes; a family of Pharyngognathi, with eight genera and about 120 species. They are beautifully coloured, and abound in the neighbourhood of coral formations.

2. *Palæont.*: One genus, *Odontaspis*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**pōm-a-çēn'-trūs, s.** [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *κέντρον* (*kentron*) = a prickle.]

*Ichthy.*: The typical genus of the family Pomacentridæ.

\* **pō-mā'-ceōūs** (ce as *sh*), a. [POMACEÆ.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Consisting of apples.

"*Pomaceous harvest*."—*Philips: Cider*, ii. 54.

2. Like pomeau (q.v.).

II. Lat.: Of or belonging to the Pomaceæ.

**pō-madē' pōm-madē', pō-mā'-dō, s.**

[Fr. *pommade* = pomatum, from *pomme* = an apple; Ital. *pomada*, *pomata*, from *pomo*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple; so called because originally made with apples.] Perfumed or fragrant ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomatum.

**pōm-a-dēr'-ris, s.** [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a drinking cup, and *δέρρις* (*derris*) = a leather covering or coat. Named from the membranous covering of the capsule.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. *Pomaderris apitata*, a native of New South Wales, yields a hard, close-grained wood, there called Coopers' wood.

\* **pō-mā'-dō, s.** [POMADE.]

\* **pōm'-age** (age as *ig*), s. [POMACE.]

\* **pō-mān-dēr', pom-man-der, s.** [Corrupt. from Fr. *pomme d'ambre* = apple or ball of amber.] A perfumed ball or powder, carried in the pocket or worn suspended from the neck or waist.

"Use of pomanders, and knots of powders for drying of rheuma."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 928.

**pōm'-ard** (*d* silent), s. [See def.] A kind of wine made from grapes grown near Pomard, a village in France, in the department Côte-d'Or.

**pō-māt'-ō-mūs, s.** [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *ρομφ* (*romē*) = a cutting.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidæ, with a single species, *Pomatomus telescopum*, from the Mediterranean and the adjacent parts of the Atlantic. It lives at a depth of probably from 80 to 200 fathoms.

**pō-mā'-tūm, s.** [A Latinised form of *pomade* (q.v.).] A perfumed ointment or composition for dressing the hair; pomade; also an ointment for external application.

"Together with a collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, pomatums, lip-salves, white pots, &c."—*Fatter*, No. 246.

**pō-mā'-tūm, v.t.** [POMATUM, s.] To dress with pomatum; to apply pomatum to.

**pōme, s.** [POMUM.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) A fleshy fruit without valves, containing a capsule. (*Linnæus*.)

(2) A compound fruit, two or more celled, inferior, indehiscent, and fleshy; the seeds distinctly enclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of a calyx, and sometimes with each other. Examples: the Apple, the Cotonæster, and the Hawthorn. (*Lindley*.)

\* (3) A head, as of a cauliflower.

"Cauli-flowers up-sprouting to pome and head."— *Evelyn: Kalendarium*; *Aug.*

\* 2. *Roman Ritual*: A ball of precious metal, usually silver, filled with hot water, and placed on the altar during the celebration of mass in cold countries, that the celebrant, by taking it into his hands, may prevent them from becoming numb, and so be enabled properly to handle the sacred elements.

**pome-water, s.** A sort of sweet, juicy apple. (*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.)

\* **pōme, v.i.** [Fr. *pommer* = to form a head or ball, from *pomme* = an apple.] To form a head in growing; to grow to a head.

\* **pōme'-çit-rōn, s.** [Eng. *pome*, and *citron*.] A citron apple. (*Ben Jonson: Volpone*, ii. 1.)

**pōme'-grān'-ate, pōme'-gar'-nate, pōme'-grān'-at, pōm-gar-net, s.** [Fr. *pome grenade*, from Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *granatum* = filled with seeds or grains; Ital. *pomo granato*.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The fruit of *Punica Granatum*. Botanically viewed it is anomalous, consisting of two whorls of carpels, one placed above the other, the lower tier five in number, the upper being five to ten. The seeds have a pellucid pulpy covering. They are eaten.

(2) The Pomegranate-tree.

2. *Jew. Antiq.*: An ornament resembling a pomegranate on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

3. *Script.*: The word *רִמְּוֹן* (*rimmon*), rendered pomegranate, seems correctly translated, Num. xx. 5, Dent. viii. 8, Song of Solomon iv. 13, Joel. i. 12, Hag. ii. 19, &c.

**pomegranate-tree, s.**

*Bot.*, &c.: *Punica Granatum*, once believed to be the type of a distinct order, Granateæ, then placed by Lindley among Myrtaceæ, and by Bentham and Hooker transferred to Lythraceæ. It has oblong or lanceolate leaves, undotted, a leathery calyx, shaped like a top, with five to seven valvate lobes; and petals many, scarlet, white, or yellowish. (POMEGRANATE.) A tree fifteen to twenty-five feet high, a native of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It forms woods in Persia. A decoction of the bark is a powerful anthelmintic, but not so good as fern root; the flowers are tonic and astringent; the bark of the fruit is

used in leucorrhœa, chronic dysentery, &c., and the acrid juice in bilious fevers.

\* **pōm'-el, s.** [POMMEL.]

\* **pomelee, a.** [Fr. *pommellé*, from *pomme*; Lat. *pomum* = an apple.] Spotted like an apple; dappled. (*Maunderville*.)

**pōm'-ēl-lōēs, s.** [Corrupt. fr. *POMPELMOOSZ*.] *Bot.* & *Comm.*: A small acrid shaddock, *Citrus decumana*.

**Pōm-ē-rā-nī-an, a.** [Lat. *Pomerania*, from Ger. *Pommern* = a province of Prussia.] Of or belonging to Pomerania.

† **Pomeranian-bream, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Abramis bugenagiti*, said to be distinguished by the greater thickness of its body, and by its scales being larger in proportion to its size. Dr. Günther considers it to be a hybrid between *Abramis brama* and *Lepisciscus rutilus*.

**Pomeranian-dog, s.**

*Zool.*: A variety of *Canis familiaris*.

"The Pomeranian-dog . . . has a sharp nose, prick ears, a thick, straight, long, and silky coat, either white, cream-colour, or black; rather full eyes, the tail bushy, and curled over the back; his height averages fourteen inches."—*Meyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 74.

\* **pō-mē'-rid'-ī-an, a.** [POSTMERIDIAN.] Afternoon.

"I punctually perform my pomeridian devotiona."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, let. 83.

**pōme'-rōy, pōm'-rōy'-al, s.** [Fr. *pomme* = an apple, and *roi* = a king, or *royal* = royal.] A kind of apple; a royal apple.

**pōm'-eŷ, s.** [F. *pommé* = grown round or to a ball, like an apple.] (POME, v.)

*Her.*: The figure of an apple or of a roundel; it is always of a green colour.

**pōm'-frēt, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

*Ichthy.*: A species of Stromateus, found in the Mediterranean, and the Indian and Pacific Oceans. (*Goodrich*.)

\* **pōm'-ŷce, s.** [POMACE.]

**pō-mif'-ēr-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum* = an apple, and *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bearing or producing apples.

2. *Bot.*: Apple-bearing (*Paxton*), or bearing the fruit called a pome (q.v.).

"The low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers, pom-pions."—*Arbutnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

\* **pōm-mā'-dō, s.** [Ital.] Vaulting on to a horse, without the aid of stirrups, by resting one hand on the saddle-bow.

**pōm'-mage** (age as *ig*), s. [POMACE.]

**pōm'-mēē, pōm'-mēt-teē, a.** [Fr. *pommée*, fem. of *pommé*, p. a. par. of *pommer* = to grow to a head or ball.] (POME, v., POMEV.)

*Her.*: A term applied to a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff.



**pōm'-mēl, pōm'-el, pōm'-mēl, s.** [O.]

\* **pōm'-mēl, s.** [O.] *Fr. pomel* (Fr. *pommeau*), from Low Lat. *pomellus*, dimin., from Lat. *pomum* = an apple; Sp. & Ital. *pomo*.]

CROSS POMMEL.

\* 1. A round ball or knob, or anything resembling a ball or knob.

\* 2. The head. (*Chaucer, C. T.*, 2,691.)

\* 3. A knob on the hilt of a sword.

"An olde rustie sword blade, without either hilt or pomel."—*Dackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 133.

\* 4. A knob or protuberant part on the front of a saddle.

\* 5. The butt-end of the stock of a fire-arm.

\* 6. The knob on the cascabel of a cannon; a pommellion.

\* 7. The round knob on the frame of a chair.

\* 8. A knob or ball-shaped ornament used as the finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, &c.

"Huran finished the two pillars and the pommels."—*Chronicles* iv. 12.

\* 9. A cripple (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē; øy = ā; qu = kw.



**pòm'-mél, 'pom-el, 'pum-bie, pùm'-mél, v.t.** [POMMEL, s.] To beat soundly, as with the handle of a sword, or similar instrument.

"They turn him cleane out of his owne doores, and pummle him about the pate in steds."—*Udal: Luke iii.*

**pòm-mél'-lón** (1 as y), s. [POMMEL, s.] The knob on the cascabel of a cannon.

**pòm-melled, pa. par. & a.** [POMMEL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Soundly beaten or thrashed.

2. *Her.*: Having pommels, as a sword or dagger.

**pò-mòr'-y-üm, s.** [Lat.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: The open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

**pò-mò-lòg'-íc-ál, a.** [Eng. *pomology*]; *-ical*; Fr. *pomologique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pomology.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of fruit or fruit-trees.

"Everything pomological gravitates to London."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 19, 1885.

**pò-mòl'-ò-gíst, s.** [Eng. *pomology*]; *-ist*.] One who is skilled or practised in pomology; one who cultivates fruit-trees.

"Our pomologists in their lists select the three or the six best pears."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. 1.

**pò-mòl'-ò-gý, s.** [Lat. *pomum* = an apple; suff. *-ology*; Fr. *pomologie*.] That branch of science which deals with fruits and fruit-trees; the cultivation of fruits and fruit-trees.

**Pò-mò'-na, s.** [Lat., from *pomum* = an apple.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: The goddess who presided over fruit-trees.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 32].

**\*pò-mòn'-íc, a.** [POMONA.] Of or pertaining to apples.

**pòm-ò-tis, s.** [Gr. *πῶμα* (*pōma*) = a cover, and *ōtis* (*ōtis*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtōs*) = an ear.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidae. [SUN-FISHES.]

**pòm-p, \*pompe, s.** [Fr. *pompe*, from Lat. *pompā* = a public procession; *pomp*, from Gr. *πομπή* (*pompē*) = a sending . . . a procession; *πέμπω* (*pempō*) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *pompa*.]

\*1. A procession, characterized or distinguished by grandeur, solemnity, or display; a pageant.

"The which he conducted himself with a goodly pomp and procession to the very gate of the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 417.

2. A display of magnificence; splendour, show, ostentatious display or parade; state.

"The easy yoke of servile pomp."

*Milton: P. L.*, li. 257.

**\*pòm-p, v.i.** [POMP, s.] To make a pompous display; to show off.

**pòm-pa-dour, s. & a.** [See def.]

A. As subst.: A crimson or puce colour, so called after *Mad. Pompadour*, who patronized it.

B. As adj.: Of a crimson or puce colour.

"Silk brocaded with beads, or some dainty pompadour damask."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

\*The Pompadours: The 50th Regiment of Foot, from its facings being of this colour. (*Notes & Queries*, No. xlix., p. 56.)

**\*pòm-p'-ál, a.** [Eng. *pomp*; *-al*.] Proud, pompous.

"My pompal state."

*Ballad of King Leir*.

**pòm-pa-nò, s.** [Sp.] A fish, *Trachynotus carolinus*, common in Florida.

**\*pòm-pât'-íc, a.** [Low Lat. *pompaticus*, *pompatus*, from Lat. *pompa* = pomp (q.v.).] Pompous, showy, ostentatious.

"Pompatic, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**Pòm-p'-i-á, s.** [Lat. fem. form of Lat. *Pompeius* = Pompey.]

*Astron.*: [PLANET, 203].

**pòm-pél-mouise, †pám-pél-mouise, s.** [Fr.]

*Bot.*: The fruit of the Shaddock (q.v.).

**pòm-pél-ò, s.** [POMPELMOOSE.]

**\*pòm'-pét, s.** [Fr. *pompette*.]

*Print.*: A printer's inking-ball.

**pòm-phò-lýx, s.** [Gr. *πομφόλυξ* (*pompholux*) = a bubble left on the surface of smelted ore; *πομφός* (*pomphos*) = a bubble, a pustule.]

\*1. *Chem.*: Flowers of zinc.

2. *Pathol.*: A rare variety of pemphigus, without fever. It generally runs its course in eight or ten days. A kind of pompholyx may be produced by the application of cantharides.

3. *Zool.*: A genus of Rotatoria, family Brachionidae.

**pòm-pil'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pompil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Aculeated Hymenoptera. Antennae long, not geniculate; eyes not notched within; prothorax produced on each side as far as the roots of the wings, as in the true wasps. Wings not folding longitudinally, large and broad, with submarginal cells. Legs long, and tibiae spined, their apex with long spines. The Pompilidae, with their long legs, somewhat resemble spiders. They have often beautiful wings. They are very active, make their nests in sand, and store them with spiders, caterpillars, &c. Known species seven or eight hundred.

**\*pòm-pil'-lón** (1 as y), **\*popilion, s.** [O. Fr. *populeon*, from Lat. *populus* = a poplar (q.v.).] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black poplar buds. (*Cotgrave*.)

**pòm-pil'-ús, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *πυπίλος* (*pympilos*) = the pilot-fish.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pompilidae. There are many species, extensively distributed. Thirteen or more are British.

**\*pòm-p'-ing, \*pomp-yng, a.** [Eng. *pomp*; *-ing*.] Pompous, ostentatious.

"As for example take their *pompynge pryde*."—*Bradford: Supplicacyon*, 1555.

**\*pòm-pi'-ón, \*pom-pon** (1), s. [Fr. *pompon*, from Lat. *peponem*, acc. of *pepo* (q.v.); Ital. *pepone*; Sp. *pepon*.] A pumpkin.

"As flat and insipid as *pompions*."—*Goodman: Winter's Evening's Conference*, pt. 1.

**pòm-pi'-re, s.** [Lat. *pomum* = an apple, and *pyrus* = a pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. (*Ainsworth*.)

**pòm-pò-lè-ón, s.** [POMPELMOOSE.]

**pòm-pòn** (2), **pom-poon, s.** [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An ornament, as a feather or flower, for a bonnet; specif., the tuft of coloured wool worn by infantry soldiers in front of the shako.

"In the days of topees and pompoons."—*Barham: Ing. Legends*; *Leech of Folkestone*.

2. *Bot.*: A small compact variety of Chrysanthemum.

**pòm-pòs'-i-tý, s.** [Ital. *pomposità*.] Pompousness, ostentation, parade, boasting, show.

"A snob she is as long as . . . she indulges in that intolerable pomposité."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

**pòm-pò'-sò, adv.** [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction that the passage or movement to which it is appended is to be performed in a stately and dignified style.

**pòm-poüs, a.** [Fr. *pompeux*, from Lat. *pompus*, from *pompa* = pomp (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *pomposo*.]

\*1. Befitting a procession.

"What pompous process of ravishment we've here."—*Beaumont: Pygmalion*, xv. 229.

2. Displaying pomp, grandeur, or magnificence; grand, magnificent.

"The lure of avarice, or the pompous prize, That courts display before ambitious eyes."

*Cowper: Retirement*, 177.

3. Characterized by or displaying self-importance or pomposity; ostentatious, pretentious: as, a pompous man, pompous language.

**pòm-poüs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pompous*; *-ly*.]

\*1. In a manner befitting a procession.

"To send her forth pompously, all the nobility contributed their jewels and richest ornaments."—*Milton: Illeg. Eng.*, ch. lvi.

2. In a pompous manner; with ostentation, parade, or display.

"The mighty Potentate, to whom belong These rich regalia pompously displayed."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1, 688.

**pòm-poüs-néss, s.** [Eng. *pompous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pompous; splendour, pomp, magnificence, show; ostentatious display or parade.

"The bigness of its pompousness and luxury"—*Spencer: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

**pò-m'-m, s.** [Lat.] An apple.

**pomum-Adami, s.**

*Anat.*: Adam's apple (q.v.).

**\*pòm'-wâ-tër, s.** [POME-WATER.]

**\*pòn, s.** [POND.]

**pòn'-chò, s.** [Sp.]

1. A sort of cloak worn by the native Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle, through which the head passes, so that it hangs down loosely before and behind, leaving the arms free.

2. Any garment for men or women resembling that described under 1.

"The broken angular folds of a silk mantilla were symbolized in an old cloth poncho."—*Scriven's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 36.

3. A trade name for canlet or strong worsted.



CHILIAN PONCHO.

**pònd, \*pon, \*ponde, s.** [A variant of *pound* (2), s. (q.v.). Cf. *lr. pond* = (1) a pound for cattle, (2) a pond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A body of still water of less extent than a lake; a pool of stagnant water. Ponds are either natural or artificial. Artificial ponds are constructed for various purposes of use and ornament: as for the keeping or breeding of fish; for the storage of water for the driving of water-mills; or for purposes of pleasure or amusement.

"If he maintained . . . a pond [to be] as extensive as the ocean."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. 1, ess. 23.

2. *Hydr.-eng.*: A reach or level of a canal. Two ponds of varying levels are connected by a lock.

**pond-lily, s.** The Water-lily (q.v.).

**pond-perch, s.** [SUN-FISHES.]

**pond-pine, s.**

*Bot.*: *Pinus serotina*.

**pond-snails, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: The family Linnæidae (q.v.).

**pond-weed, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Potamogeton* (q.v.); (2) [HORNED POND-WEED].

**\*pònd** (1), **v.t.** [PONDER.] To ponder; to weigh carefully.

"Pond your suppliant's plaint."—*Spenser: Told*.

**\*pònd** (2), **v.t.** [POND, s.] To make into a pond; to dam up so as to form a pond.

**pòn-dér, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *pondero* = to weigh, from *pondus*, genit. *ponderis* = weight; Fr. *pondérer*; Sp. *ponderar*; Ital. *ponderare*.] [POND (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

\*1. *Lit.*: To weigh.

"White gleams of burning fire, and sparks of flame In balance of vernal weight he pondereth by mine."—*Surrey: Description of the Pickle Affections*.

B. Figuratively:

1. To weigh carefully in the mind; to reflect on or consider with care and deliberation.

"Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart."—*Luke ii.* 19.

2. To examine carefully; to observe with care and attention.

"Ponder the path of thy feet."—*Proverbs iv.* 26.

B. *Intrans.*: To reflect, to muse, to deliberate. (Followed by *on* or *over*, or by *a* clause.)

"These he heeded not, but pondered On the volume in his hand."—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, li.

**\*pòn-dér, s.** [PONDER, v.] Meditation, reflection.

"One little flight to give me for a ponder."—*Mad. D'Arby: Diary*, iv. 27.

**bòll, bøy, pòut, jowl, cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f -clan, -tian = shan. -tiou, -ston = shün; -tion, -ston = zhün. -cious, -tious, -siuous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**



\***pōn-dēr-a-blī-tī**, *s.* [Fr. *pondérabilité*.] The quality or state of being ponderable; ponderableness.

**pōn-dēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *ponderabilis*, from *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *pondérable*; Sp. *ponderable*; Ital. *ponderabile*.] Capable of being weighed.

"The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not ponderable."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. xxvii.

**ponderable-matter**, *s.*

*Physiol.*: Matter possessed of weight; matter properly so called, as opposed to imponderable matter, viz., to physical agents.

\***pōn-dēr-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ponderable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ponderable; that quality or property of bodies by which they possess weight.

\***pōn-dēr-al**, *a.* [Fr.] Estimated, measured, or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from numeral.

"Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease, but all the while we may suppose the ponderal drachma to have continued the same."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

\***pōn-dēr-ançē**, *s.* [Lat. *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.] Weight, gravity.

**pōn-dēr-āto**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh.]

**A. Trans.**: To ponder, to weigh, to consider.

**B. Intrans.**: To have weight or influence. (*Carlyle*.)

\***pōn-dēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *ponderatio*, from *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; Fr. *pondération*; Sp. *ponderación*; Ital. *ponderazione*.]

1. The act of weighing.

"Upon an immediate ponderation we could discover no sensible difference in weight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. vii.

2. A reflection; consideration.

"He lays in the scales with them certain grave ponderations."—*Balt: Married Clergy*, bk. III, § 13.

**pōn-dēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ponder*; -er.] One who ponders.

**pōn-dēr-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PONDER, *v.*]

**pōn-dēr-īng-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *pondering*; -ly.] In a pondering or reflecting manner; with reflection, consideration, or deliberation.

\***pōn-dēr-līng**, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *pōndus*, genit. *pōnderis* = weight, with Eng. dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A little weight.

"She hushed her pondering against her bosom."—*Reids: Clever & Heart*, ch. xxvii.

\***pōn-dēr-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *ponder*; -ment.] Pondering, meditation, reflection.

"In deep and serious ponderment I watch'd the motions of his next intent."—*Byron: Robbery of Cambridge Coach*.

\***pōn-dēr-ōse**, *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus*.] Ponderous, weighty. (*North: Erasmus*, p. 470.)

\***pōn-dēr-ōs-i-tī**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ponderosite*, from Lat. *ponderosus* = ponderous (q.v.); Ital. *ponderosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, gravity, heaviness.

"Ponderosity is a natural inclination to the center of the world."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 30.

2. Heavy matter.

\*3. Heaviness, dullness, want of spirit or lightness.

"The old reviewer with his ponderosity, his parade of learning, and his impressive assumption of infallibility."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1882.

**pōn-dēr-ōus**, *a.* [O. Fr. *pondereux*, from Lat. *ponderosus*, from *pōndus*, genit. *pōnderis* = weight; Ital., Sp., & Port. *ponderoso*.]

1. Lit.: Very heavy or weighty.

"From its station Drag the ponderous cross."—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, (Prok.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Heavy, dull, wanting in lightness or spirit: *a.* a ponderous style, ponderous language.

"Perpetrating a ponderous joke."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Momentous, weighty, important.

"If you more ponderous and settled project May suffer alteration, I'll point you Where you shall have receiving shall become."—*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

\*3. Forceful; strongly impulsive.

"My love's more ponderous than my tongue."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, i. 1.

**pōn-dēr-ōus-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *ponderous*; -ly.] In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

**pōn-dēr-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ponderous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ponderous; weight, heaviness.

"Their ponderousness him to the earth doth press."—*Drayton: David & Goliath*.

**Pōn-dī-çhēr-rī**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A place on the Coromandel coast, capital of the French possessions in India.

**Pondicherry-crocodyle**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Crocodylus pondicherryanus*.

**Pondicherry-hawk**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Haliaeetus pondicerianus*.

**pōne** (1), *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Bread made of the meal of Indian corn, with the addition of eggs and milk. (*Bartlett*.)

\***pō-nō** (2), *s.* [Lat., imper. sing. of *pono* = to lay, to place.]

*Law*:

(1) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas; a writ of certiorari.

(2) A writ whereby the Sheriff was commanded to take security of a man for his appearance on a day assigned.

**pō-nent**, *a.* [Ital. *ponente* = west, from Lat. *ponens*, genit. *ponentis*, pr. par. of *pono* = to set; O. Fr. *ponet*; Sp. *ponente*. [LEVANT, *a.*]]

\*1. Ord. Lang.: West, western.

"Forth rush the levant and the pōnent winds."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 704.

2. *Geol.*: The epithet applied to the twelfth series of the Appalachian strata, nearly equivalent in age to the Old Red Sandstone. The term expresses metaphorically the sunset of the Appalachian Paleozoic day. The maximum thickness of the Pōnent beds in Eastern Pennsylvania is not less than 5,000 feet. There are few organic remains; but the presence of *Holotrychus* is distinctive of the age of the European Devonian. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**pō-nēr-ōl-ō-gī**, *s.* [Gr. *πῶνρος* (*ponēros*) = wicked; suff. -ology.]

*Theol.*: The doctrine of wickedness.

**pōn-gā-mī-a**, *s.* [From Malabar *pōngam*, the name of *Pongamia glabra*. (See def.)]

*Bot.*: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieae. *Pongamia glabra* is an erect tree or a climber with blue, white, or purple flowers. Its wood is used in India for oil mills, solid cart-wheels, &c. The seeds yield a red-brown thick oil called Pōnga-oil, an excellent remedy for cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. The juice of the root may be used as a wash for foul sores.

**pōn-gōō**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Fabric*: An inferior kind of Indian silk.

**pōn-gheō**, *s.* [Native word.] A priest of the higher orders in Burnmah.

**pōn-gō**, *s.* [African.]

*Zool.*: A popular name for *Simia satyrus*; often applied to other anthropoid apes.

**pōn-lard** (1 as *y*), \***pōn-yard**, *s.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing* = the fist, with suff. -ard (= O. H. Ger. *hart* = hard): cf. Ital. *pugnale* = a poniard, from *pugno* (Lat. *pugnus*) = the fist; Sp. *puño* = the fist, a hit, *puñal* = a poniard.] A dagger; a short weapon for stabbing.

"If thou hast courage still, and wouldst be free, Receive this poniard—rise—and follow me!"—*Byron: Corsair*, III. 3

**pōn-lard** (1 as *y*), *v.t.* [Fr. *poignarder*.] To stab or pierce with a poniard.

"Prepared to poniard whosoever they meet."—*Cooper: Charity*.

\***pōn-i-blī-i-tī**, *v.* [Lat. *pono* = to place.] Capability of being placed.

\***ponke**, *s.* [A misreading in old editions of *Spenser's Epithalamion*, 340, for *pouke* (= Puck) = an elf, a sprite.]

**pōnŷ**, *s.* [Lat. = a bridge.]

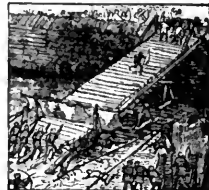
*Anat.*: Any bridge-like structure, as *Pons hepatis*, a bridge across the umbilical fissure of the liver, *P. Varolii* (the Bridge of Varolius), a commissure uniting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

**pons-asinorum**, *s.* [Lit. = the bridge of asses.] A cant term for the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, from its remote resemblance to a bridge, and the difficulty experienced by beginners in getting over it.

**pōnt**, *s.* [Fr., = a bridge.] (See compound.)

**pont-volant**, *s.* [Lit. = flying bridge.]

*Mil.*: A kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a post or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one upon the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.



PONT-VOLANT.

**pōnt-tāc**, *s.* [See def.] A species of claret-wine made at Pontac, in the Basses-Pyrénées.

\***pōnt-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pontagium*, *pontaticum*, from Lat. *pons*, genit. *pontis* = a bridge; Sp. *pontaje*.] A tax or toll for the maintenance and repair of bridges.

"Without paying wharfage, pontage, or pannage."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, I. 135.

**pōnt-a-rāch-na**, *s.* [Gr. *πόντος* (*ontos*) = the sea, and *ἀράχνη* (*arachnē*) = a spider.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Hydrachnidae, with one or two species, from both sides of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

**pōnt-tēd-ēr-ā-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ponteder(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

*Bot.*: Pontederads; an order of Endogens, alliance Alismales. Aquatic or marsh plants, leaves sheathing at the base, with parallel veins, often arrow-headed, cordate, or dilated; flowers solitary or in spikes or umbels; perianth tubular, six-parted, more or less irregular, with a circinate aestivation; capsule sometimes adhering to the perianth, three-celled, seeds indefinite. Natives of America, the East Indies, and tropical Africa. Known genera six, species thirty.

**pōnt-tēd-ēr-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ponteder(ia)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: Lindley's name for Pontederaceæ.

**pōnt-tēd-ēr-i-a**, *s.* [Named after Julius Pontedera, Professor of Botany at Padua.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pontederaceæ (q.v.). The root of *Pontederia vaginalis* is chewed in India for toothache.

**pōn-teō**, **pōn-til**, **pōn-ty**, **pun-til**, **pun-ty**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pointille* = something pointed; a prick.] The iron rod used by a glass-blower to support the glass while working.

**pōn-tī-a** (or *t* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat. *pontus* = the sea. (*Agassiz*.)]

*Entom.*: The same as *PIERIS* (q.v.).

**Pōn-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *Ponticus*.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

"Exiled to the Pontic shore."—*Cooper: Elegy I*.

**pōn-tī-fēx** (pl. **pōn-tīf-i-cēs**), *s.* [Lat. from *pons* = a bridge, a path, and *facto* = to make.] [PONTIFF.] A bridge-builder; a title given to the more illustrious members of the Roman Colleges of priests. Their number was originally five, the president being styled Pontifex Maximus. The number was afterwards increased to nine, and later still to fifteen. After the time of Tiberius the office and title of Pontifex Maximus were bestowed, as a matter of course, upon each Emperor on his accession. It is now the title of the Pope.

"Well has the name of Pontifex been given Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder And architect of the invisible bridge That leads from earth to heaven."

*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, v.

**pōn-tiff**, \***pōn-tif**, \***pōn-tife**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pontif*, *pontife* (Fr. *pontife*), from Lat. *pontificem*, acc. of *pontifex* = the bridge-builder; supposed to be so styled from the Roman pontifices having the charge of the Subilican Bridge in Rome, to which a sacred character was attached; Sp. *pontifice*; Ital. *pontefice*.] [PONTIFEX.]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fare**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father: **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **thēre**: **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**: **trī**, **Syrīan**, **æ**, **ø** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

## 1. A Roman pontifex.

"But it would be a very great mistake to imagine that one single Pontifex or Augur in the Roman Senate was a firm believer in Jupiter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

## 2. The high-priest of the Jews.

## 3. The Pope; usually the Sovereign Pontiff.

## \*pōn-tif'-ic, \*pōn-tif'-ick, a. [Lat. pontificus, from pontifex, genit. pontificis.] [PON-TIFEX.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the Roman pontiffs or priests.

"Their twelve tables and the pontifical college."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

2. Pertaining or relating to the pope; papal, popish.

"Nor yet success'd with John's disastrous fate Pontifical fury."—*Shenstone: Ruined Abbey*.

## pōn-tif'-ic-al, \*pōn-tif'-ic-all, a. &amp; s. [Fr. pontifical, from Lat. pontificalis, from pontifex, genit. pontificis = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. &amp; Port. pontifical; Ital. pontificale.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to a pontiff or high-priest.

"Of the high-priest and master of their pontifical law."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 55.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the pope; papal, popish.

"Leo the Ninth . . . to all their pontifical histories spoken of as a person of great sincerity."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iii.

3. Bridge-building (an improper use of the word, and one occurring probably only in Milton).

"They brought the work by wondrous art, Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock, Over the verd' alys."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 812.

## B. As substantive:

1. A book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies.

"What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be seen in pontificals, containing the forms for consecrations."—*South: Sermons*.

2. A list of popes.

"Stephen the Eighth or the Ninth (for he is reckoned both in several pontificals)."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iii.

3. (Pl.) The dress and ornaments of a pontiff or bishop.

"Sadbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was coming thither robed in his pontificals."—*South: Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

## \*pōn-tif-i-cāl'-i-tē, s. [Eng. pontifical; -ity.]

1. The state and government of the Pope; papacy.

"All when the pontificality was first set up in Rome, nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Caesars."—*Cæsar: The Sea of Rome*, p. 20.

2. Pontifical character.

"Charles the Fifth proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour; never regarding the pontificality."—*Bacon: Charge against William Talbot*.

## pōn-tif'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. pontifical; -ly.] In a pontifical manner.

## † To assist pontifically:

*Eccles.*: To assist, as a prelate, at mass or other function.

## pōn-tif'-ic-al-s, s. pl. [PONTIFICAL, B. 3.]

## pōn-tif'-i-cate, s. [Fr. pontifical, from Lat. pontificatus, from pontifex, genit. pontificis = a pontifex (q.v.); Sp. &amp; Port. pontifcado.]

1. The state, position, or dignity of a high-priest.

2. The state, office, or dignity of a pope; papal rank; papacy.

"He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the pontificate."—*Addison*.

3. The reign of a pope.

"Of the sixteen popes . . . the pontificates of two occur near forty years."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, bk. viii, ch. i.

## pōn-tif'-i-cāte, v.t. [Eccles. Lat. pontifico.] [PONTIFICATE, s.]

*Eccles.*: To exercise solemn ecclesiastical functions. To pontificate at high mass = to celebrate high mass as a prelate.

## \*pōn-ti-fice, s. [Lat. pons, genit. pontis = a bridge, and facio = to make.] Bridge-work; the erection or structure of a bridge.

"This new . . . pontifice."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 348.

## \*pōn-ti-fic'-tal (c as sh), a. [Lat. pontificus.] Pontifical, papal, popish.

"Such stories I find among pontifical writers."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 52.

## \*pōn-ti-fī'-cian, a. &amp; s. [Lat. pontificus.]

A. As adj.: Pontifical, popish.

"Pontifical lava."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 12.

B. As subst.: An adherent or supporter of the pope or papacy; a papist.

"Many pontificians and we differ not in this point."—*Mounague: Appellate to Cæsar*, p. 54.

## pon-til, s. [PONTÉE.]

Pōn'-tine, Pōmp'-tine, a. [Lat. Pontinus, Pomptinus; Fr. Pontin; Ital. Pontino.] Pertaining or relating to a large marshy district between Rome and Naples. (*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus*, xiv.)

pōnt-lē'-vis, s. [Fr., lit. = a drawbridge, from pont = a bridge, and lever (Lat. levo) = to raise.]

*Manège*: A disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over. (*Bailey*.)

pōnt-ōb-dēl'-la, s. [Gr. πόντος (ontos) = the sea, and βέλλα (bēlla) = a leech.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Hirudinea, with several species, parasitic on fishes. *Pontobdella muricata* is the Skate-sucker, about four inches long, with a leathery, knobbed skin. It has no jaws, but sticks fast and sucks out the juices of the fish.

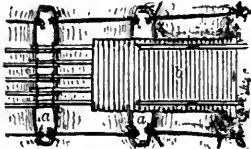
"Mr. Baird, in 1869, made known four new Pontobdellæ."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 112.

## \*pon-ton, s. [PONTON.]

pōn-tōn-lēr, pōn-tōn-niēr, s. [Fr., from ponton = a pontoon (q.v.).] A soldier in charge of a pontoon, or who constructs pontoons.

pōn-tōon, \*pon-ton, s. [Fr. ponton, from Ital. pontone = a great, broad bridge; Lat. pons, genit. pontis = a bridge.]

1. *Mil. Eng.*: A floating vessel supporting the roadway timbers of a floating military bridge. They may be boats, water-tight cylinders of tin, as in the Blanchard Pattern, now obsolete, or wooden frames covered with canvas, as used in the Russian army.



a, a. PONTONS. b. ROADWAY.

The pontoon bridge is carried with the army, usually enough bridge-making material to construct a floating bridge 100 yards long being taken with each army corps. They are usually flat-bottomed boats of wood and canvas, covered by roadway planks. They are often united to the shore by trestles and planks, thus allowing for rise and fall of water.

## 2. Nautical:

(1) A barge or lighter of large capacity, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, &c., or capable, in pairs, of acting as canals.

(2) A barge or flat-bottomed vessel furnished with cranes, capstans, and hoisting tackle, used in wrecking, in connection with a diving-bell, or in raising submerged vessels.

## 3. Hydraulic-engineering:

(1) [CAMEL, s., II. 1.]

(2) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water, and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. It works in grooves in the dock walls, and acts as a lock-gate.

pontoon-bridge, ponton-bridge, s. *Mil. Eng.*: A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons.

## pontoon-train, ponton-train, s.

*Mil.*: The complete equipment for the formation of a floating military bridge. A "pontoon train" in the army carries about 100 yards of pontoon bridge for each army corps, embracing the boats, roadway planks, &c. This material is conveyed on wagons, for ready use if needed.

pōn-tō-pōr'-i-a, s. [Gr. ποντοπόρος (ponto-poros) = passing over the sea: πόντος (ontos) = the sea, and πορεύω (poreuō) = to ferry across a river.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Platanistidae, forming a link between the other two genera of the family and the Delphinidae. There is but one species, *Pontoporia blainvillii*, from the mouth of rivers flowing into the Atlantic on the coast of the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, along which it also ranges. It is about four feet long, blackish, pale beneath, with a white streak along each side, from the blowhole; dorsal well-marked and triangular.

pōn-ŷ, \*pōn-eŷ, s. [Gael. ponaidh = a little horse, a pony; Ir. poni.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small horse.

2. The sum of twenty-five pounds sterling. (*Slang*.)

"The bet of a pony which he offers five minutes afterwards."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

\*3. A translation, key, or crib used by students or schoolboys in getting up lessons. (*Slang*.)

4. A small glass, containing rather less than half-a-pint. (*Slang*.)

II. Bot.: *Tecoma serratifolia*.

pony-chaise, pony-chair, s. A lady's low chaise, to be drawn by one or two ponies.

pony-engine, s. A locomotive-engine kept at a railroad station for moving cars and making up trains. (*American*.)

pōn-ŷ, v.t. [PONV, s.] To pay; to settle an account. (Followed by up.) (*Amer. slang*.)

poed, s. [Russ. pud.] A Russian weight, equivalent to forty Russian or thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

pōd-dle, s. [Ger. pudel; Low Ger. pudel, pudel-hund, from pudeln = to waddle; Dan. pudel; Dut. poedel.]

*Zool.*: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, of unknown origin. It is sometimes called the Barbet (q.v.), but that name is properly confined to a small kind.

"I discovered a large black poddle in the act of making for my legs."—*Anstey: The Black Poodle*.

poog-ye, s. [Hind.] The nose-flute of the Hindoos. Probably blown by the nose instead of the mouth, in order to avoid possible defilement of caste.

pōoh, interj. [Icel. þú.] An exclamation of contempt, scorn, or derision; pish! pshaw!

pooh-pooh, v.t. To turn aside with a pooh; to express contempt for or derision at; to sneer or laugh contemptuously at.

"[They] pooh-pooh the idea that English interests are seriously involved."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 2, 1885.

pōol (1), \*pol, \*poole, s. [A.S. pōl, from Ir. pol, pull = a hole, mire, dirt; Gael. poll = a hole, a pond, a pool; Wel. pull = a pool; Corn. pol; Manx pol; Bret. poull; Ger. puhl; cogn. with Lat. palus = a marsh, s pool; Gr. πῶλος (pōlos) = mud.]

1. A small shallow collection or body of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small pond; a small piece of stagnant water.

The swallow sweeps

"The slimy pool."—*Thomson: Spring*, 656.

\*2. A spring.

"The conduit of the upper pool."—*2 Kings* xviii. 17.

3. A hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

"Huddling on a few clothes I made for the pool."—*Fied*, April 4, 1855.

\*4. A lake.

"The pool of Genesareth."—*Wycliffe: Luke* v. 1.

pool-reed, s.

Bot.: *Phragmites communis*.

pool-rush, s.

Bot.: The genus *Typha*.

pool-snipe, s.

Ornith.: The Redshank (q.v.).

pōol (2), \*poule, s. [Fr. poule = (1) a hen, (2) a pool, at games, from Low Lat. pulla = a hen, fem. of Lat. pullus = a young animal; cogn. with Eng. foal.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, &c.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. The stakes themselves.

3. A game played with fifteen balls and a cue-ball on a billiard table having six pockets. The object is to pocket the balls, excepting the cue-ball.

4. An arrangement between several competing lines of railroad, by which the total receipts of each company are pooled and distributed *pro rata* according to agreement.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, with a view to the settlement of differences. Also, the stock or money contributed by a clique to carry through a corner. (*Amer.*)

6. (a) A collective stake in a gambling game, and the place where it is deposited. (b) A combination of betters on any game of chance, as a horse-race, all the money staked being divided among the winners.

II. *Rifle-shooting*: Firing for prizes on the arrangement that each competitor pays a certain sum for each shot, and all the proceeds of the day, after deduction of the necessary expenses, are divided among the winners.

**pool-ball, s.** One of a set of coloured ivory balls, used in the game of pool at billiards.

**pool-seller, s.**

*Racing, &c.*: One who forms pools and sells pool-tickets. [*POOL* (2), s., 6 (b).]

**pool, v.t. & i.** [*POOL* (2), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To pay or contribute into a common fund, to be afterwards divided *pro rata*, according to arrangement.

"To practically pool their traffic."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1883.

B. *Intrans.*: To join with others in a speculation or transaction, each party paying his due share or stake to the common fund.

**poûl-ër, s.** [*Eng. pool* (1), s.; *-er*.] A stick for stirring the vats of a tannery.

**poón, s.** [*Native Indian name*.] (See compound.)

**poon wood, s.** Wood from various species of *Calophyllum* (q.v.).

**poô'-nah-lite, s.** [*Named after Poonah, India, where found*; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of *Scolecite* (q.v.), occurring in groups of diverging acicular crystals, associated with green apophyllite, &c.

**poop** (1), \***poupe**, \***puppe, s.** [*Fr. poupe, poupe*, from *lat. puppin*, accus. of *puppis* = the hinder part of a ship, ship; *Sp. & Port. popa*; *Ital. poppa*.]

*Shipbuilding*:  
1. The aftermost, highest part of the hull.  
2. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, abait the mizzen.



POOP.

3. For the poops of their galliots were all gilt.—*North's Plutarch*, p. 334.

4. A deck over the after part of a spar-deck, abait the mizzen.

**poop-cabin, s.**  
*Shipbuild.*: The apartment in a poop.

**poop-lantern, s.**  
*Naut.*: A lantern carried on the taffrail at night to indicate a flag-ship or act as a signal when a ship is moored bow and stern.

**poóp** (2), s. [*POPPV*.]

*Arch.*: The same as *POPPY-HEAD* (1) (q.v.).

**poóp** (1), v.t. [*POOP* (1), s.]

*Naut.*: To break heavily over or on the poop of; to drive in the stern of, and so sink.  
"A press of canvas that may have saved her from being pooped."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1883.

**poóp** (2), v.t. [*A variant of pop* (q.v.).] To make a sharp noise by blowing out; to break wind.

**poóp** (3), v.t. [*Etym. doubtful*.] To cheat. (*Prov.*)

\***poop-noddy, s.** The game of love. (*Halliwel*.)

"I saw them close together at poop-noddy."—*Wily Beguiled*, in *Hawkins' Eng. Drama*, III. 310.

**poór, \*poore, \*pore, \*poure, \*pouere, \*powre, a. & s.** [*O. Fr. poure, poure, pouere* (*Fr. pauvre*), from *lat. pauperem*, accus. of *pauper* = poor, from the roots seen in *paucis* = little, *Gr. paivos* (*pauros*), and in *paro* = to prepare, hence = providing or preparing little; *Sp. & Port. pobre*; *Ital. povero*.] [*PAUPER*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Possessed of little; destitute of riches; not possessed of sufficient to provide comfortable subsistence; needy, necessitous, indigent.

"The poor man whom he goth by the way."

Before the thieves he may sing and play."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 775.

2. Generally wanting in those qualities which render a thing desirable, excellent, valuable, proper, or sufficient for its purpose, or which are naturally expected: as,

(1) Destitute of fertility; barren, unproductive, exhausted.

"It is a dry and poor soil."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

(2) Lean, thin, emaciated; wasted or shrunk: as, a poor ox, a horse in poor condition.

(3) Wanting in strength; weak, weakened: as, poor health.

(4) Wanting in vigour or spirit; spiritless, dull.

"Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved."—*Ben Jonson*.

(5) Wanting in intellectual, literary, or artistic merit; sorry, jejune, dull, spiritless: as, a poor composition, poor acting.

(6) Inferior, paltry, mean, shabby.

"This poor trash of Venice."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, II. 1.

(7) Of little worth or value; trifling, insignificant, worthless, petty.

"The poor cite of Nazareth."—*Udal: Luke* II.

(8) Worthless or contemptible in comparison to others.

(9) Uncomfortable, restless: as, The patient passed a poor night.

3. Miserable, contemptible, sorry.

"You poor and starved band."

*Shakesp.: Henry F.*, IV. 2.

4. Used as a term of slight contempt and pity, mingled with kindness.

"Now, God help thee! poor monkey."

*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, IV. 2.

5. Used as a term of endearment or tenderness.

"Poor, little pretty, fluttering thing."

*Prin. & Hudson: Address to his Soul*.

6. Used as a term of modesty, humility, or depreciation, in speaking of one's self, or of things pertaining to one's self.

"If from my poor retirement ye had gone"

Leaving this nook unvisited."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

7. Meek, humble.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their's is the kingdom of heaven."—*Matthew* v. 3.

II. *Law*: So destitute of resources as to be entitled to maintenance at the public charge; pauper.

B. *As subst.* (With the def. article): Those who are poor collectively; those who are needy or indigent, as opposed to the rich; in a narrower sense, those in a country who being poor from misfortune, age, bodily or mental infirmity, or other cause, are unable to support themselves, and are therefore obliged to depend for subsistence on the contributions or charity of others.

"The poor of England, till the time of Henry VIII., subsisted entirely upon private benevolence, and the charity of well-disposed Christians."—*Blacks' one: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 9.

**poor-box, s.** A box in which to place contributions for the poor.

**Poor Clares, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: Minorenes (*Fr. Clarisses*, *Ital. Povere Donne*), the second order of St. Francis of Assisi, who received St. Clare, the founder of the order, at the convent of the Portiuncula, in 1212. The rule, which was exceptionally severe, was mitigated by Pope Urban IV. in 1264, and the order then separated into two branches: the Urbanists, who followed the mitigated, and the Clarisses, who adhered to the original, rule. In 1436 St. Colette brought back a number of houses in France and Flanders to the observance of the rule of St.

Francis. The Poor Clares have given their name to a district of London—the Minorities—the site of the first house of the order founded in England (1263). They have now (1886) five houses in this country, and six in Ireland.

\***poor-john, s.** A coarse kind of fish, called also hake, salted and dried.

"Vaunt wretched herring and poor-john."

*Babington: Castara*, p. 120.

**poor-law, s.** The body of laws enacted by parliament from time to time for the management of the funds collected for the maintenance of the poor.

¶ The Act 23 Edward III., passed in 1349, enacted that no person should give alms to a beggar able to work. The support of the poor was undertaken by the church. By 27 Henry VIII., passed in 1535, and necessitated by the dissolution of the monasteries, a compulsory poor law was established. The 43 Elizabeth c. 2, passed in 1601, contained the germ of the present poor law. It directed parishes to relieve the blind, the lame, and the impotent, and appointed overseers of the poor. It was modified in 1662. In 1722 the workhouse system began. The pauperism of England in the early part of the present century became so severe a burden, that restrictive laws became necessary, and the whole system was reorganized in 1834. The new law did away with the practice of out-door relief, and required paupers to reside in the work-houses and to submit to a labor test. The result was that, while before 1834 one person in every twelve was a pauper, in 1867 the percentage of paupers had fallen to one in twenty-five.

In the United States the system of poor-relief is somewhat similar to that of Great Britain. The states have their own poor-laws, but paupers are removable from one state to another, and must be able to claim a fixed period of residence to become a charge on the town or township. There are State Boards of Charity, which have general control of the system of poor-relief. The pauper loses his rights as a citizen. The American system generally is marked by high degree of classification, special educational methods, and liberal diet. Within recent years a new system of preventing pauperism has been devised in Germany, and is now in operation. This is what is known as compulsory insurance, compulsory contributions being collected from workmen and employers, and added to by the state, as an insurance against permanent disability and old age.

**poor man of mutton, s.** Cold boiled mutton, especially the remains of a boiled shoulder of mutton.

**poor man's herb, s.**

*Bot.*: *Gratiola officinalis*.

**poor man's parmacetty, s.**

*Bot.*: *Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*.

**poor man's pepper, s.**

*Bot.*: *Lepidium latifolium*.

**poor man's treacle, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Allium*.

**poor man's weather-glass, s.**

*Bot.*: *Anagallis arvensis*.

**Poor Men of Lyons, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: A name given to the Waldensians, who are said to have originated at Lyons.

**Poor Priests, s. pl.**

*Church Hist.*: A name given to, or assumed by, the Lollard clergy of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who wandered about the country holding what would now be called "missions," without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. (*Blunt*.)

**poor-rate, s.** An assessment or tax imposed in each parish for the support and relief of the poor.

**poor Robin's plantain, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hieracium venosum*. Said to possess considerable medical powers. (*American*.)

**poor-spirited, a.** Mean, cowardly, base, timid.

**poor-spiritedness, s.** Cowardice; meanness of spirit.

\* **poor's box, s.** A poor-box.

"The poor's box in a parish church."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I., ch. IV.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**poor's roll, s.**

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or receiving parish relief.  
 2. *Scots Law*: The roll of litigants, who, by reason of poverty, are allowed to sue *in forma pauperis*.

**poor-fū, a.** [POWERFUL.] (*Scotch.*)

**poor-house, s.** [Eng. *poor*, and *house*.] A house or building for the reception of paupers; a workhouse.

**poork-poynt, s.** [PORCUPINE.]

**poor-li-ness, s.** [Eng. *poorly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being poorly; delicate health; ill-health.

**poor-ly, \* poure-ly, adv. & a.** [Eng. *poor*; -ly.]**A. As adverb:**

1. In a poor manner; like a poor person; in want, need, or indigence; without luxuries or comforts.

2. With little success; unsuccessfully, defectively; not well or highly.

"The counterfeit is poorly imitated after you."  
*Shaksp.*: *Sonnet* 58.

\* 3. Insignificantly, petteily.

"I'll rob none but myself; and let me die, stealing so poorly."  
*Shaksp.*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

4. Meanly; without spirit; dejectedly.

"Be not lost so poorly in your thoughts."  
*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

\* 5. Humbly, meekly.

"To put himself poorly without any reservation into his obeysance and commendation."—*Berniers: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii, ch. xciii.

\* 6. Meanly, shabbily, shamefully.

"He then, very poorly, did me a mischief."—*R. Peake: Three to One*. (*English Garner*, i. 633.)

**B. As adj.**: In poor or delicate health; somewhat ill; indisposed.

**poor-ness, \* poor-ness, s.** [Eng. *poor*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being poor; poverty, indigence.

"No less I hate him than the gates of hell, that poornesse can force an untruth to tell."  
*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xiv.

2. Want of fertility or productiveness; barrenness, sterility.

\* 3. Meanness, baseness; want of spirit.

"A peculiar poorness and vileness of this action."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix, ser. 5.

4. Want of excellence or merit; intellectual, literary, or artistic unsatisfactoriness; as, the poorness of his acting.

**poor-tith, s.** [A corrupt. of *poverty* (q.v.).] Poverty, indigence. (*Scotch.*)

"Thou poorstith hourly stare him."  
*Burns: Epistle to a Young Friend*.

**poos-ic, pous-ic, s.** [PUSSY.] (*Scotch.*)**poôt (1), pout, s.** [POULT.]**poôt (2), s.** [POUT.]**poô-trÿ, pêu-trÿ, s.** [POULTRY.] (*Scotch.*)**pôp, s. & adv.** [POP, v.]**A. As substantive:**

1. A short, sharp, quick sound or report.  
 "I have several ladies, who could not give a pop loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room."  
*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

2. A beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion; as, ginger-pop = ginger-beer. (*Slang.*)  
 "Home-made pop that will not foam."  
*Hood: Miss Kinnansegg*.

\* 3. A pistol. (*Slang.*)

4. Some kinds of maize. (*American.*)

**B. As adv.**: With a pop; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Then into that bosh."  
*Pop goes his pate, and all his face com'd over.*  
*Beaumont & Fletcher: Pylgrims*, iii. 2.

**pôp, \* poppe, \* poup-en, v.t. & t.** [A word of imitative origin.]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a pop or a quick sudden motion.

"He hath popped in between th' election and my hopes."  
*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 2.

2. To dart; to start or jump from place to place suddenly.

"Each popped into her bed."—*Field*, April 4, 1886.

\* 3. To make a noise with the mouth.

"Needing and popping or smacking with the mouth."—*Toussaint of Complexions*, p. 124.

4. To make a short, sharp, quick sound or report.

"Muskets popping away outside."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 83.

5. To shoot; to fire.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To thrust or push forward suddenly or unexpectedly.

"Didst thou never pop Thy head into a tinnam's shop?"  
*Prior: A Simile*.

\* 2. To thrust or push.

"The which if he can prove, a pope me ont At least from fair five hundred pound a year."  
*Shaksp.*: *King John*, i. 1.

\* 3. To shift; to put off.

"To pop them off with a falsehood, or a frivolous answer."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 121.

4. To pawn; to pledge. (*Slang.*)

¶ (1) To pop corn: To parch or roast Indian corn, until it bursts with a pop. (*Amer.*)

(2) To pop the question: To make an offer of marriage. (*Colloq.*)

"I suppose you popped the question more than once?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle*.

**pop-corn, s.** Corn or maize for parching; popped-corn.

**pop-dock, s.**

*Bot.*: The Fox-glove (q.v.).

**pop-gun, s.** [POPGUN.]

**pop-weed, s.** The freshwater bladder-weed.

"On the slippery links of the pop-weed."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. vi.

**\* pop-a-try, s.** [POPETRY.]**Pô-pây-an, a.** [See def.]

*Geog.*: Of or connected with Popaya, a city of New Grenada.

**Popayan-tea, s.**

*Bot.*: *Melastoma Thecaea*.

**pôpe, s.** [A.S. *papa*, from Lat. *papa*; Gr. *pápas*, *páppas* (*papa*, *pappá*), voc. of *pápas*, *páppas* (*papas*, *pappas*) = father, *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Ital. & Sp. *papa*.] [PAPA.]

\* 1. A bishop of the Christian Church.

"The name Pope may peradventure seeme more tolerable, as which hath bene used in the old time among bishops."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 8.

\* 2. *Specific*: The bishop of Rome.

3. A parish priest of the Greek Church; a Greek or Russian military or naval chaplain.

"Soexia had his quarters in the house of the Pope, a hovel."—*Times*, March 3, 1876.

4. A small freshwater perch, *Acerina cernua*, common in England, Central Europe, and Siberia.

"A pope, by some called a ruffe, is like a perch for shape."—*Watson: Angler*.

5. The Bullfinch (q.v.).

¶ The term *Papa*, or *Papas* (father), has always been given by the Greek Church to presbyters, like the term *Father* now applied to a Roman priest. In the early centuries the bishops received the same title till, in a council held at Rome in 1076, at the instance of Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), it was limited to the Bishop of Rome. Holding that office, being also Metropolitan of Rome and primate, and claiming to be the earthly head of the Church universal, it is in the last-named capacity that the term *Pope* is held to be specially applicable. [CONCLAVE.] It has been a matter of controversy among Roman Catholics whether the authority of the Pope was above or below that of the General Council. That of Pisa (1409), claiming to be a General Council, deposed two rival popes, and appointed a third; but the two former repudiated the authority of the Council, and exercised their functions as before. The Council of Constance (1414-1418) also deposed two rival popes and elected one. In 1511, Pope Zachary being consulted as to the right of the warlike French to depose their incompetent king, Childeric, and raise Pepin, the able Mayor of the Palace, to the sovereignty, sanctioned the proceeding. Pepin, in return, became his friend, and handed over to the Church the Exarchate and the Pentapolis. Charlemagne, in 774, confirmed and enlarged the gift. In 1076 or 1077 the Princess Matilda, daughter of Boniface, Duke of Tuscany, made the Holy See helr to her extensive possessions. Thus arose "the States of the Church" which figured on the map of Europe as an independent sovereignty till Sept. 20, 1870, when the troops of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, entered Rome, nomin-

ally in the interests of order, and took possession of the place for the Italian Kingdom. On July 2 and 3, 1871, the seat of government was removed thither. It still continues the metropolis. No interference took place with the Pope's purely spiritual authority, but much with his temporal possessions and revenues. [INFALLIBILITY.]

**\* pope-holy, \* poope-holy, a.** Hypocritical.

"Over sad or proude, discoltfull and pope-holy."—*Barclay: Ship of Fools*, l. 154.

**pope-joan, s.** A game at cards.

**pope's eye, s.** The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep.

"You should have . . . the pope's eye from the mutton."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

**pope's head, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A broom with a very long handle, used for dusting ceilings. Also called a Turk's-head.

"The pope's-head, which you'll find under the stairs."—*Miss Edgeworth: Love & Law*, i. 5.

2. *Bot.*: *Melocactus communis*.

**pope's nose, s.** The fleshy part of a bird's tail.

**pôpe-dôm, s.** [A.S. *pápedóm*.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a pope.

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

**\* pôpe-hood, s.** [Eng. *pope*; -hood.] The office or function of the pope.

**\* pope-ler, \* pope-lere, s.** [Low Lat. *populus*.] The shoemaker-duck (q.v.).

"Pojelere, byrd, or shoemaker. *Populus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

**\* pôpe-lîng, s.** [Eng. *pope*; dim. suff. -ling.]

1. A petty or inferior pope. (Used in contempt.)

2. An adherent or supporter of the pope; a papist.

"He takes his vantage on religion To plant the Pope and popelings in the realm."  
*Martine: Massacre at Paris*, iii. 1.

**\* pope-lot (1), s.** [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *pape-lard*, *papelart*.] A hypocrite; a deceiver.

**\* pope-lot (2), \* pop-let, s.** [Cf. Low Lat. *populus*, a dimin. from Lat. *papa*; O. Fr. *poupette* = a puppet (q.v.).] A little doll.

"The pretty poppet his wife."—*Boltonhead: Deser. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

**\* poperin, \* pop-ring, s.** [See def.] A sort of pear, first brought from Poperingen, in Flanders.

"She stept behind a Pop'ring tree And listen'd for some novelty."  
*Ovid: De Arte Amandi* (Englished 1701), p. 114.

**pôp-êr-ÿ (1), s.** [Eng. *pope*; -ry.] The religion of the Church of Rome. (Always in a bad sense.)

¶ No Popery (English)!

*Hist.*: A political cry, first raised against granting equal political and social rights to Roman Catholics, and afterwards against the real or fancied encroachments of the Roman Church. It was raised during the Gordon riots (1780), against Catholic Emancipation in 1829, the Maynooth grant in 1845, and the re-establishment of the Roman hierarchy with territorial titles in 1850. In the latter case the cry led to the passing of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act (1851), which was practically inoperative, and was repealed in 1871. *Punch's* cartoon (March 22, 1851), depicted Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell as the naughty boy who chinked up "No Popery" and ran away.

"He was only sent to Westminster to quiet the English people as to the No Popery cry."—*Standard*, March 27, 1886, p. 3.

**pôp-êr-ÿ (2), s.** [See def.] A corrupt. of *potpourri*. [POT-POURRI, II. 1.]

**\* pôpe-shin, s.** [Eng. *pope*; -ship.] The dignity, office, or rank of a pope; popehood.

**\* pop-et, s.** [PUPPET.]

**\* pop-e-try, \* pop-a-trie, s.** [POPPE.] Popery; popish rite or doctrine.

"Holy-water, candle, cream, oyle, salt, godfather, or godmother, or any other popatrie."—*Fryth: Worker*, p. 94.

**pôp-gün, s.** [Eng. *pop*, and *gun*.] A tube of wood, &c., with a rammer for shooting pellets; so called from the pop or noise made when the pellet is discharged.

**bêl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cêl, ehorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bôl, dcl.**



**\*pōp'-gūn-nēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *popgun*; -ery.] The discharge of popguns; hence, childish shooting. (*Poe*: *Marginalia*, xxv.)

**\*pōp'-i-ŷ**, *v.t.* [Eng. *pop*; -ŷ.] To make a papist; to convert to popery.

"All were well, so they were not *Popified*."—*Backet*: *Life of William*, l. 121.

**\*pop'-i-lion**, *s.* [POMPILION.]

**\*pop-ille**, **\*pop-ylle**, *s.* [POPPLE (3), *s.*]

**pōp-in-jāy**, **\*pop-in-gay**, **\*pop-pin-gaye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *popin*, *pinpoin*, *pinpoy*; Fr. *popin*, *pinpoin*; *papin*; *papay*] = a parrot; Sp. *popayayo*; Arab. *bababāh*. The *n* in the Eng. *popin* is excrement, as in messenger, passenger, &c. The origin of the first element of the Fr. *popin* is doubtful; the second is a corrupt. of *gau*; Ital. *gallio*; Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

1. A parrot.

"Likewise there be *popinnyes* very great and gentle, and some of them have their forelegs yellow, and this sort do quickly learn to speak and speak much."—*Backley*: *Voyages*, iii. 700.

\*2. A woodpecker (?) or jay (?)

"The daughters of Pierius, who were turned into popinnyes or woodpeckers."—*Peacocks*.

\*3. A trifling, chattering fop.

"To be so pestered with a popingay."

*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, l. 1.

4. A figure of wood, &c., ornamented with feathers, wool, &c., to imitate a parrot, and used as a target or mark for archery, and afterwards for firearms. The competitors stood at a distance of sixty to seventy paces, and he who brought down the mark held the title of Captain of the Popinjay for the remainder of the day.

"Shooting at *ya popingaye* with crossbows."—*Ball*: *Henry VIII.* (an. 8).

**pōp'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *pop*(e); -ish.] Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; pertaining to popery, or the Roman Catholic Church.

"With twenty popish tricks and ceremonies."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

**popish-plot**, *s.*

*Hist.*: An alleged plot made known by Titus Oates in 1678. He asserted that two men had been told off to assassinate Charles II., that certain Roman Catholics whom he named had been appointed to all the high offices of the State, and that the extirpation of Protestantism was intended. On the strength of his allegations, various persons, including Viscount Stafford, were executed. Gradually evidence arose that the whole story was a fabrication, and that the people who had been capitally punished were all innocent. On May 8, 1685, Oates, who had received a pension of £2,000 for his revelations, was convicted of perjury, heavily fined, pilloried, and publicly flogged. He survived, deservedly despised, till 1705. (*English*.)

**pōp'-ish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *popish*; -ly.] In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

"A papist, or at least popishly affected."—*Wood*: *Acronyza*, vol. 1.

**\*pōp'-ish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *popish*; -ness.] Popery. (*Tyndall*: *Works*, p. 280.)

**pōp'-lar**, **\*pōp'-lār**, **\*pop-lere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poplar*; Fr. *populier*, from Lat. *populus*; Dan. *populær*.] [POPPLE (1), *s.*]

*B.-d.*: The genus *Populus* (q.v.). Yellow Poplar is *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

"The lofty poplars with delight he weds To vines."—*Ben Jonson*: *Horace*, Evd. 2.

\*¶ *Poplars of Yarrow*: A cant term for buttermilk.

"Here's pannum and lap, and good poplars of yarrow."—*Broome*: *Jovial Crew*, ii.

**poplar-gray**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Acronycta megacephala*.

**poplar hawk-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Smerinthus populi*. Fore wings ashy-gray, clouded with pale brown; hind wings brick-red at the base, other parts pale brownish-gray. Larva green, with yellow dots and lines. Expansion of wings about three inches. It feeds on the poplar and willow. Common in Britain.

**poplar-kitten**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Cerura* or *Dicranura bifida*.

**poplar-lutestring**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Cymatophora* *Or.*

**pōp'-lared**, *a.* [Eng. *poplar*; -ed.] Covered or lined with poplars.

"He sought the poplar'd banks of winding Po."—*Jonas*: *Arctodia*.

**pōp'-lin**, *s.* [Fr. *popeline*, *popeline*; a word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be connected with O. Fr. *popelin* = a little finical darling (*Cotgrave*), *popin* = spruce, neat.]

*Fabric*: A silk and worsted stuff, watered, figured, brocaded, or tissue. Originally an all-silk French goods. Irish poplins have a silk warp and worsted weft, and in the common grades cotton or flax is mixed with the silk.

**pōp'-li-tō'-al**, **pōp'-li-tō'-ic**, *a.* [POPLITEUS.]

Of or pertaining to the ham, or to the knee-joint; as, the *popliteal* artery, the *popliteal* vein.

**pōp'-li-tō'-ūs**, **pōp'-li-tō'-ūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *poples*, genit. *poplitis* = this ham.]

*Anat.*: An oblique muscle placed below the knee, connecting the femur and the tibia.

**pop-o-crāt**, *s.* [Formed arbitrarily from the words *Populist* and *Democrat*.] A name applied to the supporters of the political platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, July, 1896. Many of the delegates were populists, and portions of the platform were practically in accord with the political ideas of the Populists or People's party (see page 5345 under "Political Parties"). The word was first employed by *The Sun* newspaper as a term of reproach, and it is in this manner that it is generally used.

**pop-o-crat-ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the so-called *Popocrats* (q.v.).

**pōp'-pēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pop*, v.; -er.]

\*1. A dagger.

"A jolly popper."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 3929.

2. A domestic implement for popping corn. It is usually a wire basket, which is held over the fire and shaken or revolved so as to keep the corn moving. (*Amer.*)

\*3. A gun, a cannon.

"More poppers bang."

*Browning*: *Englishman in Italy*.

**\*pōp'-pēt**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *poppet* = a doll.] To jog or carry.

"The charmer shall *poppet* me towards her."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, v. 16.

**pōp'-pēt**, *s.* [PUPPET.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A puppet; an idol.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mach.*: One of the heads of a lathe

2. *Steam-eng.*: A puppet-valve (q.v.)

3. *Shipbuilding* (Pl.):

(1) Shores erected on the bilgeways, and forming a part of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching. The heads of the poppets are confined by a plank bolted to the bottom of the ship, and their heels rest on sole-pieces on the upper sides of the bilge-ways.

(2) Small stakes on the gunwale of a boat to form rowlocks and support the wash-stake.

**poppet-head**, *s.*

*Mach.*: The part of a lathe which holds the back-centre, and can be fixed to any part of the bed.

**pōp'-piēd**, *a.* [Eng. *poppy*; -ed.]

1. Abounding with poppies.

"Their fairest blossomed beans and *poppiet* corn."—*Keats*: *Endymion*, l. 255.

2. Made drowsy, as with the juice of poppies or opium; listless.

3. Caused or induced by opium: as, *poppiet* dreams, *poppiet* sleep.

**\*pop-pin**, **\*pop-vn**, *s.* [Fr. *poupon*; Ital. *pupina*, from Low Lat. *popula*, *pupula*; dimin. of Lat. *pupa*.] A doll, a puppet.

**pōp'-ple** (1), **\*pop-yl**, *s.* [Lat. *populus* = a poplar; Low Ger. *poppel*; Dan. *poppele*; Sw. *poppel*.] The poplar. (*Prov.*)

**pōp'-ple** (2), *s.* [POPPLE, v.] Short waves rising in quick succession like water bubbling or boiling.

"Causing a little *popple* on the flood tide."—*Fleld*: April 4, 1885.

**pōp'-ple** (3), **pop-ille**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tares.

"Them that travel to sow *popple* among wheat."—*Bate*: *Works*, p. 119.

**pōp'-ple**, *v.t.* [A freq. of *pop*, v. (q.v.).] To move quickly up and down, as a cork in water; to bob up and down; to bubble.

"His brains came *poppling* out like water."—*Cotton*: *Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 228.

**pōp'-pŷ**, **\*pop-y**, *s.* [A.S. *popig*, from Lat. *papaver*; Sp. *papola*; Ital. *papavero*; Wel. *pabi*; Fr. *pavot*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The same as POPPY-HEAD (q.v.).

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Papaver* (q.v.). [GLAUCIUM, MECONOPSIS.]

**poppy-bee**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Anthopa papaveris*, so called because it uses the petals of the common poppy to line its nest. It is the Upholsterer-bee of Reaumur.

**poppy-capsules**, *s. pl.*

*Pharm.*: The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*. The preparations of these capsules act like opium. The capsules themselves are steeped in hot water, and applied externally to soothe pain, especially in cases of neuralgia.

**poppy-head**, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: A generic term applied to the groups of foliage or other ornaments placed on the summits of benches, desks, and other ecclesiastical wood-work in the middle ages.

2. *Pharm.*: [POPPY-CAPSULES].

**poppy-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A drying oil obtained from the seeds of the black poppy. It resembles olive-oil in appearance, and possesses no narcotic properties. Sp. gr. '9249 at -15°, solidifies at -18°, dissolves in six parts of boiling and twenty-five parts of cold alcohol, and in all proportions in ether. Sometimes used as an article of diet; employed in painting to mix with light colours, and also in the manufacture of soap.

**poppy-seeds**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The seeds of the black and white poppy yield over 50 per cent. of a fixed fatty oil, together with nearly 25 per cent. of pectous and protein compounds.

**pōp'-pŷ-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *poppy*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The *Papaveraceæ*. (*Lindley*.)

**pōp'-u-lāce**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *popolazzo*, *popolaccio*, from *popolo* = the people; Lat. *populus*.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, office, profession, or education.

"His return was, however, celebrated by the *populace* with every sign of joy and attachment."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**\*pōp'-u-lā-cŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *populace*(e); -y.] The populace; the people.

"How many imperial heads did the *populace* of the Romans tread upon!"—*Feltham*: *Revolutions*, pt. ii., res. 62.

**pōp'-u-lār**, *a.* [Fr. *populaire*, from Lat. *popularis*, from *populus* = the people (q.v.); Sp. *Port. popular*; Ital. *popolare*.]

\*1. Courting popularity or the favour of the people.

"And oft in vain his name they closely bite, As popular and flatterer accus'd."—*P. Fletcher*: *Purple Island*.

2. Favoured, approved, or beloved by the people; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to the people.

"The omission of so popular a name might produce a mistake."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Pertaining to the middle and lower classes, as opposed to the aristocracy or court.

"He had deserted the *popular* cause."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the people; constituted by, or depending on, the people.

"Not subject to the power of any sole prince, but rather a *popular* state."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 9.

5. Suitable for or adapted to the common



POPPY-HEAD.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



people; easy to be understood; plain, familiar, not a truism: as, a *popular* introduction to a science.

\* 6. Prevailing among the people: as, a *popular* epidemic.

\* 7. Plebeian, common, vulgar.

\* 8. Crowded.

\* Whirling through the *popular* streets.—*Adams: Works*, I, 42.

\* **popular-action, s.**

*Law*: An action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same.

**pōp'-u-lār-i-tŭ, s.** [Fr. *popularité*, from Lat. *popularitas*, from *popularis* = popular (q.v.).]

\* 1. The act of seeking for the favour of the people.

"Cato the younger charged *Musena*, and indicted him in open court for *popularity* and ambition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 242.

\* 2. The quality or state of being popular or pleasing to the people at large; the state of being in favour with, or supported by, the people.

"Without the help of Mounmouth's immense *popularity*, I was lupo able to effect anything."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. v.*

\* 3. Representation suited to vulgar or common conception; that which catches or is intended to catch the vulgar; claptrap.

\* 4. Vulgarly, commonness.

**pōp'-u-lār-i-zā-tion, s.** [Eng. *popularize*(e); *-ation*.] The act of popularizing or making popular.

"Cheap *popularization* of already sufficiently popular European science."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1884.

**pōp'-u-lār-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *popular*; *-ize*.] To make popular; to render suitable or intelligible to the common people; to treat in a manner suited to the comprehension of the people at large.

"Endeavouring to *popularize* the occasion by offering seats at cheap prices."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

**pōp'-u-lār-iz-ōr, s.** [Eng. *popularize*(e); *-er*.] One who renders anything intelligible to the populace.

"A clarification of the fundamental ideas on quantitative analysis and synthesis, which still need their *popularizer*."—*Athenaeum*, May 12, 1883, p. 537.

**pōp'-u-lār-ly, adv.** [Eng. *popular*; *-ly*.]

\* 1. In a popular manner; in a manner to please or gain the favour of the people at large; so as to please the crowd.

"Should I, encouraging the bad, Turn rebel and run *popularly* mad?"—*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, l. 354.

\* 2. Commonly, generally, currently; among the people at large.

\* **pōp'-u-lār-nēss, s.** [Eng. *popular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being popular; popularity. (*Coletidge*.)

**pōp'-u-lāte, v.i. & t.** [POPULATE, a.]

\* **A. Intrans.** To breed people; to propagate, to increase.

"There be great shoals of people, which go on to *populate*," without foreseeing means of life and sustentation."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Vicissitude*.

\* **B. Trans.** To people; to furnish with people or inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization.

\* **pōp'-u-lāte, a.** [Low Lat. *populatus*, pa. par. of *populo* = to people, from Lat. *populus* = the people.] Populous.

"Enjoying Ireland populous and quiet."—*Bacon: Notes of a Speech on Spain*.

**pōp'-u-lā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *populacionem*, accus. of *populatio* = a peopling, from *populus*, pa. par. of *populo* = to populate (q.v.); Ital. *popolazione*.]

\* 1. The act or process of populating or peopling.

\* 2. The inhabitants of a country, district, town, &c., collectively.

"England, though far less in territory and population, hath been, nevertheless, an overmatch."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates*.

\* 3. The state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

"The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the stock of the kingdom which should maintain them."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates*.

\* By the census of 1890, the United States had a population of 62,480,540. For the year 1891 Wagner & Supan estimated the population of the globe at 1,479,729,000, thus distributed: Europe, 357,379,000; Asia, 825,954,000; Africa,

163,953,000; America, 121,713,000; Australia and Tasmania, 3,270,000; Oceanic Islands and Polar Regions, 7,500,000. [MALTHUSIANISM.]

**pōp'-u-lāt-ōr, s.** [Eng. *populate*(e); *-or*.] One who populates or peoples.

\* **pōp'-u-lī-cide, s.** [Lat. *populus* = the people, and *cido* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill.] Slaughter of the people.

**pō'-pu-lin, s.** [Lat. *populus*(us); *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>8</sub> = C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>17</sub>(C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>. Benzoylsalicin. A crystalline substance extracted from the bark, leaves, and root of the Aspen (*Populus tremula*). The aqueous decoction is purified and concentrated, and the salicin allowed to crystallize out. From the mother-liquor carbonate of potassium throws down the populin, which must be recrystallized from boiling water. It forms white silky needles containing two molecules of water; dissolves in 76 parts of boiling water, in 100 parts of cold alcohol, and easily in acids. It is coloured a deep-red, with strong sulphuric acid, and with dilute acids is converted into saligenin, benzoic acid, and glucose.

**Pōp'-ū-list, a. & s.**

\* **A. As adj.** Pertaining to or intended for the benefit of the people, as the Populist Party. [See PEOPLE'S PARTY.]

\* **B. As subst.** A member of the People's Party.

\* **pōp'-u-lōs-i-tŭ, s.** [Fr. *populosité*, from Lat. *populositas*, from *populosus* = populous (q.v.).] The quality or state of being populous; populousness.

**pōp'-u-lōus, a.** [Fr. *populeux*, from Lat. *populosus* = full of people, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *populoso*; Ital. *popoloso*, *popoloso*.]

\* 1. Full of people or inhabitants; containing many inhabitants; thickly populated.

\* 2. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

"He I pleaded for Hath power to make your beauty *populous*."—*Webster*.

\* 3. Suited to the people or populace; low, common, inferior, coarse.

**pōp'-u-lōus-ly, adv.** [Eng. *populous*; *-ly*.] In a populous manner; with many inhabitants; with a large population.

**pōp'-u-lōus-nēss, s.** [Eng. *populous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being populous; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country; the state of being thickly populated.

**pō'-pu-lūs, s.** [Lat.]

\* 1. *Bot.*: Poplar; a genus of Salicaceae. Catkins drooping, their scales usually jagged; diac cup-shaped, oblique, entire. Males, stamens four to thirty; females, stigmas two to four-cleft; capsule two-celled, loculicidal. Known species eighteen; from the north temperate zone. *Populus alba*, the Great White Poplar or Abele, *P. tremula*, the Trembling Poplar or Aspen, and *P. nigra*, the Black Poplar, are natives of Europe. The first is a large tree with downy, but not viscous buds, roundish, cordate, lobed-toothed leaves, glabrous above, downy and very white beneath, ultimately becoming glabrous on both sides. It grows in moist places and mountain woods. The timber is white, soft, and used only for coarse work. The bark is said to be useful in stranguery. The Cottonwood (*P. canadensis*) of the United States, is valued as a timber tree. It is very abundant on the upper Mississippi and Missouri. *P. balsamifera*, the Balsam Poplar or Tacamahac, is grown as a common ornamental tree. *P. canadensis*, the Ontario Poplar, has the same balsamic character. *P. heterophylla*, of the Southern States, is noted for its long leaves, often six inches long. *P. fastigiata*, the Lombardy Poplar, is marked by the closely erect growth of its branches. It is frequently grown as an ornamental tree in the United States. The buds of *P. nigra*, *P. balsamifera*, *P. canadensis*, &c., are besmeared in winter with a resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, called Tacamahac, considered to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. The bark of *P. euphratica* is given in India as a vermifuge.

\* 2. *Palaeobot.*: Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, the Eocene of Bourne-mouth, and the Miocene of Continental Europe.

\* **por, \* porr, s.** [See def.] A contracted form of poker (q.v.).

**pōr-ā'-na, s.** [Said to be from Gr. *porēna* (*porēnē*) = to make to go; *porēna* (*porēna*) = to traverse, from the habit of the plant to send out long shoots.]

\* 1. *Bot.*: A genus of Convolvulaceae. Three species from the East are cultivated in gardens as ornamental plants.

\* 2. *Palaeobot.*: Three species occur in the Middle Eocene. (*Etheridge*.)

\* **por-ayil, a.** [O. Fr.] Poor.

"The porayil and needy people drewe vnto hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. I. (an. 1550).

**por'-bēa-glo, prō'-bēa-gle, s.** [Lit. = hog-beagle, from Fr. *porc* = hog, pig, and Eng. *beagle*.]

*Ichthy.*: *Lamna cornubica*, the Beaumaris-shark (q.v.).

"The *porbeagle* is so common with us as to be called 'the Beaumaris shark'."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1885.

**por'-cāl, s.** [Sp.] A large plum grown in Spain.

**por'-cāt-ēd, por'-cate, a.** [Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows, a balk.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

**pōr'-qē-lain (l), \* por'-cel-lan, \* por'-cel-lane, s. & a.** [Fr. *porcelaine* (O. Fr. *porcelaine*), from Ital. *porcellana* = (1) the Venus shell, (2) the name of the shell, (3) porcelain, from the curved shape of the upper surface of the shell, which was thought to resemble the raised back of a hog, from *porcella* = a little pig, dimin. from *porco*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig.]

\* **A. As substantive:**

*Art.*: A fictile material intermediate between glass and pottery, being formed of two substances, fusible and infusible, the latter enabling it to withstand the heat necessary to vitrify the former, thus producing its peculiar semi-transparency. The infusible material is alumina, called kaolin; the fusible substance is felspar, and is called petun-tse, both Chinese terms. There are two kinds, hard and soft (*pâte dure* and *pâte tendre*); the hard body has more alumina and less silex and lime. Oriental porcelain is of two kinds, ancient and modern; the latter class includes imitations and reproductions. The manufacture began in China between 185 B.C. and 87 A.D., and reached its perfection during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). The rarest Chinese wares are of the Tsing dynasty (265-419 A.D.), the Soui (581-618), and the Tang (618-907)—forms virtually extinct except as copies. The Tcheou porcelain (954-959) is so valued that fragments are worn as personal ornaments. Ware of the Song dynasty (960-1279) is also highly prized. Porcelain came by trade into Persia and Egypt, and was known in Syria in the twelfth century. Marco Polo in the thirteenth century described the Chinese method of manufacture from personal observation. First imported into Europe by the Portuguese in 1520. In Japan the porcelain manufacture began before 27 B.C., with a whiter body and more brilliant glaze than that of the Chinese. It is doubtful if it was ever made in Persia. In Europe, Boettcher, a Saxon chemist, found kaolin while seeking the philosopher's stone; and Augustus II., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, established and placed under his control the famous Meissen factory at the castle of Albrechtsburg in 1710; forty years later 700 men were employed. In Vienna, Stölzel, who escaped from Meissen in 1720, began the Austrian factory, which in 1735 employed 500 men; another was established in Berlin by Frederick the Great. During the eighteenth century, works were begun in Russia, Holland, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Italy. In France, soft porcelain was made at St. Cloud in 1695. Comte de Bracon-Lauragant, in 1758, found kaolin near Alençon, and porcelain was made at St. Yrieux, near Limoges. The Sèvres manufactory was first established at Vincennes in 1740, and moved to Sèvres in 1756. In France, the manufacture of soft porcelain extends from 1695 to 1770, after which date the hard body of Sèvres takes its place. In England, William Cookworthy, a chemist of Plymouth, found kaolin at Tregunnon, near Helstone, in Cornwall, and his patent of 1768 was worked at Plymouth for two or three years, when the works were removed to Bristol. At Chelsea

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, choruss, qhīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tlan = shān -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = zhūn. -ciouss, -tiouss = shūs. -hic, -dile, &c. = bēl, dēl.

and Bow soft porcelain had been made. These two were transferred to Derby in 1770 and 1776. Bristol had a soft body works in 1753; its best period was from 1774 to 1778. Worcester porcelain dates from 1751; its best period ended with 1783. Porcelain equal in quality and finish to that of Europe is now made in several cities of the United States, particularly in Trenton, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

**B. Adj.:** Pertaining to or composed of porcelain.

**porcelain-clay, s.** [KAOLIN.]

**porcelain-craze, s.** [PORCELLANA, 1.]

**porcelain-earth, s.** [KAOLIN.]

**porcelain-jasper, s.**

**Min.:** A slaty clay which has been altered by contact with an igneous dyke. Found in the Coal-measures of various countries.

**porcelain-paper, s.** A kind of French glazed, fancy paper, figured, painted, or gilt.

**porcelain-printing, s.** The transferring of an impression of an engraving to porcelain in the biscuit or the glazed condition.

**porcelain-spar, s.**

**Min.:** An altered form of Ekebergite (q.v.).

\* **pör-çö-lain (2), s.** [PURLANE.]

**pör-çöl-äin-ite, s.** [Eng. porcelain (1); suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. porzellanit.]

**Min.:** The same as PORCELAIN-SPAR (q.v.).

**pör-çöl-äin-ized, a.** [Eng. porcelain (1); -ized.]

1. **Orl. Lang.:** Baked like potter's clay.  
2. **Petrol.:** Altered, probably by heat, so as to resemble porcelain. Used of some metamorphic rocks.

**pör-çöl-lä-nä, s.** [PORCELAIN.]

**Zoology:**

1. Porcelain-crab: a genus of Crustacea, typical of the family Porcellanidae (q.v.). Small smooth crabs, of which two are British, *Porcellana platycheles*, the hairy, and *P. longicornis*, the Minute, Porcelain crab.

2. A genus of Foraminifera.

**pör-çöl-la-nä-cooüs (ce as sh), a.** [Ital. porcellan(n)=porcelain; Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.] The same as PORCELLANEOUS (q.v.).

**pör-çöl-lä-ne, a.** [Ital. porcellana = porcelain.] Porcellaneous.

**pör-çöl-lä-nö-öüs, a.** [Eng. \*porcellan = porcelain (1); -öüs.] The same as PORCELLANEOUS (q.v.).

**pör-çöl-län-y-dä, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. porcellan(n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ä.]

**Zool.:** Porcelain-crabs, so named from their porcelain-like smoothness; a family of small crabs, sub-order Anomura. Antennae very long; the anterior feet converted into powerful nippers; rudimentary tail bent under the body, furnished with a small fan-like fin.

**pör-çöl-la-noüs, pör-çöl-a-noüs, a.** [Eng. \*porcellan = porcelain (1); -ous.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the texture or nature of porcelain.

**porcellaneous-foraminifera, s. pl.** [IMPERFORATA.]

**porcellaneous-shells, s. pl.**

**Zool.:** Gasteropodous shells, consisting of three layers, each of which is made up of very many plates, like carls placed upon edge. Examples, *Cyprea*, *Cassia*, *Ampullaria*, *Conus*, &c. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

**por-çöl-lä-a, s.** [Lat. porcellus = a little pig (?).]

**Palæont.:** A genus of Nucleobranchiate Molluscs, family Filicidae, with twelve or fourteen species, from the Devonian to the Trias of Britain and Belgium.

**por-çöl-lä-ö, s.** [Lat. = a woodlouse.]

**Zool.:** A genus of Oniscidae, resembling Oniscus, but having the lateral antennae seven-jointed.

**pör-çöl-lö-phite, s.** [Eng. porcelain (1), and ophtic.]

**Min.:** A soft kind of Serpentine (q.v.) found in Sweden. From its resemblance to meerschaut it sometimes bears that name.

**pörch, \*porche, s.** [Fr. porche, from Lat. porticus, accus. of porticus = a gallery, a porch, from porta = a gate, a door; Sp. & Ital. portico.]

1. A covered entrance to a building; a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway. When a row of columns is added it becomes a portico (q.v.). In some old churches the porches are of two stories, the upper being termed a parvis (q.v.).

"Nothing now remains standing but the beautiful porch at the Earl of Pembroke's."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. 1, ch. 17.

2. A covered walk, a portico.

"Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, 1. 3.

3. **The Porch:** The School of the Stoics, so called because Zeno, the philosopher and founder of the sect, gave his lectures in the Athenian picture-gallery, called the stoa poikilē, or painted porch.

"The successors of Socrates formed societies which lasted several centuries: the Academy, the Porch, the Garden."—*Seelye: Ecce Homo*.

**porch-post support, s.** A casting placed between the foot of a post and the floor of a porch, to prevent decay of the two at that point.

**pör-çine, a.** [Lat. porcineus, from porcus = a pig.] [PORK.]

1. Of or pertaining to swine.

2. Resembling a pig; hog-like.

"Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine, porcine."—*Gauden: Life of Bp. Brownrigg*, p. 236.

**pör-çü-la, s.** [Lat. porculus, dimin. from porcus = a swine.]

**Zool.:** A genus of Suidæ, with one species *Porcula salvania*, the Pigmy Hog (q.v.). Dental formula,  $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}$ . Canines small, straight, scarcely cutting, not ordinarily exerted; the fourth toe on all the feet small and unequal, tail very short. In these particulars it approaches the Peccary. (*Jerdon*.)

**por-çü-pine, \*poork-poynt, \*per-poynt, \*porke-pyn, \*por-poynte, \*por-pyn, \*pork-pen, \*por-pentine, \*por-pint, \*porke-spick, s.** [O. Fr. porcsin = the pig with spines, from porc (Lat. porcus) = a pig; O. Fr. espine, espine (Fr. épine; Lat. spina) = a spine; Sp. puerco espín; Port. porco espinho; Ital. porco spinoso; cf. Fr. porc épic = the pig with spikes; Ger. stachelschwein = thorn-swine; Sw. plusvin; Dan. pindsvin = thorn-swine.]

1. **Zool.:** The popular name for any individual of the genus *Hystrix* or the family Hystricidae (divided into two groups, Hystricina and Syntherina, or two sub-families, Hystricina and Spingurina, the first group or sub-family containing the Old World, or True, Porcupines, and the second those peculiar to the New). The Common Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) may be taken as a type of the True Porcupine. It occurs in the south of Europe, and the north and west of Africa, is about twenty-eight inches long, exclusive of the tail, about four inches. It is somewhat heavily built, with obtuse head and short limbs. The head, fore quarters, and under surface are clothed with short spines intermixed with hairs, crest on head and neck, hind quarters covered with long sharp spines, ringed with black and white, and erectile at will. They are but loosely attached to the skin and readily fall out, a circumstance which probably gave rise to the belief that the animal was able to project them at an enemy. It is a purely vegetable feeder, and lives in holes in the rock, and burrows in the ground. The Porcupines of America comprise two well-marked forms, the Urson (*Erethizon dorsatus*) of the United States, and the prehensile-tailed Tree Porcupine (*Cercobates*) of South America. They are often classified as a different family. [SYNTERINA, TRICHYS, TREE-PORCUPINE.]

2. **Bot.:** (1) *Chaetaria hystrix*; (2) *Hortem hystrix*.

3. **Fibre:** A heekling apparatus for flax; or a cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn.

**porcupine ant-eater, s.** [ECHIDNA.]

**porcupine-crab, s.**

**Zool.:** *Lithodes hystrix*, a native of Japan. The carapace is triangular, and, like the limbs,

thickly covered with spines. It is dull and sluggish in its movements.

**porcupine-fish, s.**

**Ichthy.:** *Diodon hystrix*, so called from being covered with spines. Found in the tropical seas.

**porcupine-like rodents, s. pl.**

**Zool.:** Hystricomorpha, a section of Rodentia Simplicidentata, with six families: Octodontidae, Hystricidae, Chinchillidae, Dasyproctidae, Dinomyidae, and Caviidae.

**porcupine sea-mouse, s.** [APHRODITA.]

**porcupine-wood, s.** The outer portion of the trunk of the coco-nut palm, a hard durable wood, which, when cut horizontally, shows beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine quills.

\* **por-çü-pine, v.t.** [PORCUPINE, s.] To cause to stand up like the quills of a porcupine.

"Whose frightful presence porcupined each hair."—*Walcot: Peter Findar*, p. 50.

**pör-çüs, s.** [Lat.] [PORK.]

**Zool.:** A synonym of Babyroussa (q.v.).

**pöre, \*poore, s.** [Fr. pore, from Lat. porum, accus. of porus = a pore, from Gr. πόρος (poros) = a passage, a pore; Sp. Por, & Ital. poro.]

1. **Anat. (Pl.):** Minute holes in the skin required for perspiration.

"The sweat came gushing out of every pore."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* xl.

2. **Botany:**

(1) An aperture in anything; spec. the cuticle of a plant, through which transpiration takes place. [STOMATES.]

(2) (Pl.): Tubes containing the organs of reproduction, constituting appendages to the pileus of Fungals.

3. **Physics (Pl.):** Interstices between the molecules of a body. They are of two kinds: physical pores, where the interstices are so small that the surrounding molecules remain within the sphere of each other's attracting or repelling forces; and sensible pores, constituting actual cavities across which the molecular forces cannot act. (*Garnet*.)

4. **Zool. (Pl.):** The smaller of the two kinds of holes in the tissue of sponges. Called also Inhalant apertures.

**pore-capsule, s.**

**Bot.:** A capsule which dehisces by pores at or near its apex.

**pöre (1), \*por-en, \*puro, v.i.** [Sw. dial. pora, pura, para = to work steadily.] To look steadily and with continued attention and application; to read, examine, or study patiently, steadily, and persistently. Applied to patient and steady study of a book, or anything written or engraved, and followed by on, upon, or over (now generally only by the last of these.)

"The exalted prize demands an upward look.  
Not to be found by püring on a book."  
—*Cowper: Tirucinniam*, 254.

\* **pöre-vint, v.t.** [POUR, v.]

\* **pörö-bländ, a.** [PURRELIND.]

\* **por-en, v.t.** [PORE (1), v.]

**pör-ër, s.** [Eng. pore (1), v.; -er.] One who pores or studies steadily and patiently.

\* **por-et, \*por-rect, s.** [Lat. porrum.] A young onion.

**pöre-wört, s.** [Eng. pore, and wort.]

**Bot. (Pl.):** Lindley's name for the Treman-draceæ.

**por-geö, s.** [Native name.]

**Fabric:** A coarse kind of Indian silk.

**por-gy, pög-gy, pân-gie, s.** [North Amer. Indian.]

**Ichthy.:** *Pagrus argyrops*, an important food-fish from the coasts of the United States. It attains a length of eighteen inches and a weight of about four pounds.

**pör-ich-thys, s.** [First element doubtful; second Gr. ἰχθύς (ichthys) = a fish.]

**Ichthy.:** A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Batrachidae, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central and South America.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä qu = kw.

† **pör-îf-ër-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *porus* = a passage, and *fero* = to bear.]

**Zoology:**

1. The Foraminifera.
2. The Sponges.

**pör-îf-ër-an**, *s.* [PORIFERA.] Any individual member of the order Porifera.

**pör-î-form**, *a.* [Lat. *porus* = a pore, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *poriforme*.]

\* *Ord. Lang. & Bot.*: Resembling, or of the form of, a pore.

**pör-î-me**, *s.* [Gr. *πορώς* (*porōs*) = practicable, from *poros* (*poros*) = a ford, a passage.]

*Geom.*: A theorem or proposition so easy of demonstration as to be almost an axiom or self-evident.

**pör-î-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *pory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pory, or full of pores.

\* *The poriness of the bone below.*—*Wiseaman; Surgery*, bk. ii, ch. viii.

\* **pör-îsm**, \* **por-risme**, *s.* [Gr. *πόρισμα* (*porisma*) = anything procured or supplied, something deduced from a previous demonstration; *πορίζω* (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply; *poros* (*poros*) = a passage; Fr. *porisme*.]

**Geometry:**

1. A corollary.

2. A name given by the ancient geometers to a class of propositions having for their object to find the conditions that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. It partakes of the nature both of a problem and of a theorem, without being exactly either.

\* *Geometricians, when they have shewed their propositions, have wote to bring in things that they clepen porismes.*—*Chaucer; Boecius*, bk. iii.

**pör-îs-mät-îc**, **pör-îs-mät-îc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *πόρισμα* (*porisma*), genit. *πορίσματος* (*porismatos*) = porism (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a porism; poristic.

**pör-îs-tîc**, **pör-îs-tîc-al**, *a.* [Fr. *poristique*; Gr. *ποριστικός* (*poristikos*), from *πορίζω* (*porizō*) = to bring, to supply.] [PORISM.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a porism.

**pör-î-to**, *s.* [PORITES.] Any individual of the genus Porites, or the family Poritidae.

**pör-î-tös**, *s.* [Lat. *porus*; suff. -tös.] [PORÉ (1).]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of Poritidae. Animals urcolate, with twelve very short tentacles; polygidium porous and echinated. The species take part in the formation of coral reefs, at a less depth than the *Astræidae* and at the same depths as *Meandrina*. Darwin describes the margin of a coral island as largely formed of masses of Porites irregularly rounded, from four to eight feet broad, and separated by crooked channels about six feet deep. As it extends it spreads laterally, so that many of the masses terminate upwards in broad flat summits when the coral is dead.

2. *Palæont.*: One species in the Middle Eocene.

**pör-î-tî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -tîdæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Madreporaria Perforata, from shallow water in the tropics. The wall and the septa are reticulate and porous. Most of the species are reef-builders. Subfamilies, Poritinae and Montiporinae.

**pör-î-tî-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -tî-næ.] [PORITIDÆ.]

**pörk**, \* **porke**, *s.* [Fr. *porc* = a pig, a hog, pork, from Lat. *porcum*, accus. of *porcus* = a pig; cogn. with Wel. *porch*; Ir. *ore*; A.S. *fearc* = a pig; Eng. *farrow*; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *porco*; Sp. *puerco*.]

**1. Literally:**

- \* 1. A pig, a hog. (*Cotgrave*.)

2. The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

\* *Good Musselman, abstain from pork.*  
*Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.*

\* **II. Fig.**: A stupid, obstinate, and ignorant person; a hog; a pig-headed fellow.

\* *I mean not to dispute philosophy with this pork.*  
*Milton: Colastion.*

**pörk-butcher**, *s.* One who kills pigs or deals in pork.

**pörk-chop**, *s.* A chop or slice from the rib of a pig.

**pörk-eater**, *s.* One who eats swine's flesh; hence, a Christian, as distinguished from a Jew.

\* *This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.*—*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

**pörk-mesle**, *s.* [MEASLES, 2. (1).]

**pörk-ple**, *s.* A ple made of minced pork and pastry.

**pörk-sausage**, *s.* A sausage made of minced pork, with seasoning and flavouring ingredients.

**pörk-tape-worm**, *s.* [CYSTICERCUS, TENIA.]

\* **pörk-e-pyn**, *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

**pörk-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; -er.] A pig, a hog; specif., a pig or hog fed for pork.

\* *The uproarious cackling that greeted every squeak from the porkers.*—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

\* **pörk-ët**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porquet*.] A young hog or pig; a pig.

\* *A porket and a lamb that never suffered shears.*  
*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* xii. 257.

\* **pörk-lîng**, *s.* [Eng. *pork*; dimin. suff. -lîng.] A young pig.

\* *If rattling or swelling get once to the throat, Thou lovest thy porking, a crown to a goat.*  
*Tusser: Husbandry; October.*

\* **pörk-pen**, \* **pörk-point**, *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

**pör-lî-ër-a**, *s.* [Named after Andrew de Porlier, a Spanish patron of Botany.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Zygophyllæ. The foliage is very detensive, and is sometimes used in the West Indies to scrub floors.

**pör-nö-gräph-îc**, *a.* [Eng. *pornograph(y)*; -ic.] Pertaining to pornography; loose, lascivious.

\* *A perfect Golconda of pornographic writing.*—*World*, Oct. 23, 1883.

\* **pör-nög-ër-phÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *πόρνη* (*pornē*) = a harlot, and *γραφω* (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Licentious painting, such as the pictures used to ornament the walls of the temples of Bacchus; specimens exist at Pompeii.

2. A description of prostitutes or of prostitution, as matter of public hygiene.

3. Licentious literature.

**pör-ö-dî-ne**, **pör-ö-dî-te**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρώδης* (*pyrōdēs*) = tufa-like; suff. -î-ne, -î-te.]

*Petrol.*: A name originally given by Haüy to certain fragmental rocks, which were cemented together by opal-silica, and bearing a close resemblance to tufa. Wadsworth has applied this term to some meteorites presenting a fragmental structure, which have been subsequently much altered.

**pör-ö-phÿl-lë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *porophyl(lum)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ (q.v.).

**pör-ö-phÿl-lûm**, *s.* [Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a pore, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Porophyllæ (q.v.). South American shrubs or under shrubs.

**pör-ö-sä**, *s. pl.* [Nent. pl. of Mod. Lat. *porosus* = full of pores, from *porus* = a pore.] [PERFORATA.]

**pör-ös-î-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *porosité*; Ital. *porosità*.]

1. The quality or state of being porous or of having pores; porousness; specif., that property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but are separated by pores or intervals; the opposite to density.

\* 2. A pore.

\* *The nerves with their invisible porosities.*—*Mora: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. viii.

**pör-öt-îc**, *s.* [Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a callus.]

*Med.*: A medicine capable, or supposed to be capable, of assisting in the formation of a callus.

**pör-öus**, *a.* [Fr. *poroux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *poroso*.] Having pores or interstices in the skin or substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for fluids. [PITTED.]

\* *They are all built of a porous stone.*—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. iii, ch. liii.

**pör-öus-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *porous*; -ly.] In a porous manner.

**pör-öus-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *porous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being porous; porosity.

\* *The porousness of its body, rendering it diaphanous.*—*South: Sermon*, vol. iii, ser. ii.

\* 2. A porous part; a pore.

\* *They will forcibly get into the porousness of it, and pass between part and part.*—*Highly: On Bodies*.

\* **pör-paise**, *s.* [PORPOISE.]

\* **pör-pen-tine**, *s.* [PORCUPINE.]

\* **pör-pesse**, \* **pör-peys**, *s.* [PORPOISE.]

**pör-pëz-îto**, *s.* [After Porpez, Brazil, where found; suff. -îto (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of native gold (q.v.), containing from five to nearly ten per cent. of palladium.

\* **pör-phu-rie**, *s.* [PORPHYRY.]

**pör-phÿ-ra**, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* (*porphura*) = the purple fish.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Convolvaceæ, of the order family Italicoidæ (*Lindley*) of the tribe Ulvaceæ (*Berkeley*). The purple or red frond is expanded, membranous, shortly-stalked; fructification consisting of scattered sori with oval spores, of tetraspores, and of antheridia. *Porphyra vulgaris* and *P. lucinaria* furnish Laver (q.v.).

**pör-phÿ-rä-æoüs** (ce as sh), *a.* [Eng. *porphyry(y)*; -æous.] Resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; porphyritic.

\* **pör-phÿre**, *s.* [PORPHYRY.]

**pör-phÿr-ë-öus**, *a.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphureos*) = the purple fish.] Brown-red; brown mixed with red.

**pör-phÿ-ric**, *a.* [Gr. *πόρφυρος* (*porphuros*) = purple; Eng. suff. -ic.] (See compound.)

**porphyric acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_8N_2O_7$ . Produced from euxanthone by the action of cold nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.31. It is obtained as a yellow crystalline powder, which forms a blood-red colour with carbonate of ammonia (hence its name), and is slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, more easily in boiling alcohol. Its salts explode when heated.

**pör-phÿ-rine**, *s.* [Gr. *πόρφυρος* (*porphuros*) = purple; -in (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A base obtained by Hesse from a peculiar Australian bark. It is soluble in water and alcohol, from which it partly crystallizes in thin, white prisms, and melts at 82°. Its sulphate and chloride, like those of quinine, exhibit a deep blue fluorescence when slightly acidulated. With concentrated nitric acid, it produces a characteristic red colour.

**pör-phÿr-î-ö**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πορφύρεον* (*porphurion*) = an undetermined species of the modern genus. (Cf. *Plin. H. N.*, x. 46, 49.)]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Rallidae, sub-family Gallinae, with fourteen species, chiefly Oriental and Australian, but occurring in South America, in Africa, and in the south of Europe. Bill short, strong, high; the base dilated into a flat plate; culmen arched; nostrils large, basal covered by a membrane, naked; feet very large, toes without lateral membrane, claws large and slightly curved. In habits they resemble the Water-hen, but are larger and more stately birds; bill and legs red, general plumage metallic blue.

\* **pör-phÿ-rit**, *s.* [PORPHYRY.]

**pör-phÿ-rite**, **pör-phÿ-ryte**, *s.* [Eng. *porphyry(y)*, and suff. -ite (Petro.).]

*Petrol.*: A name used by some petrologists for the porphyritic orthoclase rocks which are free from quartz. Some, however, include varieties in which the orthoclase constituent is more or less replaced by oligoclase. Many porphyritic dolerites have been also included under this name. By the presence of hornblende it often approaches the composition of a syenite (q.v.), with which it is frequently associated.

**pör-phÿ-rit-îc**, \* **pör-phÿ-rit-îc-al**, *a.* [Fr. *porphyritique*.] Resembling porphyry; consisting of porphyry; containing porphyry.

\* *Porphyritic cliffs rise on every side.*—*Scribner's Magazine*, August 1877, p. 455.

**böl**, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

**por-phŷ-rī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *porphyraz(e)*; -ation.]

1. The act of porphyrazing; the state of being porphyrazed.

2. A mode of grinding substances by a miller upon a slab. Porphyry, from its extreme hardness, is eminently suitable, and has given its name to the process.

**por-phŷ-rize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *porphyry*(y); -ize.] To make to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition.

**por-phŷ-rō-gēne**, *s.* [See def.] The same as PORPHYROGENITUS (q.v.). (Poe: *Haunted Palace*.)

**por-phŷ-rō-gē-nēt-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *porphyry*, and Gr. *γεννητικός* (*gennētikos*) = having the power to produce.] Producing or generating porphyry.

**por-phŷ-rō-gēn-it-ism**, *s.* [PORPHYROGENITUS.] The principle of succession in royal families, and especially among the Eastern Roman emperors, by virtue of which a younger son, born "in the purple," that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne, was preferred to an older son born previous to such succession.

**por-phŷ-rō-gēn-ī-tūs**, *s.* [Lat. *porphyra* = purple, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno* = to bear, as a child.] A son born "in the purple," that is, after his father's succession to the throne. [PORPHYROGENITISM.]

**por-phŷ-rōid**, *s.* [Eng. *porphyry*(y); suff. -oid; Fr. & Ger. *porphyroide*.]

*Petrol.*: A felsitic rock which, from the presence of a micaceous mineral in more or less parallel bands giving it a foliated aspect, appears to be intermediate between the porphyritic felsites and the gneissic rocks.

**por-phŷ-rōph-ōr-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* (*porphura*) = a purple dye, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Coccidae. *Porphyrophora polonica*, found in Germany and Poland, where it lives on the roots of a *Scleranthus*, yields a red dye which has long been known.

**por-phŷ-rōx-in**, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος* (*porphureos*) = purple; Eng. *oxygen*, and suff. -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: A neutral substance said by Merck to exist in *Sinaria opium*. (Watts.)

**por-phŷ-rŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *πορφύρα* (*porphura*) = purple; Lat. *porphyrites*; Fr. & Ger. *porphyre*; Ital. *porfido*.]

*Petrol.*: A term originally applied to a rock having a purple-coloured base, with enclosed individual crystals of a felspar. It is still used by some petrologists as a generic name for all rocks consisting of a felsitic base, with felspar crystals. Rocks of varied mineralogical composition, origin, and of various colours, having however been included under this name, English and most American petrologists use it in its adjectival form only. Thus, any rock in which crystals of felspar are individually developed, irrespective of the mineralogical composition of the whole, is said to be porphyritic.

**porphyry-schist**, *s.* [PHONOLITE.]

**porphyry-shell**, *s.* The genus *Murex* (q.v.), and specially any species yielding a purple dye.

**porphyry-tuff**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A tuff consisting of felsitic substance having an earthy to compact texture, enclosing fragments and crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, with, occasionally, plant remains.

**\* por-plice**, *s.* [PORPOISE.]

**por-pī-ta**, *s.* [From Gr. *πόρπη* (*porpē*) = a buckle-pin.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Physophoridae, akin to the Portuguese Man-of-war (q.v.). The disc is surrounded by a beautiful fringe of tentacles. Some are brightly tinted. One species occurs in the Mediterranean.

**por-pōise**, **\* por-paise**, **\* por-pes**, **\* por-pesse**, **\* por-peys**, **\* por-pice**, **\* por-plice**, **\* por-pose**, **\* por-puis**, **\* por-pus**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porpeis*, *porpeys* = swine-fish, from *porc* (Lat. *porcus*) = a pig, and Lat. *piscis*

= a fish. Cf. Ger. *meerschwein*; Dan. & Norw. *marvin*; Sw. *marvin* = sea-swine; Fr. *marsoin*.]

*Zool.*: *Phocæna communis*, and any species of the genus; loosely applied by sailors to any of the smaller cetaceans. The common porpoise, when full-grown, attains a length of about five feet. The head is rounded in front, and the snout is not produced into a beak. The external surface is shining and hairless, dark gray or black on the upper parts, under pure white. It is gregarious in habit, and is often seen in small herds, frequenting the coasts rather than the open seas. It often ascends rivers, and has been met with in the Thames, near Richmond, and in the Seine, at Neuilly. It is found on the coasts of Scandinavia, and ranges as far north as Baffin's Bay and as far west as the coast of the United States. Southwards its range is limited, and it is unknown in the Mediterranean. It feeds on fish, and was formerly esteemed as an article of food. Its only commercial value now is derived from the oil obtained from its blubber. Its skin is sometimes used for leather and boot-laces, but "porpoise-hides" are ordinarily obtained from *Delphinapterus leucas*, the Beluga, or White Whale.

**porpoise-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The oil obtained by heating the belly-blubber of the porpoise. Sp. gr. '937 at 16°. It consists of a glyceride of oleic, palmitic, and valeric acids, has a pale yellow colour, and forms a stable solution with one part of alcohol of '821.

**por-pō-rī-nō**, *s.* [Ital.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by mediæval artists, when they wished to economise.

**\* por-puis**, **\* por-pus**, *s.* [PORPOISE.]

**\* pōr-rā-ceouŷ** (ce as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *por-raneus*, from *porrum* = a leek; Fr. *porrace*.] Resembling a leek in colour; greenish.

"If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

**\* por-ray**, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

**pōr-rēct**, *a.* [Lat. *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.]

*Bot.* & *Zool.*: Extended forward in a horizontal direction.

**† pōr-rēct**, *v.t.* [CORRECT, *a.*]

*Law.*: To produce for examination or taxation, as when a proctor *porrects* a bill of costs.

**\* pōr-rēc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *porrectio*, from *porrectus*, pa. par. of *porrigo* = to stretch out.] The act of stretching or reaching forth.

**\* por-ree**, *s.* [PORRIDGE.]

**pōr-rēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porrette*, dimin. from Lat. *porrum* = a leek; Ital. *porretta*.] A small leek; a scallion.

**por-rī-qīne**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name given to an acicular mineral, found in cellular basalt on the Rhine, now shown to be pyroxene.

**pōr-ridge**, **\* por-redge**, **\* porte**, **\* por-ray**, **\* por-ree**, **\* pur-ee**, **\* pur-re**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porée*, *porrée* = pot-herbs . . . potage, from Low Lat. *porrata* = broth made with leeks, from Lat. *porrum* = a leek. The suff. -idge (= *age*) is due to confusion with *potage* (q.v.); Ital. *porrata* = leek-soup.]

1. A kind of dish made by boiling vegetables in water with or without meat; broth, potage, soup.

"They want their *porridge*, and their fat bull-beeves."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, l. 2.

2. A food made by slowly stirring oatmeal or similar substance in water or milk while boiling, till it forms a thickened mass. It is generally eaten with milk, sugar or molasses, or stewed fruit.

3. A compound; an olio.

"Mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**porridge-ice**, *s.* Broken ice forming a thick mass in the sea.

"The water was full of *porridge-ice*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, JANUARY, 1890, p. 531.

**porridge-pot**, *s.* A pot in which porridge is cooked.

**pōr-rī-gō**, *s.* [Lat. = scurf, dandruff.]

*Pathol.*: An old genus of skin diseases. *Porrigio larvalis* is the same as *Impetigo* (q.v.), *P. scutulata* is *Tinea tonsurans*, and *P. favosa*, *Tinea favosa*.

**pōr-rin-gēr**, *s.* [From *porridge*, with suff. -er, and inserted *n*, as in messenger, passenger, &c.]

1. A porridge-dish; a small vessel of tin or earthenware, out of which children eat their food.

"[He] breakfasted on a *porringer* of the hospital broth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A cap or head-dress resembling a porringer in shape.

"Her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

**pōrt** (1), *s.* [A.S. *port*, from Lat. *portus* = a harbour. The A.S. word was in early use, as seen in many place-names in England, e.g., *Portsmouth*, *Portchester* (= *Portchester*), *Bridport*, &c. It is one of the few words found only in names of places: as, *chester* = Lat. *castra* = a camp] which were adopted from the Romans at their first invasion.]

1. A harbour, natural or artificial; a haven; a sheltered inlet, cove, bay, or recess, into which vessels can enter, and in which they can lie in safety from storms.

"Not otherwise your ships, and every friend Already hold the *port*, or with swift sails descend."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *David I.*, 1558.

2. *Law.*: A place appointed for the passage of travellers and merchandise into or out of the kingdom; a place frequented by vessels for the purpose of loading or discharging cargo, and provided with the apparatus necessary to enable them to do so.

"The King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandise to pass into and out of the realm, as he in his wisdom sees proper."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

3. The curve in the mouth-piece of some bridle-bits.

† (1) *Close port*: A port situated up a river, as distinguished from an *out-port*.

(2) *Free-port*:

(a) [FREE-PORT].

(b) A term used for a total exemption and franchise which any set of merchants enjoy for goods imported into a state, or those of the growth of the country exported by them.

(3) *Port of entry*: A port having a custom-house for the entry of goods.

**port-admiral**, *s.*

*Naval*: The Admiral commanding at a naval port.

**port-bar** (1), *s.*

1. An accumulated shoal or bank of sand, &c., at the mouth of a port or harbour.

2. A boom formed of large trees or spars lashed together, and moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress.

**port-bit**, *s.*

*Harness*: A general name for all bits having a port mouth-piece.

**port-charges**, **port-dues**, *s. pl.*

*Comm.*: The tolls or charges payable on a ship or its cargo in harbour, as wharfage, &c.

**port-dues**, *s. pl.* [PORT-CHARGES.]

**Port Jackson**, *s.*

*Geog.*: An Australian harbour, having Sydney on its southern shore.

*Port Jackson Shark*: [CESTRACION.]

**\* port-man**, *s.* An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town or of a cinque port.

**\* port-mote**, *s.* A local court held in a port-town.

"These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the Crown; since to each of them a Court of *port-mote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

**Port-Royalist**, *s.*

*Hist.* (Pl.): A name given to the Jansenists (q.v.), from the fact that many distinguished men of that party took up their abode in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, after the nuns had moved to Port Royal de Paris.

**port-town**, *s.* A town having, or being situated near, a port.

**pōrt** (2), **\* porte**, *s.* [Fr. *port*, from *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry; Ital. *porta*; Sp. *porte*.]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt** **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



**1. Carriage, mien, demeanour, bearing, air; manner of walk or movement; deportment.**

"Her face was handsome, her port majestic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\* **2. State; splendid or stately manner of living.**

"Keep house, and port, and servants as I should."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

\* **3. A piece of iron, somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, fixed to the saddle or stirrup, and made to carry the lance when held upright.**

\* **port-cannon, s.** An ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops.

\* **port-crayon, s.** A pencil-case; a handle with contracting jaws to grasp a crayon.

\* **port-pane, s.** [PORTPANE.]

\* **port-rule, s.** An instrument which regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

**port (3), s.** [Gael.] A martial piece of music adapted to the bag-pipes.

"The pipe's shrill port aroused each clan."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 14.

**port (4), s.** [An abbreviation of Oporto, a town in Portugal, whence it is shipped; Port. *oport* = the port.] [PORT (1), s.]

**Comm.** A species of red wine, produced chiefly in the mountainous districts of Portugal, and shipped from Oporto. After the juice has been pressed from the grape, and fermentation fairly started, a certain quantity of spirit is added to impede the process, so as to retain in the liquid some of the saccharine matter, as well as the flavour of the grape. A good port-wine should possess body and aroma, a full and rich colour, moderate fruitiness, and be neither too sweet nor too rough. The proportion of proof-spirit varies from 26 to 36 per cent. It is frequently adulterated, both before it reaches this country and after its arrival here, sometimes by the addition of inferior wines or elderberry juice, at other times by diluting with water, adding a cheap spirit, and restoring the colour by means of logwood or some other dye. A little powdered catechu is also occasionally added to produce a rough and astringent flavour and to ensure a fine crust.

\* **port-wine, s.** The same as PORT (4), s.

**port (5), s.** [Fr. *porte* = a gate, a port; Lat. *porta*, from the same root as Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a ford, a way; A.S. *porte*; O.Sp. *Port*, & Ital. *porta*; Sp. *puerta*.]

\* **I. Ord. Lang.** A gate, an entrance, a passage.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Shipbuild.** A framed opening in a ship's side through which a gun is fired, a hawser passed out, or cargo passed in or out. They are known by various names, as cargo-port, gun-port, &c., and the most important will be found under the first element of the compounds.

"Her port's on the starboard side being smashed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1855.

**2. Steam-eng. & Hydr.** A steam opening.

**port-bar (2), s.**

**Naut.** A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale.

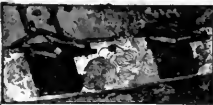
**port-electric, a.** Carrying by electricity.

**port-flange, s.**

**Shipbuild.** A batten above the port to keep drip from entering.

**port-hole, s.**

**1. Shipbuild.** An embrasure in a ship's side.



PORT-HOLES.

"Scattering death on every side from her hundred and four port-holes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**2. Steam.** [PORT (5), s., II. 2.]

**Port-hole closer:** A shutter to close a submarine port.

**port-hook, s.**

**Naut.** One of the hooks in the side of a ship, to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

**port-lanyard, port-rope, s.**

**Naut.** The lanyard or rope employed to draw up a port-lid (q.v.).

**port-lid, s.**

**Naut.** A shutter for closing a port-hole in stormy weather.

**port-lifter, s.**

**Naut.** A contrivance for raising or lowering the heavy ports of ships.

**port-pendant, s.**

**Naut.** A tackle to trice the lid of a lower-deck port.

**port-riggle, s.**

**Naut.** A piece of wood nailed over a port to carry off the water.

**port-rope, s.** [PORT-LANYARD.]

**port-sail, s.**

**Naut.** A waste sail extended between the ballast-port and ballast-lighter.

\* **port-sale, s.** A public sale or auction of goods to the highest bidder.

"So when they had haled him to the shore, they declared they were pirates, and offered to make port-sale of the men and goods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 117.

**port-sash, s.**

**Shipbuild.** A half-port fitted with sash, to light a cabin.

**port-sill, s.**

**Shipbuild.** A short timber lining the port in a ship. Known as upper, side, and lower port-sills.

**port-tackle, s.**

**Naut.** The purchase for hauling up the lower deck ports.

**port, s. & a.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**A. As substantive:**

**Naut.** The left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing towards the bows. It was formerly called larboard, the name being changed because of possible accidents owing to the similarity of the words *larboard* and *starboard*.

**B. As adj.** Towards the port; on the port or left side.

"There is a whale on our port beam."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 16, 1855.

**port-side, s.** [PORT, A.]

**port (1), v.t.** [Fr. *porter*, from Lat. *porto* = to carry.] [PORT (2), s.]

\* **1. To carry, to convey, to transport.**

"They are easily *ported* by boat into other shires."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire*.

**2. To carry in a military fashion; to carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upwards towards the left, and across the body in front: as, To port arms.**

**port (2), v.t. & i.** [PORT, s. & a.]

**A. Trans.** To turn or put, as a helm, to the port or left of a ship.

"She could in no wise *port* her helm."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 443.

**B. Intrans.** To turn or put the helm to the port or left.

**port-a-bill-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *portable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being portable; capability of being carried; fitness for carriage; portableness.

**port-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *portabilis*, from *porto* = to carry; Fr. *portable*; Ital. *portabile*.]

**1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; easily carried or conveyed from place to place; not too bulky or heavy for carriage.**

"There are portable boats, and made of leather."—*Broene: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

**2. Capable of being borne or endured; enduring, sufferable, bearable.**

"How light and portable my pains seem now."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 6.

**3. Capable of, or fit for, carrying or transporting.**

"The Thames or any other portable river."—*J. Taylor: Penniles Pilgrimage*.

**portable-railway, s.**

**Civil Eng.** A railway so constructed as to be taken apart for transportation and relaid.

**port-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *portable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being portable; portability.

\* **port-age (age as igh) (1), s.** [PORT (5), s.] An entrance, a passage, a port-hole.

"Let it pry through the portage of the head."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 1.

**port-age (age as igh) (2), s.** [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.]

**1. The act of carrying or transporting; portage.**

"For the rest of our route long portages would frequently occur."—*Field*, April 4, 1855.

\* **2. The cost or price of carriage.**

\* **3. Capacity for carriage; tonnage, burden.**

"Of whatsoever portage, bulk, quantity, or quality they may be."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 271.

**4. A break in a line of water-communication, over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake to another, or along the banks of rivers, &c., to avoid waterfalls, rapids, &c.**

"The wettest portage in the state."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 436.

**port-age (age as igh) (3), s.** [PORT (1), s.]

**1. A sailor's wages when in port.**

**2. The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.**

\* **port-age (age as igh), v.t. & i.** [PORTAGE (1), s.]

**A. Trans.** To carry, to transport.

"The boats are not being portaged, but only the stores."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1854.

**B. Intrans.** To carry goods, boats, &c., at portages.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and portaging."—*Standard*, Nov. 15, 1855.

\* **por-t-gue, \* por-tê-gue, \* por-ti-gue, s.** [Port.] A Portuguese gold coin, variously estimated at £3 10s. or £4 10s. sterling.

"Ten thousand portagues, besides great pearls."—*Mariotte: Jew of Malta*, i. 2.

**port-al, \* port-all, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *portal*, from Low Lat. *portale* = a porch, a vestibule, from *porta* = a gate; Fr. *portal*; Sp. & Port. *portal*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.** A door, a gate, an entrance, espec. one of an imposing appearance.

"They [the French] erected a wooden theatre near one of the grand portals."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i, ch. ii.

**II. Architecture:**

**1. The lesser gate, when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance to a building.**

**2. A little square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage into a room.**

**3. An arch over a door or gateway; the framework of a gate.**

**4. The entrance façade of a building.**

**B. As adjective:**

**Anat.** Pertaining to or connected with the vena portæ.

**portal-circulation, s.**

**Anat. & Physiol.** A subordinate circulation of blood from the stomach and intestines through the liver.

**portal-vein, s.**

**Anat.** A vein about three inches long, commencing at the junction of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins and passing upwards a little to the right to reach the transverse fissure of the liver. (*Quain*) [PORTAL-CIRCULATION.]

\* **por-tal, s.** [PORTESSE.]

**por-ta-mén-tô, s.** [Ital.]

**Music.** The carrying of the sound from one note to another, as with the voice or a bowed instrument.

\* **port-ance, \* port-ance, s.** [Fr. *portance*, from *porter* = to carry.] Air, demeanour, bearing, port, deportment.

"The apprehension of his present portance."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

**port-ant, a.** [Fr., *pr. par. of porter* = to carry.]

**Her.** The same as PORTATE (q.v.).

\* **port-ass, s.** [PORTESSE.]

**port-ate, a.** [Lat. *portatus*, *pa. par. of porto* = to carry.]

**Her.** Applied to a cross placed bend-wise in an escutcheon, that is, lying as if carried on a person's shoulder.

\* **port-a-tive, \* port-a-tive, a.** [Fr. *portatif*.] Portable.

"As farforth and also narrow as may be shewed in so small an instrumente portatif aboute."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*.

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**



**portative-force, s.**

**Magnetism:** The weight which a magnet can support.

**portative-organ, s.**

**Music:** A little organ which could be carried about, as opposed to a positive organ which was fixed.

**pör-tăx, s.** [Gr. *πόρταξ* (*portax*) = a calf.]

**Zool.:** Nylgau (q.v.); a genus of Tragelaphine, with a single species. (*Brooke*.)

**\*port-cluse, s.** [PORTCULLIS.]

**pört-cül-lis, \*port-col-ise, \*port-cul-lis, s.** [O. Fr. *porte c'ive*, later *porte coulisse*, from *porte* = a gate (Lat. *porta*), and a Low Lat. \**colati-* = flowing, gliding, from *colatus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to flow, to strain.]

1. **Fort.:** A strong defensive framework of timber, hung in grooves within the chief gateway of a fortress, or a castle, or an edifice of safety; it resembled the harrow, but was placed vertically, having a row of iron spikes at the bottom, and was let down to stop the passage in case of assault. There were frequently two or more portcullises in the same gateway.

"Close your portcullis, charge your ballists." *Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, iii. 5.

2. **Her.:** The same as LATTICE (q.v.).

**portcullis-money, s.** A name given to money coined in the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the use of the East India Company in their trading in the East. It was so called from the portcullis crowned borne on the reverse, the queen's effigy being on the obverse. The portcullis crown, or piece of eight teaters, was equal to a Spanish dollar or piece of eight, or 4s. 6d. English.

**\*pört-cül-lised, a** [Eng. *portcullis*; -ed.] Armed or furnished with a portcullis; shut up as with a portcullis; barred.

"Within my mouth you have engo'd my tongue,  
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips." *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 3.

**Pörte, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *porta* = a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish Empire.

"The *Porte* now plainly gives it to be understood that it cannot tolerate the present state of things much longer." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1855.

¶ The official title of the chief office of the government of the Ottoman Empire is *Babı Ali* = the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace, where justice was administered. This was perverted into French *Sulime Porte*.

**pörte, pref.** [Fr., from *porter* = to carry.] A prefix used to denote that the article to which it is attached is portable. It is frequently employed in compound words relating to surgery, as *porte-cuiller*, *porte-caustique*, *porte-sonde*, &c., the meanings of which are obvious.

**porte-crayon, s.** [PORT-CRAYON.]

**porte-feuille, s.** A portfolio (q.v.).

**porte-monnaie, s.** A small leather pocket-book for holding money, &c.

**\*porte-col-ise, s.** [PORTCULLIS.]

**\*pört-éd, a.** [Eng. *port* (5), *s.*; -ed.] Having gates; provided or furnished with gates.

"The Englishmen had their parts once barred and ported." *Grafton: Henry F.* (an. 7).

**pör-tënd, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *portendo* = to foretell, from *por-* (= O. Lat. *port-*) = towards, and *tendo* = to stretch forth.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To stretch forth; to extend.

"Doom'd to feel  
The great Idomenæus' portended steel." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* v. 55.

¶ The meaning here may be threatened.

2. To foreshow or foretoken ominously; to indicate by previous signs; to forebode.

"Many signs portended a dark and stormy day." *Mansel: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**B. Intrans.** To foreshow or forebode future events.

**\*por-tén-sion, s.** [PORTEND.] The act of portending, foreboding, or foretokening.

"The recondite do carry the portensions of Mars." *Brown: Vulgar Errors*, ch. xiv.

**por-tént, s.** [Fr. *portente*, from Lat. *portentum*, neut. sing. of *portentus*, pa. par. of *portendo* = to portend (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portento*.] That which portends, forebodes, or foretokens; an omen, especially of ill; a sign, or prodigy, indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

"What portents, from what distant region, rise?" *Cowper: On the Ice Islands*.

**\*por-tén-tive, a.** [Eng. *portent*; -ive.] Portending, foretokening, portentous, ominous.

"Comets all wink'd at this, nor could I spy  
One blazing star but my portentive eye." *Brome: To his Mistress*.

**por-tén-toüs, a.** [O. Fr. *portenteux*, from Lat. *portentosus*, from *portentum* = a portent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *portentosus*.]

1. Of the nature of a portent or omen; foretokening, foreboding, ominous.

"I believe they are portentous things." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, i. 3.

2. Prodigious, monstrous, wonderful, supernatural.

"The portentous ability, which may justify these bold undertakers." *Burke: On the French Revolution*.

**por-tén-toüs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *portentous*; -ly.] In a portentous manner; ominously, prodigiously, wonderfully.

**pört-ër (1), \*port-our, s.** [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter* = to carry; Sp. *portador*; Ital. *portatore*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A carrier; one who carries burdens, parcels, luggage, &c. for hire.

2. A dark-coloured malt liquor, so called from having been originally the favourite drink of London porters. [BEER.]

"The devil drinking porter on the altar." *Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv, ch. iv.

\*3. A lever.

II. Technically:

1. Forging:

(1) A long bar of iron attached in continuation of the axis of a heavy forging, whereby it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above. A cross lever fixed to the porter is the means of rotating the forging beneath the hammer.

(2) A smaller bar from whose end an article is forged, as a knife-blade, for instance.

2. **Law:** An officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justice in eye.

3. **Weaving:** A weaver's term in Scotland for twenty splits in plain work.

**porter-house, s.** A house at which porter, ale, &c., are retailed; also a chop house.

¶ **Porter-house steak:** A beefsteak cut between the sirloin and the tenderloin, said to have been first introduced in a noted New York porter-house.

**pört-ër (2), s.** [Fr. *portier*, from Lat. *portarius*, from *porta* = a gate.]

1. One who has charge of a gate, door, or other entrance; a gatekeeper, a doorkeeper.

"To this the porter openeth." *Wycliffe: Jon* x.

2. One who waits at a door to receive messages; a waiter in a hall.

**pört-ër-age (age as ig) (1), s.** [Eng. *porter* (1); -age.]

1. The act of carrying; portage.

\*2. The business of a porter or carrier.

3. The money charged or paid for the carriage of goods by a porter.

**\*pört-ër-age (age as ig) (2), s.** [Eng. *porter* (2); -age.] The business of a porter or doorkeeper.

**\*pört-ër-ëss, s.** [PORTRESS.]

**\*pört-ër-lý, a.** [Eng. *porter* (1); -ly.] Like a porter; coarse, vulgar, low: as, *portery* language.

**\*pört-ër-ëss, \*port-as, \*port-ass, \*port-asse, \*port-es, \*port-ess, \*port-ooss, \*poortos, \*porthos, s.** [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *porte-hors*, from *porter* = to carry, and *hors* = abroad, from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, abroad. The Fr. is thus a translation of Lat. *portiforium*, from *porto* = to carry, and *foris*. So called from its being portable.] A breviary. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,661.)

**pört-fire, s.** [Eng. *port* (2); *s.*, and *fire*.]

**Ordin.:** A paper case filled with composition. Formerly used for firing guns, mortars, &c., instead of the "friction tubes" since employed for the purpose. There are two kinds, "common" and "slow." The former is about sixteen inches long, and contains a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and powder. It burns at the rate of one inch in a minute. "Slow" portfire is merely paper impregnated with saltpetre, also sixteen inches long, and burns for two or three hours.

**pört-fö-ll-ë, s.** [Eng. *port* (2), and *folio*; cf. Fr. *portefeuille* = (1) portfolio, (2) the office of a minister of state, from *porter* = to carry, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.] [Folio.]

1. **Lit.:** A portable case for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.

"The servant, in his vexation, dashed his portfolio on the ground." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. **Fig.:** The office and duties of a minister of state; the appointment of a minister.

"The President would then request the Premier to keep his portfolio." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1855.

**\*pört-gläve, \*pört-gläive, s.** [Fr. *porter* = to carry, and *gläive* = a sword.] A sword-bearer. [GLAIVE.]

**\*pört-gräve, \*pört-grève, s.** [A.S. *port* = a port, and *græfa* = a reeve or sheriff.] A portreeve (q.v.).

"The rulers of the said citizens [were] named port-grevis." *Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. ii. [Frd.]

**pört-thë-si-a, s.** [Gr. *πόρθησις* (*porthēsis*) = the sack of a town.]

**Entom.:** A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Porthesia auriflua*, the Gold-tail, and *P. chrysorrhæa*, the Brown-tail, are British.

**pörth-meüs, s.** [Gr. *πorthμεύς* (*porthmeus*) = a ferryman.]

**Ichthy.:** A genus erected for the reception of fishes, since discovered to be the young of *Chorinemus*.

**pört-ti-cö, s.** [Ital., from Lat. *porticum*, accus. of *porticus* = a porch (q.v.).]

**Arch.:** A covered walk, supported by

columns, and usually vaulted; a piazza or arched walk; a porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns.

Porticoes are known as tetra-style, hexa-style, octa-style, or deca-style, according as they have four, six, eight, or ten columns in front. A *prostyle portico* is one projecting in front of the building; a *portico in antis* is one receding within the building.

"'Tis folly all—let me no more be told  
Of Parian porticos, and roofs of gold."

*Cowper: The Nativity.*

**pört-ti-cöed, a.** [Eng. *portico*; -ed.] Having a portico or porticoes.

**pört-ti-ère, s.** [Fr.] A door-curtain.

**\*pört-ti-fö-ll-üm, \*por-ty-fo-ll-ön, s.** [Lat. *portiforium*.] A breviary, a portesse.

(*Calc. Image*, pt. i.)

**\*pört-ti-güe, s.** [PORTAGUE.]

**\*Pört-tin-gal, \*Por-tin-gale, \*Por-tin-gall, \*Pör-ty-gal, s. & a.** [A corrupt. of *Portugal*.]

**A. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

**B. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.

**pört-ti-ö (t as sh), s.** [Lat.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A part, a portion (q.v.).

2. **Anat.:** A portion. Used spec. of the facial nerve, formerly called *portio dura* (the hard portion), and the auditory nerve, termed *portio mollis* (the soft portion).



PORTCULLIS.

(Gateway under Bloody Tower, Tower of London.)



PORTICO.

(The Mansion House.)

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöf, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, ø = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**por-tion**, 'por-ci-on, 'por-ci-oun, 'por-ti-oun, s. [Fr. *portion*, from Lat. *portio*, accus. of *portio* = a share, allied to *pars*, gen. *partis* = a part, and *partior* = to distribute; Sp. *porción*; Ital. *porzione*.]  
1. A part or piece of anything separated from the whole.

"Those great portions or fragments fell into the abyss; some in one posture, and some in another."—*Barnes: Theory of the Earth*.

2. A part of anything considered by itself, though not actually separated from the main body.

3. A part assigned; a share; an allotment.  
"Why hast thou given me but one lot and one portion to inherit, seeing I am a great people?"—*Joshua xvii. 14*.

\* 4. Fate; final state. (*Matt. xxiv. 51*.)

5. The part or share of an estate which descends or is given to the heir, and is distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.

"Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me."—*Luke xv. 12*.

6. A wife's fortune, a dowry.

"In the primitive ages, women were married with out portions from their relatives."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. I, v, ch. ii.

\* 7. Hence, property, estate in general.

**pör-tion**, v.t. [PORTION, s.]

1. To divide; to distribute in portions or shares; to allot.

"The victim portion'd and the goblet crown'd."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiv. 426*.

2. To endow with a portion or fortune.

"Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, III. 267.

**pör-tion-ër**, s. [Eng. *portion*; r.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who portions, divides, or distributes.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles.*: A minister who, together with others, serves a benefice, and receives only a portion of the profits of the living. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Soots Law*:

(1) A proprietor of a small feu. (*Fru. s.*)  
(2) The sub-tenant of a feu; a sub-feuar.

¶ *Heirs portioners*:

*Soots Law*: Two or more females who succeed jointly to heritable estate in default of heirs male.

\* **pör-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. *portion*; -ist.]

1. The same as PORTIONER, II. 1.

2. The same as POSTMASTER, II.

"William Cole, soon after was made one of the portionists, commonly called postmasters, of Merton College."—*Wood: Athenae Oxon.*, I.

**pör-tion-less**, a. [Eng. *portion*; -less.]  
Having no portion.

**pör-tite**, s. [After M. Porte of Tuscany; suff. -ite (*Mitr.*)]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in radiated masses in the gabbro rosso of Tuscany. Crystallization orthorhombic. Hardness 5; sp. gr. 2.4; lustre vitreous; colour, white. An analysis yielded Bechi: silica, 53.12; alumina, 27.50; magnesia, 4.87; lime, 1.76; soda, 0.16; potash, 0.10; water, 7.92 = 100.43. Eliminating the protoxides, the formula will be,  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 + 2H_2O$ .

**Pört-land**, s. [Eng. *port*, and *land*.]

*Geog.*: A peninsula in Dorsetshire. Usually called the Isle of Portland.

**Portland-beds**, s. pl.

*Geol.*: A series of marine beds 180 feet thick, of Upper Oolitic age, found chiefly in Portland (q.v.), but also in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Yorkshire. They constitute the foundation on which the freshwater lineations of the Lower Purbeck reposes. Etheridge divides them into fourteen distinct, well-defined beds; the first nine constitute the Portland stone (q.v.), the remaining five the Portland sand or Marl series. The Portland stone is again sub-divided into the Building beds, viz., the first two, and the Flinty beds the third to the ninth. About fifty species of Mollusca occur, some of them great ammonites. Of reptiles are, *Stenonaeus*, *Goniatites*, and *Cetiosaurus*.

**Portland-cement**, s.

*Chem.*: A cement having the colour of Portland stone. It is prepared by strongly heating a mixture of the argillaceous mud of the Thames and chalk, and afterwards grinding it to a fine powder.

**Portland-moth**, s.

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Agrotis procox*.

\* **Portland-oolite**, s.

*Geol.*: The Upper Oolite, spec. the Portland stone (q.v.).

**Portland-powder**, s.

*Pharm.*: A powder composed of the roots of *Aristolochia rotunda* and *Gentiana lutea* in equal proportions.

**Portland riband-wave**, s.

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia legeraria*.

**Portland-sago**, s.

*Comm.*: A powder derived from the macerated corms of *Arum maculatum*, gathered in Portland and sent to London for sale.

**Portland-screw**, s.

*Palaeont.*: A local name for the internal cast of *Cerithium portlandicum*.

**Portland-stone**, **Portland free-stone**, s.

*Comm.*, &c.: A freestone quarried in the Isle of Portland, hardening by exposure to the air, and much used for building purposes in London. It was largely employed in the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral, Somerset House, &c.

**Portland-vase**, s. A cinerary urn or vase, found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus, and long in possession of the Barberini family. In 1779 it was purchased by Sir W. Hamilton, and afterwards came into the possession of the Duchess of Portland. In 1810 the Duke of Portland, its owner, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, allowed it to be placed there for exhibition. In 1845 it was maliciously broken to pieces; it has since been repaired, but is not now shown to the public. It is ten inches high and six in diameter at the broadest part, of transparent dark-blue glass coated with opaque white glass, cut in cameo on each side into groups of figures in relief, representing the marriage of Peleus and Thetis.

**pört-län-di-a**, s. [Named after the Duchess of Portland, a patroness of botany.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Hedyotidæ* (q.v.), with elliptical leaves, triangular stipules, and large, showy white or red flowers. *Portlandia grandiflora* is common in greenhouses. *Portlandia hexandra* furnishes a bark, used like cinchona in French Guiana.

**pört-last**, s. [PORTOISE.]

**pört-li-ness**, s. [Eng. *portly*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or appearance.

"Such pride is praise, such portliness is honour."—*Spenser: Sonnet 5*

2. A comparatively excessive stoutness of body; corpulence.

**pört-ly**, 'porte-ly, a. [Eng. *port* (2), s.; -ly.]

\* 1. Dignified, stately, or grand in mien, demeanour, or appearance.

"Lo! where she comes along with portly face."—*Spenser: Epithalamion*, 148.

\* 2. Inflated, swelling.

"Argosies with portly sail."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

3. Somewhat large and corpulent of body; stout.

"Till at length the portly abbot murmured, 'Why wast thou of food!'"—*Longfellow: Walter von der Vogelweide*.

**pört-män-teau** (eau as ô), s. [Fr. *port-manteau*, from *porter* = to carry, and *manteau* = a cloak.] A trunk or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, &c., on journeys; a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

**pört-män-tle**, 'pört-män-tick, 'pört-män-tu-a, s. [See def.] Corrupt of port-manteau (q.v.). Now only in vulgar use. (*North: Plutarch*, p. 806.)

\* **por-toir**, s. [O. Fr. from *porter* = to bear, to carry.] One who or that which bears or carries; one who or that which bears or produces.

"Branches which were portoirs and bear grapes the year before."—*Holland*.

**pört-öise**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

*Naut.*: The gunwale of a ship.

¶ (1) *A-portoise*: Resting on, or lowered to, the gunwale; as, To lower the yards a-portoise.

(2) *To ride a-portoise*:

*Naut.*: To have the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered down, when at anchor, in a gale of wind.

**pör-tor**, s. [After Porto-Venere, where found.]

*Petrol.*: A black marble, veined with yellow dolomite.

\* **port-os**, s. [PORTESSE.]

\* **pört-pâne**, s. [Fr. *porter* (Lat. *porto*) = to carry, and *panis* (Lat. *panis*) = bread.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands.

**pör-trait**, \* **pour-trait**, \* **pour-trait**, s. [O. Fr. *pourtrait* = a portrait, from *pourtrait*, *pourtrait*, pa. par. of *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.); Fr. *portrait*.]

1. That which is portrayed; a likeness or representation of a person, and especially of the face of a person, drawn from life with a pencil, crayon, or burin, or taken by photography. A portrait, bust, or statue in sculpture is one representing the actual features or person of an individual, as distinguished from an ideal bust or statue.

"The portrait claims from imitative art resemblance close in each minute part."—*Mason: Freney; Art of Painting*.

2. A vivid picture, description, or representation in words.

**portrait-painter**, s. An artist whose occupation or profession is portrait painting.

**portrait-painting**, s. The art of painting portraits.

\* **pör-trait**, \* **pour-trait**, \* **pour-trait**, v.t. [PORTRAIT, s.] To portray, to picture, to draw.

"I labour to pourtrait in Arthure . . . the image of a brave knight."—*Spenser: F. Q. (Lett. Dedic.)*

\* **pör-trait-ist**, s. [Eng. *portrait*; -ist.] A portrait-painter.

"Another very pleasing sample of 'H. B.' as a portraitist."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 5, 1892.

**pör-trait-ure**, \* **por-trat-ure**, \* **pört-tré-ure**, \* **pour-trait-ure**, s. [Fr. *portraiture*, from O. Fr. *pourtraire* = to portray (q.v.).]

1. A portrait; a likeness or painted resemblance; likenesses collectively.

"The counterfeit portraiture of a man."—*Edal, Luke xvi.*

2. The art of painting portraits.

"Portraiture is the one thing necessary to a painter in this country."—*Wulpe: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

3. The art or act of portraying or vividly describing in words.

\* **pör-trait-ure**, v.t. [PORTRAITURE, s.] To portray, to depict.

**pör-trây**, \* **pour-trai-en**, \* **pour-tray**, \* **pur-trey**, \* **por-ture**, \* **pur-ture**, v.t.

[O. Fr. *portraire*, *portraire* (Fr. *portraire*), from Low Lat. *portraho* = to paint, to depict; Lat. *pro* = forward, and *traho* = to draw, to drag.]

1. To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict in a portrait.

"Behold my picture here well portraited for the nonce."—*Picture of a Lover* (Vernacular Author).

2. To adorn with pictures.

"Right spears, and helmets thronged, and shields various, with boastful argument portraied."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 84.

3. To picture or describe in words.

**pör-trây-al**, s. [Eng. *portray*; -al.] The act of portraying; description, delineation.

**pör-trây-ër**, \* **por-tréi-our**, s. [Ing. *portray*; -er.] One who portrays; one who paints or describes vividly.

"No portreieur ne karvet of images."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1, 932.

\* **pört-réeve**, \* **port-reve**, s. [PORT-GRAVE.] The chief magistrate of a town or port; a portgrave.

"The Port-reve of Evil in Somersetshire was usually chosen to continue in his office for one year."—*Nelson: Lex. Maneriarum*, p. 135.

**pört-rëss**, \* **pör-tër-ëss**, s. [Eng. *porter* (2); -ess.] A female porter or doorkeeper.

"Thither he came, the portress shew'd."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 4.

\* **pört-rève**, s. [PORTREEVE.]

\* **pört-söik-ën**, a. [Eng. *port* = a port, and

**böil**, böy; **pöit**, jöw1; **cat**, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; **go**, gem; **thin**, this; **sin**, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = ç, çuan, çian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -bie, -dle, &c. = bçl, dçl.

**soke** = a privilege.] Having the circuit or liberties of the gate: that is, being within the city gates in point of privileges, though without it in point of fact. A ward in London is so called.

**pör-tu-gäl'-lō**, a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ital. *Portogalla* = Portuguese.] (See compound.)

**portugallo-oil**, s.

*Chem.*: The essential oil of orange-peel.

**Pör-tu-güese'**, a. & s. [Port. *Portuguez*; Sp. *Portugues*; Fr. *Portugais*; Ital. *Portoghese*.]

**A.** As adj.: Of or pertaining to Portugal or its inhabitants.

**B.** As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Portugal; the language spoken by the Portuguese.

**Portuguese-laurel**, **Portugal-lau-rel**, s.

*Bot.*: *Prunus lusitanica*.

**Portuguese man-of-war**, s. [P<sub>HY</sub>-SALIA.]

**pör-tu-läc'-ä**, s. [Lat. = purslane.]

*Bot.*: Purslane; the typical genus of the Portulacaceæ (q.v.). Low, succulent herbs, with flat or cylindrical leaves, and yellow, purplish, or rose-coloured epimeral flowers. Known species between thirty and forty; most of them from the warmer parts of America. *Portulaca oleracea* is the Common Purslane. It is a low, succulent annual, often eaten by the Hindoos as a potherb. *P. quadrifida*, also Indian, is eaten and considered cooling by the natives. The fresh leaves of both species are used as an external application in erysipelas, &c., and an infusion of them as a diuretic.

**pör-tu-lä-cä'-cē-æ**, **pör-tu-lä'-cē-æ**, s. pl. [Lat. *portula*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ, -ææ.]

*Bot.*: Purslans; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. Succulent herbs or shrubs, generally with alternate, entire leaves; axillary or terminal flowers, which expand only in bright sunshine. Sepals two; petals five, distinct, or joined into a tube; stamens, varying in number; carpels three or more; ovary and capsule one-celled, the latter, dehiscing transversely, or by valves. (Lindley.) Known genera fifteen, species 125. (Sir Joseph Hooker.) Found in both hemispheres.

**pör-tu-ni-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *portunus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: Puddling-crabs; a family of Brachyurous Crustaceans closely akin to Canceridae. The carapace is a little elevated; the orbits are directed upwards and forwards, the orbital angle having partially in it the basal joint of the external antennæ; the internal antennæ are bent obliquely outwards. They inhabit the ocean, often at some distance from land. British genera, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Portunus*, and *Polydora*.

**pör-tu-ni-tēs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *portunus*]; suff. -itæ, -itæ.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Crustaceans of the Lower Eocene, akin to *Portunus*.

**pör-tū-nūs**, s. [A Roman god.]

*Zool.*: Swimming-crab; the typical genus of Portunidae (q.v.). Eight species are British: *Portunus puler*, *P. corrugatus*, *P. arcuatus*, *P. depurator*, *P. marmoratus*, *P. holatus*, *P. longipes*, and *P. pusillus*.

*Palæont.*: Two species from the Crag.

**pör-ture** (1), s. [PORTRAIT.] A portrait, an effigy.

"The portrait of a man in brass or stone."—*Edal*: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 99.

**pört-ure** (2), s. [PORT (2), s.] Demeanour, mien, carriage.

**pör-wig-le** (le as el), s. [Etym. doubtful. The first element prob. = pole, as in tadpole; the second = wig, as in earwig; cf. *polliwig*.] A young frog; a tadpole.

"That which the ancients called grynae, we a por-wigle or tadpole."—*Brown*: *Vulg. Gr.* bk. iii, ch. xiii.

**pör-ý**, a. [Eng. *por(e)*, s.; -ý.] Full of pores; porous. (*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 36.)

**pös**, a. [See def.] A slang abbreviation of positive (q.v.). (*Addison*: *Drummer*, lii.)

**pō-sa'-dä**, s. [Sp.] An inn.

**pō-sau'-nē** (au as öw), s. [Ger. = a trombone.]

*Music.*: A reed-stop on the organ, of a rich and powerful tone. Its pipes are of a very large scale. It is of eight feet on the manuals, and of sixteen feet or thirty-two feet (*contraposaune*) on the pedals. The tubes of the manual stop are generally of metal, sometimes of tin; those of the pedal stop, sometimes of metal, often of zinc or wood.

**\*pōse** (1), **\*poose**, s. [A.S. *gepose*.] A cold in the head; catarrh.

"At the wook ther-after had such a pose." *Tale of Beryn*, 578.

**pōse** (2), s. [Fr., from *poser* = to place, to set, to put.] [PAUSE.]

1. An attitude or position, assumed naturally or for the purpose of producing an effect; espec. applied to the attitude or position in which a person is represented artistically; the position of the whole of the body, or any part of it.

2. A deposit; a hoard of money. (*Scotch*.)

"This grand pose o' silver and treasure."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

**pō-sē**, a. [Fr. *posé*, pa. par. of *poser* = to place, to set.]

*Her.*: A term applied to a lion, horse, &c., represented standing still, with all his feet on the ground; statant.

**pōse** (1), v.t. & i. [A contraction of *apose* or *appose*, which is itself a corruption of *oppose* (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To question closely; to examine by questions.

"She . . . pretended at the first to pose him and sift him."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*, p. 113.

2. To puzzle or embarrass by a difficult or awkward question; to cause to be at a loss.

"Then by what name th' unwelcome guest to call Was long a question, and it posed them all." *Crabbe*: *Parish Register*.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To assume for the sake of argument; to suppose.

"I pose a woman grant me Her love." *Chaucer*: *Troilus & Cressida*, iii.

**pōse** (2), v.i. & t. [Fr. *poser*.] [POSE (2), s.]

**A. Intrans.**: To attitudeinize; to assume an attitude or character. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He posed before her as a hero of the most sublime kind."—*Thackeray*: *Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

**B. Trans.**: To put or represent in a particular posture or position.

"Three country girls trudging along a field path and posed like rustic Graces."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

**\*pōsed**, a. [POSE (2), v.] Firm, determined, fixed.

"A most posed, staid, and grave behaviour."—*Uryghart*: *Rabelais*, bk. iii, ch. xii.

**pō-sēp'-nyte**, s. [After Franz Posepny; suff. -ite. (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: A substance occurring in plates and nodules. Colour, somewhat dirty green; sp. gr. 0.85 to 0.95. The part dissolved by ether yielded: carbon, 71.84; hydrogen, 9.95; oxygen, 18.21 = 100, the calculated formula being,  $C_{22}H_{36}O_4$ . The insoluble portion was ozocerite (q.v.). Found in Lake County, in the state of California.

**pōs'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *pose* (1), v.; -ēr.]

1. One who examines by questions; an examiner. (Still in use at Eton and Winchester.)

"Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*."—*Bacon*: *Essays*, *Of Discourse*.

2. One who poses or puzzles another.

3. Anything which poses or puzzles; a puzzling question.

**pō-sī-dōn-ō-mý'-ä**, s. [Gr. *Ποσειδών* (*Posēidōn*), genit. *Ποσειδῶνος* (*Posēidōnos*) = the Greek god of the sea (in many respects corresponding to the Latin Neptune), and *μῦα* (*mua*) = a kind of mussel.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Aviculidæ. Shell thin; equivalent furrowed, hinge-line short and straight, edentulous. Known species fifty, from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They give their name to certain beds in the French Upper Lias.

**\*pō'-sied**, a. [Eng. *posy*; -ed.] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

"In posied lockets bribe the fair."

*Gay*: *To a Young Lady*.

**Pō-sī-lip'-pō**, s. [See def.]

*Geog.*: A hill immediately adjoining Naples.

**Posilippo-tuff**, s.

*Petrol.*: A variety of pumiceous tuff sometimes containing carbonized trunks and branches of trees; the deposit of volcanic mud-streams. Very friable. Found associated with the ancient craters of the Phlegrean Fields.

**pōs'-īng**, *pr. par.* or a. [POSE (1), v.]

**pōs'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *posing*; -ly.] In a posing manner; so as to pose or puzzle.

**\*pōs'-it**, v.t. [Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set.]

1. To place, to set; to range or dispose in relation to other objects.

"That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false."—*Hale*: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; to assume; to take as real or conceded.

**pō-sī-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *positionem*, accus. of *positio* = a putting, a placing, from *ponitus* [Posr]; Sp. *posicion*; Ital. *posizione*. The Lat. *pono* is supposed to be for *posino*, from pref. *po-* = against, and *sino* = to let, to allow.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

(1) The state of being placed, generally in relation to other objects; situation, station, place.

"That our idea of place is nothing else but such a relative position of any thing, as I have before mentioned, I think is plain."—*Locke*: *Hum. Understand.*, bk. ii, ch. xiii, § 10.

(2) The manner of being placed or set; attitude, disposition: as, an upright position, a slanting position.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) The state in which one is placed with regard to others or to some subject: as, He has placed himself in a false position.

(2) Place, standing, or rank in society; social rank.

"A class which filled the same position in India."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(3) A post, an office, a situation.

"Only those who had sat as members . . . could form an idea of what that position implied."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(4) State, condition.

"What, too, would be the position of France if she were at war with China?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

(5) State or condition of affairs.

(6) That on which one takes his stand; a principle laid down; a proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; a predication; a thesis.

"It may seem an odd position, that the poverty of the common people in France, Italy, and Spain is in some measure owing to the superior riches of the soil."—*Bume*: *Essays*, ess. i, pt. ii.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Arith.**: A rule for solving certain problems, which would otherwise require the aid of algebra. It is sometimes called False Position or False Supposition, because in it untrue numbers are assumed, and by their means the true answer to a problem is determined. For a similar reason it is also sometimes called the rule of trial and error.

**2. Geom.**: Position of a point or magnitude, in geometry, is its place with respect to certain other objects, regarded as fixed.

**3. Music:**

(1) A chord is said to be in its original position when the ground note is in the bass, in other positions when the relative arrangement of the component notes is changed. (2) The position of a chord is the same as the disposition of its parts. A close position is close harmony; an open position open harmony. (3) A position, on a violin or other string instrument, is to use the fingers otherwise than in their normal place.

**¶ (1) Angle of position:**

*Astron.*: The angle which any line, such as that joining two stars, makes with a circle of declination or other fixed line.

**fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, es, wöre, wölf, wörk, whō, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

(2) *Centre of position*: [CENTRE].

(3) *Circles of position*:

*Astron.*: Six great circles passing through the intersections of the horizon and the meridian, and any fixed point in the heavens. They cut the equator into twelve parts, and are used for finding the place of any star.

(4) *Geometry of position*: Analytical geometry. [GEOMETRY, ¶ (1).]

(5) *Guns of position*:

*Mil.*: Heavy field-pieces which are not designed to execute quick movements.

(6) *To be in a position to*: To have the time, opportunity, or resources necessary for.

"The official referred to, who is in a position to know."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

*position-angle*, *s.* [POSITION, ¶ (1).]

**pō-si-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *position*; -al.] Pertaining to or respecting position.

"Ascribing unto plants positional operations."—*Brownie's Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

**pō-si-tive**, **pos-i-tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *positif*, from Lat. *positivus* = settled, from *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *positivo*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Expressed, direct, explicit; openly and plainly declared (opposed to *implied* or *inferential*).

"Positive words, that he would not bear arms against Edward's son."—*Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Absolute, express; admitting of no condition, choice, or alternative: as, His orders are *positive*.

3. Absolute, real; existing in fact (opposed to *negative*): as, a *positive* good.

4. Absolutely or expressly defined (opposed to *arbitrary* or *relative*).

5. Direct, express (opposed to *circumstantial*): as, *positive* evidence.

6. Fully assured; confident: as, I am *positive* I am right.

7. Dogmatical; over-confident in opinion or assertion.

"Many of those three sorts are the most positive blockheads in the world."—*Dryden's Æneis*. (Dedic.)

8. Downright.

"Regarded each other with positive aversion."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

9. Settled by arbitrary appointment (opposed to *natural* or *inbred*).

"In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is positive, not so."—*Hooker's Eccles. Polity*.

10. Based on phenomena; real, phenomenal, realizable, demonstrable; distinctly ascertainable or ascertainable (opposed to *speculative*). [POSITIVE-PHILOSOPHY.]

"The Holy Alliance of the Positive Sciences in Europe."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1853, p. 172.

11. Having power to act directly; having direct power or influence (opposed to *negative*): as, a *positive* voice in legislation.

12. Certain, unquestionable.

"It is as positive as the earth is firm."—*Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

13. Determined, resolute.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Gram.*: Applied to that degree or state of an adjective or adverb, which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution.

2. *Photog.*: Applied to a print in which the lights and shades have their natural relation.

**B. As substantive**:

**\*I. Ordinary Language**:

1. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

"But by rating positives by their privatives, and other arts of reason, by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins."—*Bowdler's Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 2.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Gram.*: The positive degree. [A. II. 1.]

2. *Photography*:

(1) A picture in which the lights and shades are shown as in nature.

(2) A collodion picture, in which the lights are represented by the reduced silver forming the image, and the shadows by the dark backing upon which the whole is mounted.

(3) A transparency.

**positive-crystal**, *s.*

*Optics*: A doubly-refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than that of the ordinary ray.

**positive-electricity**, *s.*

*Elect.*: The name given to the kind of electricity excited on glass by rubbing it with silk.

**positive-evidence**, *s.*

*Law*: Proof of the very fact.

**positive-eye-piece**, *s.*

*Optics*: A combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope or microscope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses in which the convex sides of the glasses face each other. Its principal use is in the micrometer, and it is often called the micrometer eye-piece, being used to measure a magnified image.

**positive-heliotropism**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Heliotropism in which the side of the plant organ facing the source of light curves concavely. (Thomé.)

**positive-law**, *s.*

*Law*: A law prohibiting things not wrong in themselves.

**positive-motion**, *s.*

Motion derived from the prime mover by complete connection of the intermediate mechanism.

**\*positive-organ**, *s.* An old name for the choir organ. Originally a positive organ was a fixed organ.

**Positive-philosophy**, *s.*

*Hist. & Philos.*: The system of philosophy outlined by Auguste Comte (1798-1857) in his *Philosophie Positive*, the sixth and last volume of which was published in 1842. It is the outcome of the Law of the Three Stages (COSMISM), and is based upon the Positive Sciences, taken in the following series: Mathematics (Number, Geometry, Mechanics), Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology. It relinquishes attempts to transcend the sphere of experience, and seeks to establish by observation and induction Laws or constant relations, and resigns itself to ignorance of the Agents. In the opinion of its founder it is capable of being developed into a religion [POSITIVISM], and a polity.

"No one before Comte had a glimpse of the Positive Philosophy."—*G. H. Lewes's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1889), ii. 637.

**positive-pole**, *s.* [ANODE.]

**positive-process**, *s.*

*Photog.*: The process for producing positives (q.v.). It is essentially the same as the method of making collodion negatives, except that the exposure is much shorter, and certain modifications are introduced into the silver bath and developer, with a view to lightening the colour of the deposited silver. [COLLODION-PROCESS.]

**positive-quantity**, *s.*

*Alg.*: A quantity affected with the sign +. The sense in which a positive quantity is to be taken is purely conventional.

**positive-radical**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A term which may be applied to any group of two or more atoms, which takes the place and performs the functions of a positive element in a chemical compound.

**positive-sign**, *s.*

*Alg.*: The sign + (read plus), which denotes that the quantity to which it is prefixed is a positive one.

**Positive Society**, *s.*

*Hist.*: A society founded in Paris in 1848, by Comte, in the hope that it might exert as powerful an influence over the revolution as the Jacobin Club had exerted in 1789. In this he was disappointed, but the disciples who gathered round him were the germ of the Positivist Church.

**positive-terms**, *s. pl.*

*Logic*: Terms which denote a certain view of an object, as being actually taken of it.

**pō-si-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *positive*; -ly.]

1. In a positive manner; expressly, directly, explicitly.

2. Peremptorily; in a manner not admitting of choice or discretion.

"Pray, brother, what unhappy man is he

Whom you positively doom to death?"

*Fuke's Adventures of Five Hours*, v.

3. Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively or relatively.

4. Not negatively; in its own nature; really, inherently.

5. With full confidence or assurance; confidently: as, I cannot speak *positively* as to the fact.

6. Certainly, indubitably.

"Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord, Before I *positively* speak in this."—*Shakespeare's Richard III.*, iv. 2.

7. Dogmatically; with excess of confidence or assurance.

8. Actually, really; in reality, beyond question.

"He was *positively* farther from being a soldier than on the day on which he quitted his hotel for the camp."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

9. With only positive electricity: as, *positively* electrified.

**\*pō-si-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *positive*; -ness.]

1. Actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation.

2. Full confidence or assurance.

"A *positiveness* in relating matters of fact."—*Government of the Tongue*.

**Pō-si-tiv-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *positivisme*; *positiv* (fem. of *positif*) = scientific.]

*Compar. Religions*: The religion of Humanity, developed from the Positive Philosophy, and claiming to be a synthesis of all human conceptions of the external order of the universe. Its professed aim, both in public and private life, is to secure the victory of social feeling over self-love, of Altruism over Egoism. According to John Morley (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 237), it is really "utilitarianism, crowned by a fantastic decoration," and the "worship and system of Catholicism are transferred to a system in which the conception of God is superseded by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality."

"There is little in the conceptions of the most enlightened Christian which is not identical with Positivism; or, conversely, there is little in Positivism which Christians do not or cannot cordially accept in all that relates to this life. The main distinction lies in this, that Positivism leaves less influence to the avowed selfish motives."—*G. H. Lewes's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1889), ii. 733.

**Pō-si-tiv-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.**: A supporter or adherent of Positivism (q.v.).

"That patronage emanates from complete Positivism."—*Il. Congress: The Eight Circulars*, p. 6.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, or supporting, Positivism.

"The English translation of the Positivist catechism."—*Il. Congress: The Eight Circulars*, p. 56.

**pō-si-tiv-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; -ity.]

\*1. Peremptoriness, determination.

"Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion."—*Watts's On the Mind*, pt. i, ch. ix.

12. The state of being positive; reality.

"Differing from Schopenhauer, he admits the positivity of pleasure."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 699.

**\*pō-si-tiv-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *positiv(e)*; -ize.]

To embody in positive institutions.

"The precepts of natural law may, or may not, be positivized."—*Macneil's Studies in Roman Law*, p. 51.

**\*pō-si-ture**, *s.* [POSTURE.]

**pō-s-nēt**, **\*pos-nett**, **\*post-nct**, **\*pos-nytt**, *s.* [Wel. *posned* = a round body, a pringer, from *pos* = a heap.] A little basin, a bowl, a skillet, a porringer.

**pō-şō**, *s.* [Sp. = dregs (?).] A kind of beer made of the fermented seeds of *Zea Mays*.

**pō-sō-lōg-ic**, **pō-sō-lōg-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *posology* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to posology.

**pō-sō-lō-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *πόσιος* (*posos*) = how much; *suil. -ology*; Fr. *posologie*.]

*Med.*: The branch of medical science which determines the proportionate amount of the several medicines which should be administered, considering the age, sex, and constitution of the patient.

**pō-şō-quēr-ī-a** (qu as k), *s.* [From *aymara*-*posqueri*, the native name in French Guiana.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Gardenia. *Posoqueria longifolia* has a flower a foot long, and an eatable yellow berry the size of a hen's egg.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sīn, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng.  
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūin; -tion, -sion = żhūin. -cious, -tious, -sious = şūš. -ble, -dle, &c = bēl, dēl.



\***pōs'-pō-lite**, *s.* [Pol. *pospolite ruszenie* = a general summons to march in arms against an enemy, an *arrièreban*, from *pospolity* = general, and *ruszenie* = a stirring, a commotion.] A kind of militia in Poland, which in time of invasion was called to arms for the defence of the country.

\***pōss**, *posse*, *v.t.* [Fr. *pousser* = to push, to thrust.] To push, to dash.  
"And therein . . . they posse him up an downe."  
—*M. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 254.

\***pōs'-sē**, *s.* [Lat. *lit.* = to be able.]

1. The same as **POSSE COMITATUS** (q.v.).

2. A crowd; a number of people.

"Every individual member of the posse is known to every house at the place the serenade is attempted."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 23, 1863.

† In *posse*: Said of a thing which may possibly be; as opposed to *in esse*, said when a thing actually is.

**posse comitatus**, *s.* [Lit. = the power of the county.]

**Law**: A force or body which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise in case of riot, invasion, possession kept on forcible entry, rescue, or other attempt to oppose or obstruct the execution of justice. It consists of all knights and other men above the age of fifteen, able to travel within the county.

\***posse**, *v.t.* [Poss.]

\***pos-sede**, *v.t.* [Lat. *possideo*.] To possess.

**pōs-gēs-**, **pos-sesse**, *pt. & f.* [Lat. *possessus*, *pa. par.* of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *posséder*; Ital. *possedere*; Sp. *posser*; Port. *possuir*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To occupy in person; to have or hold actually in person; to hold as occupant.

"This king, that now the crown possideth."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Civil Wars*, v.

2. To have as property; to own; to be owner of; to be master of.

"I am yours, and all that I possess."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

\*3. To make one's self possessor or master of; to seize, to gain, to win.

"The English marched towards the river Eke, intending to possess a hill called Under Eke."  
—*Hayward*.

4. To put in possession of anything; to make possessor, master, or owner; to give possession to. (Followed by *of* before the thing given.)

"I will possess you of that ship and treasure."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

† Now only used reflexively.

"We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples."  
—*Addison*.

\*5. To make acquainted; to inform, to tell. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"The king is certainly possessed of all our purposes."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

6. To acquire or have full power or mastery over, as an evil spirit, passion, or influence.

"If Legion himself possessed him."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, i. 4.

7. To pervade; to affect strongly; to have a strong influence on or over; to overpower.

"Weakness possessed me."  
—*Shakespeare*: *King John*, v. 2.

\*8. To fill, to furnish.

\*9. To gain, to win, to accomplish. (*Svensker*: F. Q., III. iii. 51.)

\***B. Intrans.**: To have the power or mastery; to be master. (*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.)

**pōs-gēs-sed**, **\*pōs-gēs-t**, *pa. par. & a.* [Possess.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. Held as by an owner; owned.

2. Holding as owner; owning; as, He died possessed of great wealth.

3. Informed, acquainted.

4. Seized, held, or ruled by an evil spirit, passion, or influence; under the power of some evil influence; mad.

"He is, sure, possessed, madam."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

**pōs-gēs-sēr**, *s.* [Possessor.]

**pōs-gēs-si-ōn** (ss as sh), **\*pos-ses-si-ōn**, **\*pos-ses-si-on**, *s.* [Fr. *possession*, from Lat. *possessio*, *accus.* of *possessio* = a holding, a possessing, from *possessus*, *pa. par.* of *possideo* = to possess (q.v.); Sp. *posesion*; Ital. *possessione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or state of possessing or holding as owner or occupant; the state of owning or being master of anything; the state of being seized of anything; occupancy; ownership, rightful or wrongful. [¶]

"In this case bare possession had, by effluxion of time, matured into a right of property."  
—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 10.

2. That which is possessed; property, land, estate, or goods owned.

"My sole possession is thy love."

—*Shakespeare*: *Jay of the Cross*.

3. A district, or extent over which a person or thing has power or authority.

"Let total darkness should by night regain Her old possession."  
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv. 664.

\*4. The state of being possessed or under the power of evil spirits, passions, or influences; madness, lunacy.

"How long hath this possession held the man?"

—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

\*5. And see, a prepossession, a presentiment. "I have a possession that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Prov. Husband*, I.

**II. Technically**:

1. **Civil Law**: The holding or having as owner or occupier, whether rightfully or wrongfully; actual seizing or occupancy.

"The lowest kind of title consists in the mere naked possession, or actual occupation of the estate, without any apparent right to hold and continue such possession."  
—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 10.

2. **Internal Law**: A country or territory held by mere right of conquest. (*Bouvier*.)

3. **Script.**: The taking possession of the body or spirit by demons or devils. They produced bodily disease or defect as dumbness (*Matt. ix. 32-34*), blindness and dumbness (*xlii. 22-30*), epilepsy with dumbness (*Mark ix. 17-27*); and a woman who had had a spirit of infirmity eighteen years is described as bound that length of time by Satan (*Luke xlii. 16*). Mentally, the possession by an unclean spirit produced symptoms almost undistinguishable from those of madness (*Mark v. 2-20*). Jesus, when on earth, cast out demons (*Matt. iv. 24, &c.*).

† 1. **Possession is nine-tenths of the law**:

**Law**: A dictum used as a strong method of asserting that whosoever attempts to oust a possessor from property will not succeed by she wing flaws in the occupant's title, but must fully establish his own. (*Wharton*.)

2. **To give possession**: To put another in possession of anything; to put in the power or ownership of another.

3. **To take possession**: To enter on or bring within one's power or occupancy; to seize.

"At length, having killed the devil, actually took possession."  
—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 4.

4. **To put in possession**:

(1) To give possession to.

(2) To place a person in charge of property recovered on ejectment or distraint.

5. **Writ of possession**:

**Law**: A precept directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceful possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

**possession-theory**, *s.*

**Anthrop.**: The theory prevailing among races and individuals of low culture that disease, whether bodily or mental, is due to the presence of a malevolent spirit. (*Obsession*, *ORACLE*.)

"That the intruding or invading spirit may be either a human soul, or may belong to some other class in the spiritual hierarchy, countenances the opinion that the possession-theory is . . . modelled on the ordinary theory of the soul acting on the body. In illustrating the doctrine from typical examples from the enormous mass of available details, it will be hardly possible to discriminate among the operating spirits, between those which are souls and those which are demons, nor to draw an exact line between obsession by a demon outside, and possession by a demon inside."  
—*Tylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 125.

\***pōs-gēs-si-ōn** (ss as sh), *v.t.* [Possession, *s.*] To invest with property.

"Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possessed and possessioned."  
—*Carew*: *Survey of Cornwall*.

\***pōs-gēs-si-ōn-āl** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *possession*; *-al*.] Possessive.

\***pōs-gēs-si-ōn-ār-ŷ** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *possession*; *-ary*.] Relating to or implying possession.

\***pōs-gēs-si-ōn-ēr** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *possession*; *-er*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A possessor; one who owns or possesses anything.

"An unjust profit to the possessioners of riches."  
—*Hall*: *Edward IV.* (an. 15).

2. **Church Hist.**: A name given to a member of a religious community which was endowed with lands.

† **pōs-gēs-si-ŷ-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *possessive* (e) -al.] Pertaining to a possessive. (*Earle*: *Philol.*, § 572.)

**pōs-gēs-si-ŷ-ive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessivus*, from *possessus*, *pa. par.* of *possideo* = to possess (q.v.); Fr. *possessif*; Sp. *posessivo*; Ital. & Port. *possessivo*.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to, having, or indicating possession.

"They waddle round in a straddling, possessive fashion."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1883.

**B. As substantive**:

1. The same as **POSSESSIVE-CASE** (q.v.).

2. The same as **POSSESSIVE-PRONOUN** (q.v.).

**possessive-case**, *s.*

**Gram.**: That case of nouns and pronouns which indicates—

(1) Ownership, or possession; as, *John's book*.

(2) Relation of one thing to another; as, *Plato's supporters*. Also called the *Genitive-case*. [*GENITIVE*.]

† The possessive case is expressed in English by the apostrophe (') and a: as, *John, John's*.

**possessive-pronoun**, *s.*

**Gram.**: A pronoun denoting possession or ownership.

**pōs-gēs-si-ŷ-iv-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *possessive*; *-ly*.] In a manner denoting possession.

**pōs-gēs-si-ŷ-ōr**, **\*pos-ses-si-ŷ-ōr**, *s.* [Lat. *possessor*, from *possessus*, *pa. par.* of *possideo* = to possess; Fr. *possesseur*; Sp. *poseedor*; Port. *possessor*; Ital. *possessore*.] One who possesses or owns; one who holds or enjoys any goods or property; an owner, an occupant; a proprietor of goods, real or personal.

"As if he had been possessor of the whole world."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Sermons*, vol. V, set. 4.

**pōs-gēs-si-ŷ-ōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *possessorius*, from *possessor* = a possessor (q.v.); Fr. *possessoire*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. Relating to, or denoting possession.

2. Having possession; possessing.

"This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof."  
—*Hone*.

**II. Law**: Arising from possession; as, a **possessory** interest.

**B. As substantive**:

**Law**: A suit entered in the Admiralty Court by the owners for the seizing of their ship.

**possessory-action**, *s.*

**Law**: An action brought to regain possession of land, the right of possession only, and not the right of property being contested.

**possessory-judgment**, *s.*

**Scots Law**: A judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided.

**pōs-gēs-t**, **\*pos-syt**, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *posel* = curdled milk, posset; Ir. *posuid* = a posset.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.

"Thou shalt eat a posset to-night at my house."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

\***pōs-gēs-t**, *v.t.* [Possit, *s.*] To curdle, to coagulate. (*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, i. 5.)

\***pōs-si-bīl-i-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *possibilitas*, *genit.* *possibilitatis* = possibility (q.v.).] To make or render possible.

**pōs-si-bīl-i-tŷ**, **\*pos-si-bīl-i-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *possibilité*, from Lat. *possibilitas*, *accus.* of *possibilitas*, from *possibilis* = possible (q.v.); Sp. *posibilidad*; Ital. *possibilità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The quality or state of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing in some way or other. It generally implies improbability or great uncertainty.

"Any degree of possibility whatever, of religion being true."  
—*Foley*: *Sermon* I.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pinē**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pot**, **q̄r**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōu**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūla**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**, **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **k̄w**.



2. That which is possible; a thing which may possibly happen, be, or exist.

"Possibilities are as infinite as God's power."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 8.

**II. Law:** A chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is near or ordinary, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or remote or extraordinary, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. (*Wharton*.)

**pōs-sī-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from *Lat. possibilis*, from *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. *posible*; Ital. *possibile*.]

1. That may or can happen, be, or exist; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; liable to happen or come to pass.

"His possible to infinite power to endue a creature with the power of beginning motion."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 10.

† Possible signifies properly able to be done, practicable signifies able to put in practice; hence the difference between possible and practicable is the same as between doing a thing at all, or doing it as a rule.

2. Capable of being, existing, or coming to pass, but highly improbable.

† If possible: If it can possibly be done.

"And explate, if possible, my crime."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 491.

**pōs-sī-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *possibly*(*le*); *ly*.]

1. In a possible manner; by any possible means; by any power or means, moral or physical, really existing; by any possibility.

"When possibly I can, I will return."

*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

2. Perchance, perhaps.

**pōs-sūm**, *s.* [See *dis*.] A colloquial abbreviation of *opossum* (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

† To act *possum*, To play *possum*: To feign, to dissimulate. In allusion to the habit of the opossum throwing itself on its back and shamming death on the approach of an enemy.

"It's almost time for Babe to quit playing *possum*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1886, p. 436.

**pōst**, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition signifying after, behind, since, &c., in which sense it is largely used in composition.

**post-abdomen**, *s.*

*Comp. Anat.*: That portion of a crustacean which lies behind the segments corresponding to those of the abdomen in insects.

\* **post-act**, *s.* An act done after or subsequently; an after-act.

**post-anal**, *a.*

*Zool.*: Situated behind the anus.

**post-communion**, *s.*

1. *Anglican*: That part of the communion service which follows after the people have communicated.

2. *Roman*: That part of the mass which follows the communion of the celebrant.

\* **post-disseizin**, *s.*

*Law*: A subsequent disseizin; also a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizin.

\* **post-disseizin**, *s.*

*Law*: One who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

**post-entry** (1), *s.*

1. *Book-keeping*: An additional or subsequent entry.

2. *Comm.*: An additional entry of goods made by a merchant at a custom-house, when the first entry is found to be too small.

**post-exilic**, *a.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or connected with the period in Jewish history subsequent to the Babylonian captivity.

"It could be further shown that a number of Hebrew *post-exilic* names . . . are of Babylonian origin."—*Athenaeum*, May 12, 1885, p. 602.

\* **post-exist**, *v.t.* To exist after; to live subsequently. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 37.)

\* **post-existence**, *s.* Future or subsequent existence.

"That one opinion of the soul's immortality, namely, its *post-existence*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

\* **post-existent**, *a.* Existing or being after or subsequently.

"Pre- and *post-existent atoms*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 38.

**post-fact**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *post factum* = done afterwards.]

**A. As subst.**: A fact which occurs after or subsequently to another.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining or relating to a fact subsequent to another.

**post-facto**, *phr.* [EX POST FACTO.]

\* **post-ferment**, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *preferment*.] The opposite of preferment; a step downwards in rank.

"This his translation was a *post-ferment*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 329.

\* **post-fine**, *s.* A fine due to the king by prerogative; called also king's silver. [*FINIS*, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Then followed the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree the suit. This leave was readily granted, but for it there was also another fine due to the king, called the king's silver, or sometimes the *post-fine*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

**post-fix**, *s.*

*Gram.*: A word, syllable, or letter appended to the end of another word; a suffix, an affix.

**post-fix**, *v.t.* To add a word, syllable, or letter at the end of another word, &c.

\* **post-geniture**, *s.* The state or condition of a child born after another in the same family.

**post-glacial**, *a.*

*Geol.*: A term applied to the oldest division but one of the Post-tertiary period.

**post-mortem**, *a. & s.*

**A. As adj.**: After death, as a *post-mortem* examination, i.e., one made after the death of a person, in order to ascertain the cause of death either in the interests of science, or for the ends of justice.

**B. As subst.**: A post-mortem examination.

\* **post-natal**, *a.* Subsequent to birth.

"Those whose idiosyncrasy depends on *post-natal* diseases."—*Sankey: Experimental Diseases*, lect. vi.

**post-nate**, *a.* Subsequent.

"But a second or *post-nate* thing."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 505.

**post-natus**, *a. & s.*

**A. As adj.**: Born after or subsequently.

**B. As substantive**:

1. *Eng. Law*: The second son.

2. *Scots Law*: One born in Scotland after the accession of James I. (of England), who was held not to be an alien in England.

**post-note** (1), *s.* A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, not on demand.

**post-nuptial**, *a.* Being made or happening after marriage: as, a *post-nuptial* settlement.

**post-obit**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *obitus* = death.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A bond given as security for the repayment of a sum of money to a lender on the death of some specified person, from whom the borrower has expectations. Such loans in almost every case carry high, if not usurious, rates of interest, and generally the borrower binds himself to pay a much larger sum than he receives, in consideration of the risk which the lender runs in the case of the borrower dying before the person from whom he has expectations.

2. A post-mortem examination.

**B. As adj.**: After death; posthumous; as, a *post-obit* bond.

**post-oesophageal**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Situated behind the gullet or oesophagus.

**post-oral**, *a.*

*Anat.*: Situated behind the mouth.

**post-pliocene**, *a.*

*Geol.*: In the etymological sense, more modern than the Pliocene, i.e., embracing all the deposits from the end of the Pliocene till now; but Lyell, who introduced the term, restricts it to the older of these, applying the term Recent to the others. In his Postpliocene strata, all the shells are of recent species, but a portion, and that often a considerable one, of the mammals are extinct. In the Recent strata, again, both the shells and the mammals belong to recent species. (*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), pp. 5, 6.)

\* **post-position**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of placing after; the state of being placed after or behind.

"Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue."—*Mede: Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

2. *Gram.*: A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, a word.

**post-positional**, *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a post-position.

\* **post-positive**, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

**post-prandial**, *a.* Happening after dinner; after-dinner.

"The introduction by some unhappy *post-prandial* orator of political allusions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

\* **post-remote**, *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order.

**post-tabula**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A *recedos* (q.v.).

**post-terminal**, *phr.*

*Law* (Of sittings): After the term.

**post-tertiary**, *a.*

*Geol.*: An epithet applied to a geological period extending from the close of the Tertiary till now. Lyell divides it into the Pleistocene and the Recent sub-periods; Etheridge into the Glacial or Pleistocene, the Post-Glacial, the Pre-Historic, and the Historical sub-periods. Called also Quaternary.

**pōst** (1), \* **poste**, \* **poaste**, *s.* [A.S. *post*, from *Lat. postis* = a post, a door-post, prop. = something firmly fixed; cf. *Lat. postus* = positus, *pa. par.* of *pono* = to place, to set.] [PosITION.]

1. A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright in the ground, and intended as a support for something else: as,

(1) *Carp.*: An upright timber in a frame: as, king-post, door-post, &c.

(2) *Build.*: A pillar or column in a structure.

(3) A vertical pillar forming a part of a fence, or for holding aloft telegraph-wires.

(4) *Furniture*:

(a) One of the uprights of a bedstead.

(b) One of the standards of a chair-back.

(5) *Mining*: One of the pillars of coal or ore which support the ceiling of a mine.

(6) *Paper-making*: A pile of one hundred and forty-four sheets of hand-made paper, fresh from the mould, and made up with a web of felt between each sheet, ready for the first pressure in a screw-press. This is a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile is called a white post.

\* 2. A pole, a staff.

"A post in hand he have of mighty pyne."—*Chaucer: Virgil: Æneidos* III.

3. The starting place for a race; also the winning-post.

"Some good horses mustered at the post."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 19, 1885.

\* 4. A pillar, a support.

"Until his order he was a noble post."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 514.

\* 5. The door-post of a victualler's shop, on which he chalked up the debts of his customers: hence, a score, a debt.

"When God sends coyns I will discharge your post."—*Rowlands: Kneave of Clubs*.

† 1. *Knight of the Post*: [KNIGHT OF THE POST.]

2. *Post and paling*: A close wooden fence, constructed with posts fixed in the ground, and pales nailed between them.

3. *Post and pane*, *Post and petrail*: Terms applied to buildings erected with timber framings and panels of brick or lath and plaster. [BRICK-NOGGOING.]

4. *Post and railing*, *Post and rails*:

(1) A kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges. It consists of posts and rails, &c.

"The stag had jumped some *post-and-rails*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

(2) (See extract.)

"The tea is more frequently had than good. The bad, from the stalks occasionally found in the decoction, is popularly known as *posts and rails tea*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

5. *Post and stall*:

*Mining*: A mode of working coal in which so much is left as pillar and so much is worked away, forming rooms and thurings.

**pōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-zhün**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**post-butt, s.** A block inserted in the ground, and having a socket to hold a post.

**post-driver, s.** [FILE-DRIVER.]

**post-entry (2), s.** The entry of a horse for a race, or of a competitor for any contest, made at the time appointed for the race or contest.

**post-hook, s.**

**Harness:** A check-rein hook, having an ornamental post extending up above the opening for the rein.

**post-jack, s.** An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a crow-bar pivoted in a base piece and having a claw which catches against the post.

**post-match, s.**

**Horse-racing:** A match in which each subscriber names two or more horses of the proper age, one only of which (unless a greater number is allowed by the conditions of the race) is to be sent to the post.

**post-mill, s.** An old form of windmill which was mounted on a post. The post was continued through several stories, and formed the axis on which the mill veered as the wind changed.

**post (2), s. poste, s. & adv.** [Fr. *poste* (masc.) = a post, a messenger; (fem.) = post, posting, riding, &c., from Low Lat. *posta* = a station, a site, prop. fem. sing. of *positus* = positus, pa. par. of *pono* = to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *posta*; Ger. *post*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. A fixed place, position, or station, for a person or thing; a position, place, or station occupied; espec. a military station, or the place where a single soldier or a body of soldiers is placed.

"To guard this post . . . that art employ."  
*Popo: Homer: Iliad xiii. 92.*

2. The troops posted or stationed at a particular place.

3. (P.) A subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic. (U.S.)

\*4. A fixed or established place on a line of road where horses were kept for travelling; a stage, a station, a posting-house. Also, a person who travelled by posting, or using relays of horses; a quick traveller, a courier.

¶ Posts seem to have been first established for the conveyance of government messengers or private travellers rather than of letters. The ancient system extensively existed in the provincial parts of India till the introduction of railways narrowed the sphere of its operations. An important traveller, wishing to go to Europe, wrote to the European authorities of the district, who sent out instructions to the heads of the several villages to have relays of bullocks or palanquin bearers at fixed stages along the intended line of route. If he arrived too late he had demurrage to pay to all who lost time waiting for him. Till recently the same system, but with post-horses, extensively prevailed in the West. In Europe it was generally a government monopoly; in England it was conducted (and more effectively) by private enterprise. [6.]

5. A carrier of letters, papers, or messages; one who goes at stated times to carry mails or despatches from one place to another; a postman.

6. An established system for the public conveyance and delivery of letters; the conveyance by government officers of the public mails from place to place; the post-office.

"Letters, especially those to the delivery of which in the ordinary course of post importance is attached."  
*Daily Telegraph, Dec. 17, 1855.*

¶ Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire, is credited with the first use of posts for letters. Probably the earliest were government despatches; then private letters would be taken surreptitiously, and finally arrangements would be made for doing so as a government monopoly. Despatches sent by Ahasuerus (Xerxes ?) throughout the Persian empire are mentioned in Esther i. 22; iii. 12-15; viii. 5-10, 13, 14; ix. 20, 30. They were by posts, i.e., men riding on mules and camels (viii. 14). Augustus Caesar had similar posts in Rome. Chaulmagne seems to have introduced them into France. [POST-OFFICE.]

7. A post-office; an office or house where letters are received for transmission by the post.

"Scarcely had last week's letter been dropped into the post."  
*Field, Jan. 23, 1856.*

8. A single or particular despatch of mails; as, To miss a post.

\*9. Haste, speed.

"The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all post."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 4.*

10. A post-horse; a relay of horses.

"Presently took post to tell you."  
*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.*

11. A situation; an office or employment; any position of trust, dignity, service, or emolument; an appointment.

"The point of interest or the post of power."  
*Cowper: Retirement, 142.*

\*12. A game at cards, Post-and-pair, now called poker (q.v.).

"As if he were playing at post."  
*Jewell: Works, i. 429.*

**I. Technically:**

1. *Mil.*: A bugle-call giving notice of the time for retiring for the night.

"First post was sounded at half-past ten."  
*City Press, Sept. 30, 1855.*

2. *Paper*: A size of writing-paper, so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. It varies in size from 22½ by 17½ inches to 19 by 13½ inches.

**B. As adv.**: Hastily, speedily; in all haste, as a post. (*Milton: P. L., iv. 171.*)

¶ (1) *Post-and-pair*: [Post (2), s., A. I. 12.]

(2) *To ride post*: To be employed in carrying mails, &c., by posting or relays of horses; hence, to ride in haste or with all speed.

(3) *To travel post*: To travel with all possible speed; to travel expeditiously.

**post-bag, s.** A bag in which letters are conveyed to or by the post; a mail-bag.

**post-bill, s.**

1. A bill granted by the Bank of England to individuals, and transferable after being indorsed.

2. A post-office way-bill of the letters, &c., despatched from a post-office, placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge to the post.

**post-captain, s.**

**Naval**: A captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing, now simply styled a captain. He ranks with a colonel in the army.

\* **post-carroche, s.** A post-chaise.

"His post-carroches still upon his way."  
*Drayton: The Muen-Calf.*

**post-chaise, s.** A closed vehicle for hire, designed to be drawn by relays of horses, hired for each trip between stations. Said to have been introduced into England in 1664.

"A man who is whirled through Europe in a post-chaise."  
*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning, ch. xiii.*

\* **post-coach, s.** A post-chaise.

**post-day, s.** The day upon which the mails arrive or are despatched.

**post-free, a.** Franked; free from charge for postage.

\* **post-hackney, s.** A hired post-horse.

"Teach post-hackneys to lead hedges."  
*Watson: Remains.*

**post-haste, a., adv., & s.**

**A. As adj.**: By posting; done with all possible speed or expedition. (*Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.*)

**B. As adv.**: With all possible haste or expedition. (*Shakep.: Richard II., i. 4.*)

**C. As subst.**: Very great haste in travelling.

"Lord George your brother, Norfolk, and myself, in haste, post haste, are come to join with you."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VI., ii. 1.*

**post-horn, s.**

**Music:**

1. A wind instrument consisting of a simple metal tube, without valves or pistons, blown by postmen. It can hardly be termed a musical instrument. (*Cowper: Table Talk, 32.*)

2. A piece of music suitable to, or in imitation of the notes or passages of, a post-horn.

**post-horse, s.** A horse kept and let for posting. (*Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.*)

**post-house, s.**

1. A house where post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers.

\* 2. A post-office.

**post-note (2), s.** A cash-note intended to be transmitted by post, and made payable to order. [BANK-NOTE.]

**post-office, s.**

1. An office or house where letters, &c., are received for transmission by post to their several addresses, and whence letters, &c., are sent out to be delivered to the addressees.

2. A department of the government having charge of the conveyance of the public mails.

¶ James I., in 1619, established a post-office, and Charles I., in 1635, a letter-office for England and Scotland, but these extended only to the principal roads, and the times of carriage were uncertain. In the latter year the charge for a single letter under eighty miles was 2d., under 140 it was 4d., above 140 it was 6d., on the borders, and in Scotland 8d. The parliament of 1643 framed the Act which provided for the weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the kingdom, and a regular post-office was erected closely resembling that now existing, and with rates of postage which continued till the days of Queen Anne. In 1839 Rowland Hill brought forward his scheme for a penny postage throughout the United Kingdom. It came into operation on Jan. 10, 1840, on the scale of a penny for every letter below half an ounce in weight. In 1839 the number of letters carried was 75,907,572. The first year of the reduced tariff it rose to 168,768,344, and has since continued to advance year by year, proportionately quicker than the population. The postal service in the United States had its beginnings in 1639, when a house in Boston was authorized to receive and deliver foreign letters. In 1672 New York colony established a monthly post with Boston, which, in 1702, was changed to a fortnightly. A post-office was established in Virginia in 1692, and in Philadelphia in 1693, and a Deputy Postmaster-General for America was appointed in 1692. The system established proved a failure, as it created a monopoly which included also the transportation of travellers. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was made Postmaster-General for the colonies, and managed the service with much success. When he was removed in 1774 the office yielded a net annual revenue of over \$15,000. In 1789, when the new federal government assumed control of the post-office department, there were only 75 offices in the thirteen states. In the succeeding century the progress was remarkable, and in 1890 the offices had increased to 62,401, and the gross cost of handling the mails to \$66,645,083. The number of letters, post cards, &c., carried was 2,289,950,015; of newspapers, 778,428,515; and of other articles, 519,247,199; while more than 376,000,000 articles were carried free of postage. The number of post-offices in the United States is larger than in any other country. It provides a post-office to every 1003 persons, while Great Britain provides one to every 2165 persons. One result is that the department here is carried on at a loss, while in Great Britain it is a source of revenue. In Great Britain the post-office department owns and works the electric telegraphs. This innovation has not been introduced into the United States.

¶ (1) **Post-office annuity and insurance**: A system under which the Postmaster-General of England insures lives between the ages of 16 and 60 for sums of not less than £20 or more than £100, and to grant annuities not exceeding £10.

(2) **Post-office order**: A Money-order (q.v.).

(3) **Post-office savings-bank**: A savings-bank in the English post-office system, in which deposits not exceeding £30 in any one year, or £150 in all, are received at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum, which is allowed until the sum amounts to £200. [Strook, s.]

**post-paid, a.** Having the postage prepaid.

**post-road, post-route, s.** The road or route by which mails are conveyed.

**post-town, s.**

1. A town in which a post-office is established.

\* 2. A town in which post-horses are kept.

**post-woman, s.** A female letter-carrier. (*Southey: Colloquies, i.*)

**post, (1), v.** [Post (1), s.]

1. *Lit.*: To fix on or upon a post; to fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement.

"For distributing and posting bills in every city."  
*Scribner's Magazine, Aug. 1860, p. 612.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To expose or hold up to public reproach; espec. to stigmatize publicly as a coward.

"The fiery young midshipman *posted* him in the streets of Baltimore."—*Harpur's Monthly*, June, 1882.

¶ This use of the word is derived from the sheriffs formerly having *posts* before their doors, on which proclamations, &c., were affixed.

(2) To deposit; to pay down as a deposit or stake.

"He must to-day *post* the final deposit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

**post** (2), v. t. & i. [Post (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To station; to place in a position.

"The police" were *posted* in great force outside the building."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

2. To place in the post; to transmit by post.

"Two hundred thousand of the circulars in question have been *posted*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1885.

3. To send with speed or with post-horses.

\* 4. To put off; to delay, to postpone.

"I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands, Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays."—*Shakespeare: Henry VII.*, vi. 3.

5. To inform fully; to post up [¶].

"Law was not well *posted* about what was transpiring."—*New York Herald*, Feb. 22, 1889.

II. Technically:

1. Book-keeping:

(1) To carry or transfer (as items, accounts) from a journal to a ledger. Similarly, the number of bank-notes, &c., when noted in books for reference are said to be *posted*.

(2) To make the necessary or proper entries in: as, To *post* one's books.

2. Naval: To promote from commander to captain.

"Whisperers were *affixed*, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, who *posted* him from being *posted*."—*Murray: Peter Simple*, ch. iv.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To travel with post horses; to travel with all possible speed.

"Post speedily to my lord, your husband."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. Manage: To rise and sink in the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting.

¶ To *post* up:

1. Lit. & Book-keeping: To make the necessary or proper entries in up to date.

2. Fig.: To keep supplied with the latest information on a subject; to inform fully.

"Nor was the merest schoolboy be quite *posted* up in the dates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1886.

**post**, a. [Cf. Fr. *aposter* = to place in a post or position; to spy.] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

\* **post-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *post* (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being carried.

"Make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune."—*Montaigne: Devoute Esquaye*, pt. i, tr. vi, § 2.

**post-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *post*; -age.]

\* 1. Carriage, postage.

2. The fee or charge made on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

\* 3. The act of travelling by land, interrupting a journey or passage by water.

"So inconvenient is the *postage*."—*Reliquæ Vol. seniana*, p. 704.

**postage-stamp**, s. An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office, to be affixed to letters or other articles sent by post, as payment of the postage or cost of transmission.

**post-al**, a. [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the post-office, posts or conveyance of letters, &c., by post.

**postal-card**, s. A card issued by the postal authorities for the convenience of the public in correspondence of minor importance. Sold in the United States at one cent.

**postal money-order**, s. A cash order issued at one post-office, and payable at another to the person named in the letter of instructions, when properly identified.

**postal-note**, s. A post-office order for sums under \$5, made payable to bearer at any post-office. No longer issued.

**postal-union**, s. A union of several states or countries for the interchange and conveyance of mails under an arrangement. Among the countries embraced in the union

are Britain, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United States.

**post-ax'-i-al**, a. [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Behind the axis of the limbs.

**post-boy**, s. [Eng. *post* (2), s., and *boy*.] A boy who rides post or who carries letters; the driver of a post-chaise; a postillion.

"A mounted post-boy galloped up with a letter."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xi.

**post-date**, v. t. [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *date*.]

1. To attach a date to, as to a cheque, later than or in advance of the real time or that at which it is written.

"It is constantly the practice in drawing cheques to *post-date* them."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

\* 2. To date so as to make appear earlier than the fact. (Fuller.)

**post-dāte**, s. [POSTDATE, v.] A date attached to a writing or other document later than the real date.

**post-di-lu'-vi-al**, a. [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvial*.] Being, existing, or happening subsequent to the flood or deluge.

**post-di-lu'-vi-an**, a. & s. [Pref. *post-*, and Eng. *diluvian*.]

A. As *adj.*: Postdiluvial (q.v.).

"The earliest history of man that we possess represents the *postdiluvian* wanderers journeying eastward."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vi.

B. As *subst.*: One who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the flood.

**poste**, s. [Fr.] The post.

**poste-restante**, s. [Fr. = resting (i.e. undistributed) post.] A department in a post-office where letters so marked are kept till the addressees call for them. The arrangement is made for the convenience of persons travelling or passing through towns where they have no fixed residence.

**post-ē-a**, s. [Lat. = afterwards.]

Law: The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after the verdict, stating what was done in the cause. So called from the first word in the return when the proceedings were in Latin.

"If the issue be an issue of fact, and upon trial it be found for either the plaintiff or defendant, or especially, or if the plaintiff makes default, or is nonsuit; or whatever, in short, is done subsequent to the joining of issue and awarding the trial, it is entered on record, and is called a *postea*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 14.

**post-ēr** (1), s. [Eng. *post* (1), v.; -er.]

1. A large printed bill or placard to be posted in a public place as a notice or advertisement.

"The posters convening the meeting announced that the procession would be headed by a brass band."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. One who posts bills, &c.; a bill-poster.

**post-ēr** (2), s. [Eng. *post* (2), v.; -er.]

\* 1. One who posts; one who travels post; a courier.

"At this, Goethe alights as swiftly post as *postere* mount."—*Ducommun: Gondibert*, bk. iii, c. 6.

2. A post-horse.

"We whirled along with four *posters* at a gallop."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, let. xxxii.

**pos-ter-i-ōr**, \* **pos-ter-i-our**, a. & s. [Lat., compar. of *posterus* = coming after, following, from *post* = after; Fr. *postérieur*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Coming or happening after; subsequent in time; later.

"An admired writer, *posterior* to Milton."—*Watpole: On Gardening*.

2. Later in order of moving or proceeding; following or coming after.

"The anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on."—*Bacon: Adv. Lilt.*, § 115.

3. Situated behind; hinder. (Opposed to *anterior*.)

II. Bot. (Of an axillary flower): Beneath the axis.

B. As *subst.*: [POSTERIORES].

¶ A *posteriori*: [A POSTERIORI].

**posterior-side**, s.

Zool.: The part of the back of a shell which contains the ligament. It is usually the longer of the two.

\* **pos-ter-i-ōr-i-ty**, s. [Fr. *posteriorité*.] The quality or state of being posterior or later in time. (Opposed to *priority*.)

"The successive priority and *posteriority* of all temporary things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 647.

**pos-ter-i-ōr-i-ly**, adv. [Eng. *posterior*; -ly.] In a posterior manner; later or subsequently, either in time or place; behind.

"The posterior angle of the malar extends well *posteriorly*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 262.

**pos-ter-i-ōr-ōr**, s. pl. [POSTERIOR.] The hinder parts of an animal's body.

"For expedition is the life of action, otherwise Time may show his bald occiput, and shake his *posteriors* at them in derision."—*Huwood: Letters*, bk. ii, let. 17.

¶ Used by Shakespeare, for the latter or later part.

"The *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon."—*Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

**pos-ter-i-ōr-i-ty**, \* **pos-ter-i-tie**, s. [Fr. *postérité*, from Lat. *posteritatem*, acc. of *posteritas* = futurity, posterity, from *posterior* = after, following, posterior (q.v.); Sp. *posteridad*; Ital. *posterità*.]

1. Succeeding generations.

"Fondled by us and left to *posterity*."—*Goldings: Cesar*, fo. 229.

2. Descendants, children; the race which descends from a progenitor. (Opposed to *ancestors*.)

"It should not stand in thy *posterity*."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**post-ēr-n**, \* **post-erne**, \* **post-orne**, s. [O. Fr. *posterie*, *posterne* (Fr. *poterne*), from Low Lat. *posterna* = a small back door, a postern, a dimin. from *posterus* = behind.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A small doorway or gateway at the back of a building; a private entrance; any entrance or gate. (Spenser: F. Q. i. v. 52.)

II. Fortification:

1. A vaulted passage underneath a rampart, leading from the interior to the ditch, and closed by a gate.

2. A passage-way at a retired part of a bastion.

**postern-gate**, s. A postern.

"He found his way to a *postern-gate*."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v. 1.

\* **pos-thēt'-ō-mist**, s. [Eng. *posthetom(y)*; -ist.] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

\* **pos-thēt'-ō-my**, s. [Gr. *ποσθη* (*posthē*) = the prepulse, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Circumcision.

\* **post-hūme**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *postumus*, *postumus* = posthumous (q.v.); Port. *post humo*; Sp. & Ital. *postumo*.] Posthumous.

"Oh! if my soul could see this *posthume* sight."—*Hall: Satires*, iii. 7.

\* **post-hūmed**, a. [Eng. *posthum(e)*; -ed.] Posthumous.

"A stranger to my method would hardly rally my scattered and *posthumed* notes."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xxv.

**post-hū-mōus**, \* **post-n-mōus**, a. [Lat. *postumus* = the last-born, the last, late-born, prop. the super. of *post* = after. The erroneous supposition that it came from *post humum* (lit. = after the ground), explained as "after the father is laid in the ground," led to the false spelling *posthumus*, and eventually to the word being restricted in meaning accordingly.]

1. Born after the death of the father: as, a *posthumous* child.

2. Being or continuing after one's decease.

"Makes a folly of *posthumous* memory."—*Browne: Ern Burial*, ch. v.

3. Published after the death of the author.

"Compromising between a present and a *posthumous* edition."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 461.

**post-hū-mōus-ly**, adv. [Eng. *posthumous*; -ly.] In a posthumous manner; after one's decease.

\* **post-ic**, \* **post-ick**, a. [Lat. *posticus*, from *post* = after, behind.] Backward.

"The *postic* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvii.

**post-i-coūs**, a. [Lat. *posticus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXTRORSAL (q.v.).

**post-i-cūm**, s. [Lat.] [POSTIC.]

Rom. Arch.: The part of a temple which was in the rear of the cell; that in front of the cell being called the pronaos.

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.  
-**clan**, -**clan** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**clous**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dol**.

\***post-ill**, \***post-el**, \***post-ill**, \***post-illa**, *s.* [Fr. *postille*, from Low Lat. *postilla* = a marginal note in a Bible, prob. from Lat. *post illa* (*verba*) = after those (words); Sp. *postilla*; Ital. & Port. *postilla*.]

1. An explanatory or marginal note in a Bible; hence, an explanatory note generally, especially one written in the margin; a commentary.

"The said Langton also made *postils* upon the whole bible."—*Poc: Margry*, p. 248.

2. In the Roman and Lutheran churches, a homily to be read in public.

\***post-ill**, *v.t. & t.* [POSTIL, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.** : To write postils or comments; to comment.

**B. Trans.** : To write marginal notes on; to gloss; to annotate; to explain with notes; to comment on.

"A book in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 211.

**pōs-tīl-lōn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [POSTILLION.]

\***post-ill-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *postil*; -ize.] To *postil*; to annotate; to gloss; to comment on. "*Postillizing* the whole doctrine of Dun Scotus."—*Wood: Athena Occidentis*.

**post-ill-lāto**, *v.t. & t.* [Low Lat. *postillo*, from *postilla* = a postil (q.v.).]

**A. Intransitive** :

1. To write postils or explanatory notes; to comment.

2. To preach by expounding the Scriptures, verse by verse, in regular order.

**B. Trans.** : To *postil*; to explain by postils or marginal notes.

\***post-ill-lā-tion**, *s.* [POSTILLATE.] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

\***post-ill-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *postillo* = to postillate (q.v.).] One who postillates; a commentator; one who expounds Scripture verse by verse.

\***post-ill-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *postil*, *v.*; -er.] One who postills; one who writes original notes; an annotator.

"It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators."—*Browne*.

**pōs-tīl-liōn** (1 as *y*), \***pōs-tīl-lōn**, *s.* [Fr. *postillon*, from Ital. *postiglione* = a postillion, from *posta* = a messenger, a post; Sp. *postillon*.] [Post (2), *s.*] The rider on the rear leader of a travelling or other carriage; also one who rides the rear horse when only one pair is used, either in a coach or post-chaise.

"In a low phaeton drawn by four horses, with *postillions*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1882.

**post-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [Post (2), *v.*]

**posting-house**, *s.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

**post-tique** (que as *k*), *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *postiche*), from Lat. *posticus* = behind, from *post* = after.] Superadded; done after the work is finished. Applied to a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture.

\***pos-tle** (1), *s.* [APOSTLE.]

\***pos-tle** (2), *s.* [POSTIL.]

\***post-ill-mīn-i-ar**, **post-ill-mīn-i-ar-ŷ**, \***post-ill-mīn-i-ōus**, *a.* [POSTLIMINIUM.]

1. Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminium.

2. Done or contrived subsequently; subsequent, posterior.

"To strike in with things as they fall out, by *post-liminis* after-applications of them to their purposes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 8.

**post-ill-mīn-i-ūm**, \***post-līm-i-nŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *postliminium*, from *post* = after, and *līmēn*, genit. *līmīnis* = a limit, a threshold; Fr. *postliminie*; Sp. & Ital. *postliminio*.]

1. Rom. Antiq. : The return to one's own threshold; hence, a return home, and so, to one's old rank, or former rights and privileges. Said of a person who had been banished or taken prisoner by an enemy.

"When a Roman citizen was solemnly given over to an enemy by the *Fater Patralis*, it would appear that he forfeited his rights irrevocably; but if taken prisoner in the ordinary course of war, they were only suspended. . . . If he was enabled to return home, in consequence of release or escape, he recovered his status by what, in legal language, was termed *Post-liminium*."—*Romney: Roman Antiquities*.

2. Internat. Law : That right by virtue of which persons or things taken by an enemy are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

**post-līde**, *s.* [Lat. *post* = after, and *ludus* = a play.]

**Music** : A concluding voluntary; an after-piece.

"A Christmas *Postlude*."—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

**post-man** (1), *s.* [Eng. *post* (1), *s.*, and *man*.]

**English** : One of the two experienced barristers in the Exchequer division of the High Court of Justice, who have precedence in motions. So called from the place where he sits; the other is called the *tubman* (q.v.).

**post-man** (2), *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *man*.]

\* 1. A post, a courier.

2. One who delivers letters brought by the post; a letter-carrier.

**post-mark**, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *mark*.]

A mark stamped by the post-office officials on letters, &c., showing the place and time of the posting of the letters, and the various post-offices through which they pass; it also serves to obliterate or cancel the postage-stamps affixed.

"The *postmark* bears the 16th day of the month."—*T. Bull: Genuine Letters*, II, 82.

**post-mas-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *post* (2), *s.*, and *master*.]

1. Ordinary Language :

1. One who keeps or lets post-horses.

2. The official who has the charge and superintendence of a post-office.

II. Univ. : At Merton College, Oxford, one of the scholars on the foundation. Called also a portionist (q.v.).

"In the earlier writers postmaster is exclusively used in the first sense. This state of things continued as late as 1644. [Post-office.]"

**Postmaster-General**, *s.* That member of the Government who has the charge and direction of the Post-office, in all its departments, including the postal, the money-order, and other branches of the service. He is, a member of the Cabinet in the United States, and usually in England and elsewhere.

**post-mē-rid-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*, from *post* = after, and *meridianus* = belonging to midday, meridian (q.v.).] [POMERIDIAN.]

**A. As adjective** :

\* I. Ordinary Language :

1. Coming, happening, or done after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon.

2. Belonging to the after part of life; late.

II. Geol. : A term applied to the series of the Appalachian strata, which in the New York Survey has been called the Upper Helderberg, or Corniferous Limestone. The word refers to the part of the Appalachian Paleozoic day at which the group was formed. Its maximum thickness, which occurs in the Western States, is about 350 feet. The nearest European representative is the English Ludlow formation; but it contains numerous Devonian, and some Carboniferous fossils. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*).

**B. As subst.** : The afternoon. It is usually contracted into P.M.

**post-ponē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *postpono* = to place after; *post* = after, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *postponer*.]

1. To put off or defer to a later or future time; to adjourn, to delay.

"The stewards have decided to *postpone* their fixture."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

2. To set in value below something else; to value or estimate less than something else. (Followed by *to*.)

"Nor can that rationally be said to be despised by any, or *postponed* to any other thing, which never was proposed to them as their option."—*Whitby: Five Points*, dia. I, ch. III, § 4.

**post-ponē-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *postpone*; -ment.] The act of postponing or putting off to a future time; a temporary delay or adjournment.

"A *postponement* of a few days appeared to be inevitable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XV.

\***post-pōn-ēnse**, *s.* [Lat. *postponens*, pr.

par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] The act of postponing or setting a thing below another in value, importance, or estimation.

"Noting preference or *postponence*."—*Johnson: Dict.*, s.v. *Of*.

**post-pōn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *postpon(e)*; -er.] One who postpones; one who defers or delays; a procrastinator.

"These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all; in earnest or effectually."—*Paley: Sermon* 30.

\***post-pōse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *postposer*, from Lat. *post* = after, and Fr. *poser* = to place.]

1. To place or set after.

"He *postposeth* filial and paternal love to his favour towards him."—*Howell: Focal Forest*.

2. To postpone, to defer.

\***post-pōs-īt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *postpositus*, pa. par. of *postpono* = to postpone (q.v.).] To place or set after; to *postpone*.

"Often in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*."—*Feltham: On St. Luke*, p. 328.

**post-scē-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from *post* = after, behind, and *scēna* = a scene (q.v.).]

**Arch.** : The back part of a theatre, behind the scenes.

\***post-scribe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *postscribo* = to write after, to add in writing; *post* = after, and *scribo* = to write.] To write after; to add in writing.

"It was but mannerly of Bellarmine to *post-scribe* two of his tomes with *Laus Deo Virginique Marti Maris*."—*Adams: Works*, II, 7.

**post-script**, *s.* [Lat. *postscriptum*, neut. sing. of *postscriptus*, pa. par. of *postscribo*.] [POSTSCRIBE.] A paragraph or part added to a letter after it has been signed by the author; an addition to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, and containing something which had been omitted in the body of the work, or which may have occurred subsequently to the author.

"In the letter which he had received from my lord admiral there was a *postscript*, which he shewed me."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, III, 353.

\***post-scrip-tēd**, *a.* [Eng. *postscript*; -ed.] Having a postscript; written after.

**post-sphē-nōid**, *a.* [Pref. *post* = after, and Eng. *sphenoid*.] (See the compound.)

**pos:sphenoid-bone**, *s.*

**Anat.** : The posterior part of the sphenoid bone distinct in infancy from the presphenoid part. The former contains the *sellula turcica* and the great wings.

**pōs-tū-lant**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *postulans*, pr. par. of *postulo* = to demand; Sp. & Ital. *postulante*.] [POSTULATE, *s.*] One who asks, demands, or requests; a candidate; specif., in the Roman Church, one seeking admission to a religious order or congregation. The postulant is bound by the rules of the order to which he or she is seeking admission, but does not wear its distinctive dress till the habit is conferred.

"The *postulant* for parliamentary honours."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

**pōs-tū-late**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *postulatum*, neut. sing. of *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to ask, to demand; Fr. *postulat*; Ital. *postulato*.]

**A. As substantive** :

1. Ornl. Lang. : A position, assumption, or proposition assumed without proof, as being self-evident or too plain to require proof or illustration; a thing assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; an assumption.

"The difference between *axioms* and *postulates* is analogous to that between *theorems* and *problems*."—*Steuart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. II, ch. II, § 3.

2. Geom. : The enunciation of a self-evident problem. It differs from an axiom, which is the enunciation of a self-evident proposition. The axiom is more general than the postulate.

**B. As adj.** : Of the nature of a postulate; assumed.

"I mean by *postulate* illation."

*Butler: Hudibras*, II, 1.

**pōs-tū-lāte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *postuler*; Sp. *postular*; Ital. *postulare*.] [POSTULATE, *s.*]

\* 1. To demand.

"The members of the House of Peers would certainly suffer less by the *postulated* change than their fellow-legislators of the Commons."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

2. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident; to take as granted.

"From *postulated* or precarious inferences."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. III.

**āte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **ø** = **é**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



\*3. To assume; to take without consent as one's right.

"The Byzantine Emperors appear to have exercised, or at least to have postulated, a sort of paramount supremacy over this nation." - *Troika*.

\*4. To invite, to solicit, to entreat. [POSTULATION, II.]

"Every epiritual person of this realm, hereafter to be issued, prelate or postulated to any archbishopric or bishopric of this realm." - *Burnet: Records*, vol. 1, pt. II, No. 41.

**pōs-tū-lā-tion**, s. [Lat. *postulatio*, from *postulatus*, pa. par. of *postulo* = to postulate (q.v.); Fr. *postulation*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of postulating or assuming without proof.

\*2. A postulate; a necessary assumption.

"I must have a second postulation, that must have an in-rendent to elicit my assent." - *Male: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 123.

\*3. A supplication, an intercession.

"Presenting his postulations at the throne of God." - *Peckson: On the Creed*.

\*4. A suit, a cause.

"By this means the cardinal's postulation was defective." - *Burnet: Own Time*.

II. Canon Law: A presentation or recommendation addressed to the superior, to whom the right of appointment to any dignity belongs, in favour of one who has not a strict title to the appointment.

**pōs-tū-lā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *postulatorius*, from *postulatus*.] [POSTULATE, v.]

1. Postulating; assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

"The semblance is but postulatory." - *Brown: Fugit Error*, bk. II, ch. vi.

3. Supplicatory, entreating, demanding.

"To turn that deprecatory prayer into a postulatory one." - *Clarendon: Tracts*, p. 321.

**pōs-tū-lā-tūm**, s. [Lat.] A postulate (q.v.).

"The proof depends only on this postulatam." - *Dryden: Juvenal*, (Ded.)

**pōst-ur-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *postur(e)*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to posture.

**pōst-ure**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *positura* = position, arrangement; prop. fem. sing. of *positurus*, fut. par. of *pono* = to place, to set; Sp. & Ital. *postura*, *postura*.]

\*1. Place, situation, state, or condition with regard to something else; position.

"In posture to displace their second tire Of thunder." - *Milton: P. L.*, vi., 608.

2. The situation, disposition, or arrangement of the several parts of the body in relation to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; the position of the body or its members; attitude.

"This is as lawful as to smell of a rose or to lie in feathers, or change the posture of our body in bed for ease." - *Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 16.

\*3. State or condition.

"To give his opinion upon their present posture of affairs." - *Addison: Spectator*, No. 359.

\*4. State, disposition; frame of mind or soul.

\***posture-maker**, s. One who makes postures or contortions.

\***posture-making**, s. The act or practice of assuming different bodily postures.

\***posture-master**, s. One who teaches or practises artificial attitudes or postures of the body.

**pōst-ure**, v.t. & i. [POSTURE, s.]

A. Trans.: To place in any particular posture or position; to dispose, to arrange.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To dispose the body in particular postures or attitudes, as an acrobat or tumbler.

2. Fig.: To pose.

His posturings as a patriot." - *Full Mall Gazette*, April 29, 1882.

**pōs-tū-rēr**, \***pōs-tū-rist**, s. [Eng. *postur(e)*; -er, -ist.] One who postures; an acrobat, a tumbler.

**pōst-vēnē**, v.t. [Lat. *postvenio*, from *post* = after, and *venio* = to come.] To come after; to supervene.

**pōst-vide**, v.t. [Lat. *post* = after, and *video* = to see.] To see or be wise after the event.

"Instead of preventing, postvide against dangers." - *Puller: Worthies*, 1. 200.

\***pōs-ŷ**, \***pōs-le**, \***poisee**, s. [A contract. of *poesy* (q.v.).]

\*1. A poetical motto or quotation attached to or inscribed on anything, as on a ring.

"Is this a prologue, or the poetry of a ring?" - *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, III, 2.

\*2. A short inscription or legend.

"There was also a superscription or *poisee* written on the toppe of the crosse." - *Udal: Luke* xxiii.

3. A bunch of flowers; a nosegay, a bouquet. Sometimes used for a single flower or button-hole.

"It some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated *poisee* at his nose." - *Sp. Hall: A Sermon of Thanksgiving* (an. 1625).

**pōt (1)**, \***potte**, s. [Ir. *pota*, *potadh* = a pot; Gael. *poit*; Wel. *pot*; Bret. *pod*; Dut. *pot*; Fr. *pot*; Sp. & Port. *pote*; Dan. *potte*; Icel. *pottr*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A vessel made of metal, used for various domestic purposes; as, for boiling vegetables, meat, &c.

"Pots, pans, knockers of doors, pieces of ordnance which had long been past use, were carried to the mint." - *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. A hollow vessel made of earthenware, china, &c.: as, a flower-pot, a water-pot, &c.

3. An earthenware, pewter, or other vessel for liquids, containing one quart.

"And here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour: drink." - *Shakesp.: A Henry VI*, II, 3.

4. The quantity contained in a pot; a quart.

5. A trade term for stoneware.

6. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.

\*7. A helmet or headpiece.

\*8. The skull.

9. A hollow vessel made of twigs with which to catch fish. (*Prov.*)

10. A large sum. (*Slang*.)

"I made what is vulgarly termed a pot of money in Christchurch." - *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

11. A favourite; a horse which is backed for a large sum of money. (*Racing Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. Founding: A crucible. Graphite pots are most generally in use.

2. Paper: A size of paper, 12½ inches by 15 in the sheet, and weighing 10 lbs. to the ream.

3. Sugar: [POTTING-CASK.]

4. Tinning:

(1) A vessel filled with melted tallow in which the charcoal-iron plates are dipped before tinning; a grease-pot.

(2) A bath used in the same work, known as a wash-pot.

\***To go to pot**: To be ruined, destroyed, or wasted. The meaning is probably to be put into the melting-pot, as old metal, to be melted down; but Mr. A. S. Palmer thinks that *pot* here is the same as *Por* (2), s. = pit, and the meaning is to be to go to the pit of destruction.

"All's one, they go to pot."

*Dryden: Tempest*. (Epi.)

**pot-barley**, s. [BARLEY.]

**pot-bellied**, a. Having a pot-belly; fat, corpulent.

**pot-belly**, s. A protuberant belly.

"He will find himself a forked straddling animal, and a pot-belly." - *Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scribbler*.

\***A pot-belly** is produced by the enlargement of the omentum with fat.

**pot-boiler**, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A work of art or literature produced merely as a means of providing the necessities of life; espec. a painting done for money, not for the sake of art.

"A mere pot-boiler, though it is marked by much of the ability of the artist." - *Athenaeum*, April 1, 1882.

2. Anthropol.: (See extract.)

"Among the articles of daily use were many rounded peltides, with marks of fire upon them, which had probably been heated for the purpose of boiling water. Pot-boilers, as they are called of this kind are used by many savage peoples at the present day, and if we wished to heat water in a vessel that would not stand the fire, we should be obliged to employ a similar method." - *Darwin: G. Hunting*, ch. iii.

B. As adj.: Pot-boiling (q.v.).

"What are vulgarly known as pot-boiler books or articles." - *Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, 1. 20.

**pot-boiling**, a. Of the nature of a pot-boiler (q.v.).

"Below the composer's mark, and distinctly of the pot-boiling order." - *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

**pot-companion**, s. An associate or companion in drinking; a boon-companion. (Applied generally to habitual drunkards.)

**pot-eye**, s.

**Spinning**: A guide-eye for a yarn in a spinning frame. Through it the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer. Made of metal, glass, or porcelain.

**pot-gun**, s.

1. A mortar for firing salutes. The name is derived from its shape.

2. A pop-gun (q.v.).

\***pot-gutted**, a. Pot-bellied.

"You pot-gutted rascal." - *Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. IV, ch. viii.

**pot-hanger**, **pot-hangle**, s. A hook on which pots are hung over a fire; a pot-hook.

**pot-herb**, s. A herb fit for the pot or cooking; a culinary herb.

\***White pot-herb**:

*Bot.*: *Valeriana oitioria*.

**pot-holes**, s. pl.

**Mining & Geol.**: The name given by the Norfolk quarrymen to deep conical or cylindrical pipes in the chalk. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, i. (1845), p. 302.)

**pot-hook**, s.

1. *Lit.*: An S-shaped hook for suspending a pot or kettle over a fire.

2. *Fig.*: A letter or character like a pot-hook; especially applied to the elementary characters formed by children when learning to write. (Frequently in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers*.)

"I long to be spelling her Arabic scrawls and pot-hooks." - *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, II, 2.

**pot-house**, s. An ale-house, a beer-shop, a low public house.

"The coarse dialect which he had learned in the pot-houses of Whitechapel." - *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**pot-hunter**, s.

1. One who shoots everything he comes across without regard to the rules or customs of sport, being only anxious to fill his bag.

"With no other let or hindrance than those which the gory pot-hunter couple." - *Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 506.

2. One who makes it a business to enter all competitions where prizes, as silver cups, &c., are given, not for the sake of the sport, but in order to win and be able to show off the prizes gained. (*Slang*.)

**pot-hunting**, s. The practice of a pot-hunter.

"Some protection should be taken against pot-hunting." - *Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

\***pot-leech**, s. A sot, a drunkard.

"This valiant pot-leech, that upon his knees Has drunk a thousand pottles up-pe-se." - *Taylor: The Water-Poet*.

**pot-liquor**, s. The liquor in which butcher's meat has been boiled; thin broth.

**pot-luck**, s. Accidental fare; whatever fare may chance to be provided for dinner.

"A woman whose pot-luck was always to be relied on." - *G. Elliot: Anna Barton*, ch. I.

\***To take pot-luck**: Said of an accidental visitor who partakes of the family dinner whatever it may be.

"He should be very welcome to take pot-luck with him." - *Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. xii., ch. xii.

\***pot-maker**, s. A potter.

"Then he had an herald proclaim that all pot-makers should stand upon their feet." - *South: Pictarch*, p. 520.

**pot-man**, s. [POTMAN.]

**pot-marigold**, s.

*Bot.*: *Calendula officinalis*.

**pot-metal**, s.

1. A cheap alloy for faucets, &c.; composed of copper, 10; lead, 6 to 8.

2. A kind of cast-iron suitable for casting hollow ware.

3. A species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated with the glass while the latter is in a state of fusion in the pot.

**pot-pie**, s. A pie made by covering the inner surface of a pot with paste, and filling up with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, &c.

**pot-piece**, s. A pot-gun.

**pot-plant**, s.

*Bot.*: *Lecythis Ollaria*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōvī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, -guan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

**pot-pourri**, *s.* [Fr. *pot* = pot, and *pourri*, pa. par. of *pourrir* = to putrefy, to boil very much.]

I. *Lit.*: A dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. A mixture of rose-leaves and various spices, kept in jars or other vessels as a scent. Commonly called *potpourri*.

2. A vase or bouquet of flowers used to perfume a room.

3. In music, a medley; a collection of various tunes linked together; a capriccio or fantasia on popular melodies.

"He has deftly made a *pot-pourri* of national tunes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

4. A literary composition made up of several parts, put together without any unity of plot or plan.

**pot-shop**, *s.* A low public-house, a pot-house.

"A sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the borough."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lii.

**pot-shot**, *s.*

1. A shot fired for the sake of filling the bag or pot, without regard to the nature, condition, or appearance of the animal shot.

2. A shot fired without any deliberate aim.

3. A shot at an enemy from behind a tree, or from an ambush.

**pot-shot**, **pot-shott**, *a.* Drunk, intoxicated. [CUPSHOTTEN.]

**pot-valiant**, *a.* Made courageous or valiant by drink.

**pot-walloper**, **pot-wabblers**, *s.* A name given to parliamentary voters in certain English boroughs, previous to the Reform Act of 1832, in which all male inhabitants, whether householders or lodgers, who had resided in the borough and had boiled their own pot, i.e., procured their own subsistence, for six months, and had not been chargeable to any parish as paupers for twelve months, were entitled to a vote.

**pot-walloping**, *a. & s.*

*A. As adj.*: A term applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to a vote.

"A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 33.

*B. As subst.*: A boiling of a pot; the sound made by a pot boiling.

"The *pot-walloping* of the boiler."—*De Quincy: English Mail Coach*.

**pot-wheel**, *s.* A form of water-raising wheel. [NORIA.]

**pôt** (2), *s.* [PIT, *s.*] A pit, a dungeon.

¶ *Pot and gallows*: [PIT AND GALLOWES].

**pôt** (1), *v.t. & i.* [POT (1), *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To put into pots.

2. To preserve seasoned in pots: as, *To pot* fowl or fish.

3. To plant or set in mould in pots.

"If grown in pots, they should be *potted* in rich soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

4. To put in casks for draining: as, *To pot* sugar. [POTTING-CASK.]

5. To pocket; to strike or play so as to run into the pocket of a billiard table. (*Slang*.)

"After making three, he *potted* his opponent's ball."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 18, 1855.

6. To shoot. (*Slang*.)

"All the pretty shy beasts . . . are *potted* by cockneys."—*Saturday Review*, March 15, 1864.

*B. Intransitive*:

\*1. To drink, to tinkle. (*Slang*.)

"It is less labour to *pot* than to *pot* it."—*Feltham: Resolvent*, 64.

2. To shoot or fire persistently; to keep on shooting. (*Slang*.)

**pot** (2), **potte**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To cap.

"The bells of different schools did cap or *potte* versus."—*Stowe: Survey*, p. 53.

**pôt-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *potabilis*, from *potō* = to drink; Sp. *potable*; Ital. *potabile*.]

*A. As adj.*: Capable of being drunk; fit for drinking; drinkable.

"Potable gold."—*Milton: P. L.*, lii. 608.

*B. As subst.*: Anything that can be drunk.

"Ten thousand painted flows Useful for *potables*."—*Philips: Cider*, li.

**pôt-a-ble-nèss**, *s.* [Eng. *potable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being potable.

**pot-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [POTAGE.]

**pôt-a-gër**, *s.* [Fr., from *potage* = pottage.] A porringer.

"An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree."—*Grew: Museum*.

**pot-a-gre**, *s.* [POTAGE.] The gout.

"For slouth a *potagre* and a gout."—*MS. Ashmole*, 41, fo. 87.

**pō-tāg-rō**, **pō-tar-gō**, *s.* [BOTAROG.] A West Indian sauce or dish.

"What lord of old would bid his cook prepare Mangos, *potarog*, champignons, oysters?"—*King: Cookery*.

**pôt-āle**, *s.* [Elym. doubtful; Eng. *pot*, and *ale* (?).] The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten pigs.

**pôt-tā-lī-a**, *s.* [Elym. unexplained.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Loganiæ. An infusion of the leaves of *Potalia resinifera*, the only known species, is somewhat mucilaginous and astringent. It is used in Brazil as a lotion for inflamed eyes. The sub-species (?), *P. amara*, is bitter, acrid, and emetic.

**pôt-tā-mō-æ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *potamós* (potamos) = a river, or Lat. *potam(o)gon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Naiadaceæ. Spathæ none. Flowers in spikes or clusters, solitary, unisexual or bisexual. Stigma subcapitate, or shortly decurrent. Embryo curved.

**pôt-tām-i-dēs**, *s.* [Gr. *potamós* (potamos) = a river; Lat. adj. suff. -ides.]

*Zool. & Paleont.*: Freshwater Cerites; a genus of Cerithiidae. Shell like Cerithium, but without varices in the fossil species, which are included in that genus. Epidermis thick, olive-brown; operculum orbicular, many-whorled. Forty-one recent species, from the mud of Californian, African, and Indian rivers.

**pôt-a-mō**, *pref.* [Gr. *potamós* (potamos) = a river.] Belonging to, living in or near, or connected with a river or rivers.

**pôt-a-mō-bī-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamobii*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

1. *Zool.*: A group or family of Huxley's tribe Astacina, with two genera, Astacus and Cambarus.

"All the crayfishes of the northern hemisphere belong to the *Potamobiidae*, and no members of this family are known to exist south of the equator."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 206.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Jurassic onward. [PSEUDASTACUS.]

**pôt-a-mō-bī-ne**, *a. & s.* [POTAMOBIDÆ.]

*A. As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Potamobiidae (q.v.).

"The wide range and close affinity of the genera Astacus and Cambarus appear to me to necessitate the supposition that they are derived from some one already specialised *Potamobine* form . . . I am disposed to believe that this ancestral *Potamobine* existed in the sea, which lay north of the Miocene continent in the northern hemisphere."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 532.

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of the family Potamobiidae.

**pôt-a-mō-bī-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *βίωω* (biōō) = to live.]

1. *Entom.*: Leach's name for Orectochilus, a genus of Gyrinidae, with one species.

† 2. *Zool.*: A synonym of Astacus.

**pôt-a-mō-chō-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *χοῖρος* (choiros) = a hog.]

*Zool.*: Bush-hog, Red River-hog; a genus of Suidæ, characteristic of the West African region, with two, or perhaps three, species, which are the handsomest of the Swine family. There is a boss or prominence under each eye. In *Potamocharus penicillatus*, the ears are long and tapering, as if they had been cut, and terminate in hairy tufts. The general colour is reddish-brown, with white dorsal stripe.

**pôt-a-mō-gā-lē**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *γαλῆ* (galē) = a weasel.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Potamogalidae, with one species, *Potamogale velox*, discovered by Du Chaillu in Western equatorial Africa. It is about two feet in length, of which the tail occupies one half. The body is long and cylindrical, tail thick, and laterally compressed, legs short, toes not webbed, the animal being propelled through the water by

strokes of the powerful tail; the limbs are folded inwards and backwards in swimming.



POTAMOGALE.

Fur, dark-brown above, with a metallic violet hue; whitish beneath.

**pôt-a-mō-gāl-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potamogale*(e); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

*Zool.*: A family of Insectivora, forming a connecting link between the Talpidae and the Solenodontidae, with two genera: *Potamogale* (q.v.) and *Geogale*, with one small muriform species, *Geogale curita*, from Madagascar.

**pôt-a-mō-gō-tōn**, *s.* [Lat. *potamogeton*, *potamogeton*; Gr. *ποταμογείτων* (potamogetōn) = pondweed [see def.]; *potamós* (potamos) = a river, and *γείτων* (geitōn) = a neighbour.]

1. *Bot.*: Pondweed; the typical genus of the tribe Potameæ (q.v.). Flowers perfect, sessile, on a spike, with a simple spathe. Perianth single; stamens four. Ovary of four carpels. Drupes or achenes four, rarely one; small, green. Chiefly from the temperate zones. They occur in ponds, ditches, streams, the margins of lakes, &c., having the leaves submerged and translucent, or floating and opaque. *P. natans*, *P. lucens*, *P. crispus*, *P. densus*, and *P. oblongus* are among the most common. The root of *P. natans* is said to be eaten in Siberia. *P. crispus*, *P. gramineus*, and *P. lucens* are used in India as fodder, and the first two also for refining sugar.

2. *Paleobot.*: Occurs in the Miocene and the Pliocene of Europe.

**pôt-a-mōg-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *γράφω* (graphō) = a description.] A description of rivers.

**pôt-a-mōl-ō-ēŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *λόγος* (logos) = a discourse.] A treatise on rivers; a scientific treatment of rivers.

**pôt-a-mōph-ŷl-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*; Gr. *φύλλον* (phullon) = leaf, and suff. -ite.]

*Paleobot.*: Any apparently aquatic fossil leaf.

**pôt-a-mō-thēr-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *potamo*, and Gr. *θηρίον* (thērion) = a wild animal.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Mustelidae, allied to *Lutra* (q.v.), from the Miocene of Western Europe.

**pō-tance**, *s.* [Fr. *potence* = a gibbet.]

*Watchmaking*: The stud which forms a step for the lower pivot of a verge.

**potance-file**, *s.* A small hand-file with parallel and flat sides.

**pôt-āsh**, *s.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, because the lixivium of wood-ashes are evaporated for commercial purposes in iron pots.]

1. *Chem.*: A term applied to the hydrate of potassium, KHO, either in the liquid or solid state, but sometimes used to denote potassium oxide and also crude carbonate of potassium. Pure or anhydrous potash can be procured by heating thin slices of the metal potassium in air perfectly free from moisture or carbonic acid. It is white, caustic, and very deliquescent. When moistened with water it becomes incandescent and no degree of heat seems sufficient to expel the water. This substance is of slight importance compared with hydrated potash. Important salts of potash are the carbonate, the sulphate, the nitrate, &c. With oils potash forms soft-soaps, and is of great value from its cleansing properties.

2. *Pharm.*: Potash salts are essential constituents in the human body, but if, when wasted, they are supplied directly to the blood they are very poisonous. A much diluted solution of potash is antacid and sedative in dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases, also in pleuritis, pericarditis, scrofula, &c. [DICARBONATE.] Caustic potash is used externally as a caustic in ulcers, &c.; carbonate

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

of potash has been given in whooping cough; acetate of potash, nitrate of potash, and, in small doses, tartrate of potash are diuretics; acid tartrate of potash is purgative and used in dropsy; citrate of potash is diuretic and febrifugal; sulphate of potash is a mild purgative generally given with rhubarb, &c.; nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash are refrigerants and diuretics. [PERMANOGENATE.] Bromide and iodide of potassium are the forms in which bromine and iodine are often administered. Sulphurated potash in small doses is a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and is sometimes used in scabies, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, and bronchitis.

¶ Potash-alum = *Kalinite*; Potash-felspar = *Orthoclase* and *Microcline*; Potash-mica = *Muscovite*.

#### potash-lime, s.

*Chem.*: A mixture of dry hydrate of potassium and quicklime employed in estimating the nitrogen contained in organic substances. At a high temperature, it liberates the nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

#### potash-water, s.

*Chem.*: An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of potassic bicarbonate.

#### pōt-āsh-ēg, s. pl. [PEARLASHES.]

#### pōt-āss, pōt-tā-ssā, s. [POTASH.] [POTASSIUM-HYDRATE.]

#### pōt-tās-sā-mido, s. [Eng. *potassium*], and *amide*.]

*Chem. (Pl.)*: Potassium amides. The monocompound  $KH_2N$  is obtained by gently heating potassium in ammonia gas. It is an olive-green substance, melting a little over 100°. Tripotassamide, or nitride of potassium,  $K_3N$ , is obtained when monopotassamide is heated in a close vessel. It is a greenish-black substance, taking fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. In contact with water it is decomposed, yielding ammonia and potassium hydrate.

#### pōt-tās-sic, a. [Mod. Lat. *potassium*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Of or pertaining to potassium; containing potassium.

#### pōt-tās-si-ūm, s. [Latinized from *potash* (q.v.).]

*Chem.*: Symbol. K; atomic weight, 39. A monad metallic element, discovered by Davy in 1807, and very widely diffused through the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms. It usually exists in combination with inorganic and organic acids, and, when its organic salts are burnt, they are resolved into carbonate, from which all the other salts of potassium can be prepared. It may be obtained by electrolysis, but is now produced in large quantity by distilling in an iron retort an intimate mixture of charcoal and carbonate of potassium, a condition readily obtained by igniting crude tartar in a covered crucible. It is a bluish-white metal; sp. gr. 865, being the lightest of all the metals except lithium. At 0° it is brittle and crystalline; soft at 15°, and may be easily cut with a knife; fluid at 62°5', and at a red heat distills, yielding a beautiful green vapour. Thrown upon water, the metal decomposes it with great violence, forming hydrate of potassium, whilst the escaping hydrogen takes fire, burning with a rose-red colour. It can only be preserved in the metallic state by immersing it in rock oil.

¶ Potassium-chloride = *Sylvite*; Potassium-nitrate = *Nitre*; Potassium-sulphate = *Aphthalite* and *Misenite*.

#### potassium-alloys, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Alloys formed by fusing other metals with potassium. The arsenide and antimonide (the only important forms), heated with the alcoholic iodides, yield the arsenide, &c., of the alcohol radicals.

#### potassium-bromide, s.

*Chem.*: KBr. Formed by the action of bromine on potassium, or by neutralising hydrobromic acid with potash. It crystallizes in brilliant cubes, having a sharp taste; sp. gr. 2.09; is more readily soluble in hot than in cold water, and is slightly soluble in alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into bromate.

#### potassium-carboxide, s.

*Chem.*:  $K_2C_2O_4$ . A highly explosive compound formed sometimes in the manufacture of potassium, and when potassium is heated

to 80° in presence of carbonic oxide. It is first of a gray colour, and then becomes dark red. The gray compound has the composition  $K_2CO_3$ ; the red body can be preserved under mineral naphtha. In contact with water it explodes with great violence.

#### potassium-chloride, s.

*Chem.*: KCl. Occurs native as sylvite, and is formed when potassium is burned in chlorine, and when potash or carbonate of potash is neutralized with aqueous hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes mostly in cubes, rarely in octahedrons; sp. gr. 1.95; tastes like common salt, melts at a low red heat, and at a higher temperature volatilizes unchanged. It is very soluble in water, one part of the salt dissolving in 2.85 parts of water at 15°5'; is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, but wood spirit dissolves it more readily. It forms crystallizable double salts with most of the metallic chlorides.

#### potassium-ethyl, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_2H_5K$ . Not known in the separate state, but in combination with zinc-ethyl by treating that compound with potassium.

#### potassium-hydrate, s.

*Chem.*: KHO. Potash. Potassa. Caustic potash. Produced by dissolving protoxide of potassium in water, but generally prepared by adding two parts of quicklime, slaked with water, to a solution of one part of carbonate of potassium in twelve parts of water, and boiling the mixture for some time. After standing, the clear liquid is siphoned off and evaporated in iron or silver basins. To remove several of the impurities it is subsequently treated with alcohol. After fusion it is a white, hard, brittle substance, sp. gr. 2.1, melts below redness to a clear liquid, volatilizes at a red heat, dissolves in half its weight of water, and in nearly the same quantity of alcohol. It has an acrid taste, is a powerful caustic, decomposes most metallic salts, and at a high temperature acts with great energy on nearly all substances.

#### potassium-iodide, s.

*Chem.*: KI. Obtained by direct union of iodine and potassium, and by neutralizing hydriodic acid with potash. It crystallizes in cubes, which are sometimes transparent, often opaque; sp. gr. 2.90. It has a sharp taste, melts below a red heat, and at a moderate red heat volatilizes without change; is soluble in 7 part of water at 16°, and in 5.5 parts alcohol at 12°5'. A solution of this salt dissolves free iodine, forming a dark-brown solution. It is much used in medicine.

#### potassium-oxides, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Potassium forms three oxides: (1) Protoxide,  $K_2O$ , formed when potassium is exposed to dry air at ordinary temperatures, is white, very deliquescent and caustic, and unites with water so energetically as to produce incandescence; (2) Dioxide,  $K_2O_2$ , is formed at a certain stage in the preparation of the tetroxide, and when the latter substance is decomposed with water; (3) Tetroxide,  $K_2O_4$ , is produced when potassium is burnt in dry air or oxygen. It is a chrome yellow powder which is reduced to protoxide when heated in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and to the dioxide when dissolved in water, oxygen in each case being evolved.

#### potassium-sulphides, s. pl.

*Chem.*: Potassium unites with sulphur in five different proportions:  $K_2S$ , protosulphide, obtained, but in a state of doubtful purity, by igniting sulphate of potassium in a covered crucible with finely divided carbon. It has a reddish-yellow colour, is deliquescent and caustic.  $K_2S_2$ , disulphide, formed by exposing the sulphhydrate to the air, is obtained as an orange-coloured fusible substance.  $K_2S_3$ , trisulphide, obtained by passing the vapour of carbonic disulphide over ignited potassium carbonate.  $K_2S_4$ , tetrasulphide, formed by reducing sulphate of potassium by means of the vapour of carbonic disulphide.  $K_2S_5$ , pentasulphide, obtained from any of the above sulphides by boiling them with excess of sulphur until fully saturated. All the sulphides have an alkaline reaction and smell of sulphidic acid.

#### pōt-āss-ōx'-yl, a. [Eng. *potassium*]; *ox*(ygen), and suff. -yl.]

*Chem.*: KO. Hydroxyl, in which the hydrogen is replaced by potassium.

#### pō-tāte, a. [Lat. *potatus* = a draught.]

*Alchery*: An epithet applied to a stage in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. (*Den Jonson: Alchermist*, iii. 2.)

#### pō-tā-tion, \*po-ta-cy-on, s. [Lat. *potatio*, from *potō* = to drink.]

1. The act of drinking.

2. A drinking-bout.

"After three or four hours of friendly *potatio* We took leave." *Cotton: De Monieur Cotin*.

3. A draught. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 3.)

4. A beverage, a drink.

"To forswear thin *potations*, and addict themselves to sack."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

#### pō-tā'-tō, po-ta-toe, s. [Sp. *potato*.] [BATATAS.]

*Bot., Hort., Agric.*, &c.: *Solanum tuberosum*, a well-known plant, the tubers (dilated branches) of which are eaten. It is a native of Chili and Peru. Some think that it was first brought to Spain from the mountains near Quito early in the sixteenth century. Thence it spread to Italy and Austria. Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have brought it to England in July, 1586, having obtained it from the Virginian colonists whom he had taken out in 1584. Gerarde, in his *Herbale*, figured it in 1597 as "the potatoe of Virginia," whence he said he had obtained its roots. Sir Walter Raleigh cultivated potatoes on his estate of Youghal, near Cork. For the next century and a half they were regarded as garden plants only. In Scotland they were not cultivated as a field crop till 1732. They gradually made way to the important position which they now occupy in general agriculture. Many varieties are grown, differing in earliness, form, size, colour, &c. They are sometimes preserved through the winter in pits dug in the ground, and lined with straw. A raw potato scraped is a good application to burns and scalds. [POTATO-STARCH.]

"Dining upon a half-penny porridge of *pease-soup* and *potatoes*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

¶ (1) *Oil of Potatoes*; [FUSEL-OIL.]

(2) *Sweet Potato*: [BATATAS.]

#### potato-apple, s. A popular name for the round fruit of the potato.

#### potato-beetle, s. [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

#### potato-blight, s. [POTATO-DISEASE.]

#### potato-bogle, s. A scarecrow. [BOGLE, s., l. 1. (3).]

#### potato-bug, s. [POTATO-BEETLE.]

#### potato-disease, s.

*Veg. Pathol.*: A disease or murrain produced by a fungus, *Peronospora infestans*. It generally first attacks the leaves and stems of the plant, forming brown spots upon them in July and August. By this time the fungus which first penetrated the tissue of the leaf, has thrust forth through the stomates its conidia-bearing filaments. The leaves soon afterwards die. Next the tubers are attacked and decay, either in a moist manner, attended by a disagreeable odour, or by a drying up of the tissue. Sometimes the term *potato-disease* is limited to the first of these kinds of decay, but they are closely akin, the one form passing into the other. Possibly an excess of rain in particular seasons created a predisposition to the attacks of the fungus. Too strong manuring, and the cutting up of seed potatoes have also been suggested as predisposing causes. The *potato-disease* first appeared in America. In 1845-1847 it caused the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, producing famine. [FAMINE.] It has never since completely disappeared, and in 1860 was nearly as formidable in some places as on its first appearance. When it is prevalent, the potatoes should be powdered with flowers of sulphur before being planted. They should be put early in the ground, and the haulm removed when the disease manifests itself.

#### potato-fat, s.

*Chem.*: A fat extracted from fresh potatoes by ether. It forms white, slender, stellate needles, which turn brown, without melting, on exposure to a temperature of 270°.

#### potato-mildew, s. [POTATO-DISEASE.]

#### potato-oat, s.

*Agric.*: A temporary variety of *Avena sativa*. [AVENA, OAT.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shün. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**potato-scab, s.**

*Bot.*: Scab in potatoes, produced by a fungus, *Tubercinia Scabiei*.

**potato-spirit, s.**

*Chem.*: A spirit formed during the fermentation of potatoes, and used in many parts of Europe.

**potato-starch, s.**

*Comm.*: The starch or flour of the potato, sometimes used to adulterate arrow-root. The granules vary considerably in size and form, some being shell-shaped, some ovate, and others, especially the smaller ones, round. Each granule is marked with a circular or stellate hilum, and around this is arranged a series of distinct lines or circles.



POTATO STARCH.

**potato-stone, s.**

*Min.*: A name applied to the siliceous and calcareous geodes found in the soil near Bristol, England. The siliceous geodes are lined with quartz crystals, but frequently contain calcite with acicular goethite, the calcareous ones are lined with calcite crystals, but frequently contain isolated crystals of quartz, some of which present the form of the primitive rhombohedron. They appear to have been formed in the dolomitic conglomerates. According to Green, this name has also been applied to certain hollow limestone pebbles, which have been converted into dolomite, their interiors being lined with crystals of the same substance.

**potato-sugar, s.** [STARCH-SUGAR.]

**\*pō-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who drinks; a drinker, a drunkard.

"Barnabe, the illustrious potator."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xlv.

**\*pō-tā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *potatorius*, from *potator* = a drinker; *poto* = to drink.] Relating or pertaining to drink or drinking.

**pōt-boŷ, s.** [Eng. *pot* (1), *s.*, and *boy*.] A boy or man employed in a public house to clean the pots, carry out ale or beer, &c.

**\*pōtch** (1), *v.t.* [POACH (1), *v.*]

**\*pōtch** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *pocher*.] [POACH (2), *v.*] To thrust, to push.  
"I'll potch at him." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, l. 10.

**\*pōtch-ēr, s.** [Eng. *potch*; -*ēr*.] One who or that which potches.

**potcher-engine, s.**

*Paper-making*: A machine in which washed rags are intimately mixed with a bleaching solution of chloride of lime.

**pote, v.t. & i.** [POTTER.]

**A. Trans.**: To push or kick.

**B. Intrans.**: To creep about moodily. (*Prov.*)

**\*pōt-ē-car-ŷ, \*pot-i-car-y, s.** [A corrupt of *apothecary*, which was apparently mistaken for a *pothecary*.] An apothecary.  
"Into the town unto a potecary." *Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 12,766.

**\*pot-ed, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] Plaited.  
"A nosegay, set lace, and a potted cuff." *Heywood: Trivia Britannica*, p. 89.

**pō-teēn, pōt-heēn, \*pōt-teēn, s.** [Ir. *pota* = a pot, a vessel; *potaim* = to drink.] Whiskey; properly whiskey illicitly distilled in Ireland.  
"His nose it is a coral to the view,  
Well nourish'd with Pterian potheen."  
*Boyd: Irish Schoolmaster*.

**pō-tē lōt, s.** [Fr.; Dut. *potlood*; Ger. *potlōth*.] Sulphuret of molybdenum (q.v.).

**pō-tēnce** (1), *s.* [Fr. = a gibbet, a crutch, from Lat. *potentia* = power.]

*Her.*: A cross, whose ends resemble the head of a crutch.

**\*pō-tēnce** (2), *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power.] Power, potency (q.v.).

**\*pō-tēn-cial** (ci as sh), *a.* [POTENTIAL.]

**pō-tēn-cŷ, s.** [Lat. *potentia* = power, from *potens*; Sp. & Port. *potencia*; Ital. *potenzia*, *potenza*.] [POT-ŷ, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being potent; power, mental or physical; strength.

"The potency of her who has the bilis,  
To make it still elysium, where she is."  
*Cook: Green's Ta Quoque*.

2. Efficacy, strength: as, the potency of a medicine.

3. Moral power, influence, or strength.  
"By the dread potency of every star."  
*Mason: Caractacus*.

\*4. A power, an authority.

"The Roman Episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a potency."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*, sup. 5.

**pō-tēnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis*, pr. par. of *possum* = to be able, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Sp. & Ital. *potente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Physically powerful; producing great physical effects; strong, forcible, efficacious.  
"Moses once more his potent rod extends  
Over the sea." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 211.

2. Having great power; powerful, mighty.  
"The eminence of a great and potent lord."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

3. Strong in a moral sense; having or exercising great power or influence.

"The doctor is well money'd, and his friends  
Potent at court." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

4. Strong, intoxicating: as, a potent spirit.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Ordinary Language:

A. A powerful person; a potentate, a prince.  
"You equal potents, fiery kindled spirits!"  
*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

B. A walking staff, a crutch.  
"Loke some after a potent and spectacle."  
*Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 30.

II. *Her.*: A bearing resembling the head of a crutch.

¶ (1) *Potent counter-potent*, *Potency counter-potency*, *Potency in point*: One of the furs used in heraldry.

(2) *Cross potent*: [POTENCE (1)].

**\*pō-tēn-tā-cŷ, s.** [Eng. *potent*; -*acy*.] Sovereignty.

**pō-tēn-tāt, \*po-ten-tat, s.** [Fr. *potental*, from Low Lat. *potentatus* = a supreme prince, from *potento* = to exercise authority, from Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.).] A person who possesses great power, authority, or sway; a monarch, a sovereign, a prince: hence, a chief officer in certain societies.

**pō-tēnt-ēd, pō-tēn-teō, a.** [Eng. *potent*; -*ed*, -*ee*.]

*Her.*: An epithet applied to an ordinary when the outer edges are formed into potents, differing from what is termed *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counter-potents like the fur.

**pō-tēn-tial** (ti as sh), **\*po-ten-cial, \*po-ten-ciall, a. & s.** [Fr. *potentiel*, from Lat. *potentialis*, from *potens* = potent (q.v.); Sp. *potencial*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Having power or potency; powerful, efficacious, strong.

"Potential spurs." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. l.

\*2. Producing a certain effect without appearing to have the necessary properties; latent.

3. Existing in possibility, not in actuality; possible; that may be manifested.

"It is necessary thus to warn potential offenders."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

II. *Physics*: Capable of being exerted, though not acting at the particular moment.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything that is possible or may possibly be or happen; possibility, but not actuality; potentiality.

2. *Elect.*: A term holding the same relation to electricity that level does to gravity. The potential of the earth is taken at zero.

3. *Physics*: The sum of each mass-element of the attracting body divided by the distance of that element from the attracted point.

**potential-cautery, s.** [CAUTERY, 2.]

**potential-force, s.** [FORCE (1), *s.*, ¶ 25.]

**potential-mood, s.**

*Gram.*: That form of a verb which is used to express power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being: as, *lie may go*, *You should write*.

**pō-tēn-ti-āl-i-tŷ** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *potential*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being potential; possibility without actuality.

2. Inherent power, quality, capability, or disposition not actually exhibited.

"Potentiality for pauperism seems inherent in a large portion of the metropolitan poor."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1885.

**pō-tēn-tial-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *potential*; -*ly*.]

\*1. With power or potency; powerfully, effectually.

2. In a potential manner; in possibility, not in actuality; not positively; possibly.

"A warning to any potentially weak-kneed members."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

3. In efficacy, not in actuality.  
"If the juice, though both actually and potentially cold, be not quickly wiped off."—*Boyle: On Colours*.

**\*pō-tēn-ti-ār-ŷ** (ti as sh), *s.* [An abbrev. of *plenipotentiary* (q.v.).] A plenipotentiary; a power, an authority.

"The last great plenipotentiary had arrived, who was to take part in the family congress."—*Thackeray: New-comers*, ch. xxx.

**\*pō-tēn-ti-āte** (ti as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *potent*; -*iate*.] To render active or potent; to give power or potency to.

"Potentiated by an especial divine grace."—*Coleridge: Webster*.

**pō-tēn-ti-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *potens*, genit. *potentis* = powerful; from the medicinal properties attributed to some species.]

*Bot.*: Cinquefoil, the typical genus of *Potentillaceae* (q.v.). Flowers white or yellow, rarely red; calyx, five, rarely four-lobed, with as many small bracts; petals, five, rarely four; style, short, lateral, or nearly terminal; achenes, many, minute, on a small, dry receptacle. Chiefly from the north temperate and Arctic zones. Known species, 120. The *Potentilla* belongs to the natural order of *Rosaceae*, an order including the *Fraxinaria*, or Strawberry genus, from which the *Potentilla* differ in the fruit having a dry receptacle, instead of the succulent receptacle which gives the Strawberry its economic importance. They are often called Cinquefoils (Fr. five leaved) from the shape of their leaves, and some of the species are cultivated as handsome garden flowers. *P. fruticosa* forms a large bush with a profusion of yellow flowers, and is often planted in shrubberies. *P. anserina*, a common species in Europe, popularly known as Silverweed, has creeping stems, and leaves which are beautifully silky and silvery beneath. The root is edible, and was once esteemed as food in parts of Scotland, particularly in the Hebrides. Swine are very fond of it. *P. reptans* is a herbiferous. *P. nepalensis* yields a red dye. Its roots are depurative; their ashes are applied with oil to burns. The leaves of *P. fruticosa*, a sub-Himalayan species, are used in parts of the Punjab as tea.

**pō-tēn-ti-lī-dæ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *potentilla*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Rosaceae*. Calyx tube herbaceous; fruit of four or more achenes.

**pō-tēnt-ly, adv.** [Eng. *potent*; -*ly*.] In a potent, powerful, or efficacious manner; with power, potency, force, or energy.

"You are potentially opposed."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. l.

**pō-tēnt-ness, s.** [Eng. *potent*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being potent; potency, power, powerfulness, efficacy.

**pō-tēr-i-ō-erīn-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *poteriocrinus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Palaeont.*: A family of *Crinoidea* (q.v.).

**pō-tēr-i-ō-erī-nūa, s.** [Gr. *ποτήριον* (*potērion*) = a drinking-cup, and *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

*Palaeont.*: The type-genus of the family *Poteriocrinidae*. Calyx as in *Cyathocrinus*, but with the upper surface convex, with a very large anal tube. The genus (with several subgenera) commences in the Silurian, is present in the Devonian, and abounds in the Carboniferous period, after which it disappears.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father**: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gē, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**pō-tēr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ποτήριον* (*potērion*) = a drinking cup.]

**Bot.**: Salad-Burnet; a genus of *Sanguisorbaceae*. Calyx single, four-cleft, petals none, stamens many, stigma tufted. Found in the north temperate zone; known species twenty. Two, *Poterium Sanguisorba*, the Salad Burnet, and *P. officinale*, the Great Burnet, are natives of Britain. *P. muricatum*, Muricated Salad Burnet, is an alien or colonist.

**\*po-ter-ner**, *s.* [PAUTENER.] A purse, a bag, a pocket, a pouch.

"He plucked out of his *poterner*."  
*The Boy and the Mantel.*

**\*pō-tēs-tāte**, **\*po-tes-tat**, *s.* [Lat. *potes-tas*, genit. *potes-tatis* = power; Ital. *potesta* = an authority.] A chief authority, a potentate.

"And whanne thel leeden you unto synagoge and to magistrat and *potes-tat*; nlye ye be hys how or what ye schulen answer, or what ye schulen seye."  
*Wycliffe: Luke xii.*

**\*pō-tēs-tā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *potes-tativus*, from *potes-tas*, genit. *potes-tatis* = power; Fr. *potes-tatif*.] Having the attribute of, or carrying with it, power; authoritative.

"God's authoritative or *potes-tative* power."  
*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. I.

**pōt'-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *full*.] As much as will fill a pot; as much as a pot will hold.

"If one cast a few almonds into a *potful* of it, it will become as clear as rock water."  
*Howell: Letters*, bk. II, let. 54.

**\*pōt'-hēad**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *head*.] One who habitually stupefies himself with drink, a fuddler, a soaker.

"She was too good for a poor *potthead* like me."  
*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xv.

**\*pōth'-ē-car-ŷ**, *s.* [POTECARY.]

**pōth'-heēn**, *s.* [POTEEEN.]

**pōth'-ēr** (1), **\*pud-der**, **\*pooth-er**, **pōt'-tēr**, *s.* [POTHER, v.] Bustle, confusion; constant excitement, stir.

"Coming on with a terrible *pother*."  
*Wordsworth: Rural Architecture.*

**\*pōth'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Apparently a corrupt. of Fr. *poudre* = powder (q.v.).] A sulfcating cloud.

"So grievous was the *pother*."  
*Drayton: Nymphidia.*

**pōth'-ēr**, **pōt'-tēr**, **\*pudheren**, *v.t. & t.* [A frequent. from *pote* = to push or kick; Dut. *poteren* = to search thoroughly; *peuteren* = to fumble, to poke about.]

**A. Intrans.**: To make a pother, bustle, or stir; to fuss about.

**B. Trans.**: To harass and perplex; to tease, to worry, to bother.

"That he loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pother* and wearies himself to no purpose."  
*Locke.*

**pōth'-ē-tēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*; suff. -ites.]

**Bot.**: A genus of plants, apparently akin to *Pothos* (q.v.). *Pothocites Grantonii* has been found in the Coal-measures at Granton, near Edinburgh.

**pō-thō-mor'-phē**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *pothos*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphe*) = form.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Piperiæ*. *Pothomorphe sidifolia* (or *umbellata*) and *P. subpeltata* are used in Brazil to stimulate the lymphatics, as deobstruents, and to cleanse foul ulcers.

**pō-thōs**, *s.* [The Ceylones name of a species.] **Bot.**: A genus of *Oronticeæ*. *Pothos scandens* is used in India in putrid fevers.

**pōt'-ī-chō-mā-nī-a**, **pōt'-ī-chō-mā-niē**, *s.* [Fr. *potiche* = a porcelain vase, and *manie*, Gr. *μανία* (*mania*) = madness, mania.] The taste for coating the inside of glass-ware with varnished paper or linen flowers or devices, so as to give them an appearance of painted ware or old china.

**\*pōt'-ī-fuge**, *s.* [Lat. *poto* = to drink.] A drunkard.

"How impudently would our drunken *potifuges* vaunt themselves."  
*Fenner: Via Recta*, p. 44.

**pō-tion**, **\*po-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *potion*, from Lat. *potionem*, accus. of *poto* = a drink; *poto* = to drink. *Potion* and *poison* are doublets; Sp. *poçion*; Ital. *poçione*.] A drink, a draught; eaeap. a dose of liquid medicine.

"How do thy *potions* with insidious joy,  
Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy!"  
*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

**\*pō-tion**, *v.t.* [POTION, *s.*] To give a potion to; to drug.

"Having *potioned* them with a sleepy drink."  
*Speed: Hist. Great Britain*, bk. ix, ch. xl.

**pōt'-līd**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *lid*.] The lid or cover of a pot.

**potlid-valve**, *s.* A cap-shaped valve which shuts down like a cover upon a port or the end of a pipe.

**pōt'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *man*.]

\* 1. A pot-companion.

\* 2. A servant at a public-house who cleans the pots, takes out beer or ale, &c.; a potboy.

**pō-toō**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Orinth.**: A local name for *Nyctibius jamaicensis*, from its cry.

**pōt'-rōō**, *s.* [Native name.]

**Zool.**: The same as KANOAROO-RAT (q.v.).

**Pōts'-dām**, *s.* [See def.]

**Geog.**: A township in New York.

**Potsdam-sandstone**, *s.*

**Geol.**: An American sandstone of Cambrian age, containing Trilobites, *Lingula antiqua*, &c. [PROTICHNITES.]

**pōt'-shērd**, **\*pōt'-shard**, **\*pot-share**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sherd*; A.S. *seard*, from *searcan* = to shear.] A broken piece or fragment of an earthenware pot. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. i. 37.)

**pōt'-stone**, *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1), *s.*, and *stone*.]

1. **Geol. & Mining**: The name given in Norfolk to certain large flints with a nucleus of chalk, found in the Upper Chalk. They are considered to be Ventriculites (q.v.).

2. **Min.**: An impure variety of soapstone or compact talc (q.v.), formerly used for making utensils of various kinds.

**\*pōt'-sure** (*s* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *pot* (1), and *sure*.] Perfectly sure or confident, as one affected by drink; positive, cocksure.

**pōtt**, *s.* [Pot (1), *s.*, II. 2.]

**pōt'-tage** (age as *ig*), **\*pot-age**, *s.* [Fr. *potage*, from *pote* = a pot.] [PORRIDGE.]

1. A kind of food made of meat boiled (generally with vegetables) to softness in water. (*Cotton: Voyage to Ireland*.)

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

**\*pōt'-tag-ēr** (ag as *ig*), *s.* [POTAGER.]

**\*pot-tain**, *s.* [Pot (1), *s.*] Old pot-metal

**pōtt'-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [Pot (1), *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Put into pots; specif., seasoned and preserved in pots; as, *potted* bloaters.

**pōt'-tēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *pot* (1); -er; Fr. *potier*; It. *pottoir*.]

1. One who makes earthenware pots or crockery of any kind; a maker of pottery.

2. One who hawks crockery. (*Eng. Prov.*)

3. One who pots meats.

**potter-carrier**, *s.* A porringer.

**potter's clay**, *s.* A tenacious clay used in the potteries.

**potter's field**, *s.* A piece of land used for burying destitute and unknown strangers at the public expense.

**potter's**

**lathe**, *s.*

[POTTER'S-

WHEEL.]

**potter's**

**wheel**, *s.*

A horizontally revolving disc, driven by a trawle or by an assistant. The lump of clay, being placed upon it, is moulded into form by pressure, the circular form being maintained by the passage of the clay between the hands, assisted by a



POTTER'S WHEEL.

piece of horn or shell, which is called a "rib," acting as a former, straight-edge, or scraper, as the case may be.

**pōt'-tēr** (2), *s.* [POTTER, *v.*] A slow pace or walk; a saunter.

"The run . . . degenerated into a *potter*."  
*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**pōt'-tēr**, *v.t. & t.* [A frequent. of *pote* = to push, to kick, from Wel. *putio* = to push, to poke; Gael. *put*; Corn. *put*; Sw. dial. *puta* = to poke with a stick; O. Dut. *pottsien* = to search one thoroughly.] [POTTER, *v.*]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To busy or worry one's self about trifles; to trifle; to be fussy.

2. To walk lazily or without any definite purpose; to saunter.

"*Pottering* about with the rector of a parish over a small glebe."  
*The Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

**B. Trans.**: To poke, to push.

**pōt'-tēr-n**, *a.* [Eng. *potter*; -n.] Of or pertaining to potters or pottery.

**pottern-ore**, *s.* (See extract.)

"I likewise took notice of an ore, which for its aptness to vitrify and serve the potter, was called earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*."  
*Boyle: Works*, I. 323.

**pōt'-tēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *poterie*, from *pote* = a pot.]

1. The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked.

"The earthenware of the Greeks and Romans was unglazed, but they covered their *pottery* with wax, tallow, bitumen, and perhaps other articles, to render them impervious to water, wine, &c. The Romans used moulds for ornamenting clay vessels and for making figures of idols, or of limbs, plants, &c. for votive offerings. The art of making glazed *pottery* originated with the Chinese, and passed from thence to India, and from thence successively to Arabia, Spain, Italy, Holland."  
*Knights: Dict. Mechanics*.

2. A place where earthenware is manufactured.

"The *potteries* of Lambeth, London, were started by men from Holland about 1610. The *potteries* of Staffordshire soon took the preeminence. John Naisgwood was born at Burslem, England, in 1759 and after a variety of experiences started a *pottery* on his own account."  
*Knights: Dict. Mechanics*.

\* 3. The business of a potter.

**pottery-bark**, *s.* The bark of *Licania*, the ashes of which along the Amazon are mixed with clay for pottery.

**pottery-gauge**, *s.* A shaper or templet for the inside of a vessel on the wheel. It is designed to finish the inside of stoneware smoothly and of a uniform size.

**pottery-tissue**, *s.* A kind of tissue-paper used to receive impressions of engravings for transference to biscuit. The paper is made on the Fourdrinier machine in lengths sometimes equal to 1,200 yards.

**pottery-tree**, *s.*

**Bot.**: (1) The genus *Licania* [POTTERY-BARK]; (2) *Moquilea utilis*.

**pōt'-tī-a**, *s.* [Named after J. F. Pot, of Brunswick.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the order or tribe Potiaceae. Calyptera dimidiata; peristome simple or wanting; if present, with lanceolate, articulate teeth. *Pottia truncata* grows on mud walls.

**pōt-ti-ā'-qō-i**, **pōt-ti-ā'-qō-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *potiti(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acel, or fem. -aceæ.]

**Bot.**: An order or tribe of Apocarpous Mosses. Capsules straight, oval, pedunculate, generally without a peristome.

**pōt'-tīng**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [Pot, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of putting into a pot or pots; as of meats for preservation, or plants for propagation.

"The potting of plants is advantageous to seedlings, and it also enables a certain amount of bottom heat to be supplied to plants, besides making them flower early. It however cramps their growth, and ultimately exhausts the soil; the earth should, therefore, be changed at intervals, and when this cannot be done, manure should be furnished.

\* 2. The making of pottery.

\* 3. Drinking. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 3.)

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z** -**elian**, **-tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

**II. Sugar:** The cleansing of sugar by placing it while soft in inverted conical moulds with a mass of saturated clay on top.

### potting-cask, s.

**Sugar:** A hoghead with holes in the bottom into which imperfectly crystallized sugar is dipped in order that the molasses may drain from it. In each hole is placed a crushed stalk of cane or plantain, which reaches to the top of the sugar. The molasses passes off through the spongy stalk, leaving the sugar comparatively dry and more perfectly crystallized.

**potting-house, s.** A house or shed in which plants are potted.

**pôt-tle, \*pot-el, s.** [O. Fr. *potel*, dimin. of *pot* = a pot (q.v.).]

\*1. A liquid measure containing four pints; hence, a large tankard. (*Cotton: The Compendium*).

2. A vessel or basket for fruit, in shape a truncated cone, and sometimes with a semi-circular handle across the top.

3. The game of Hop-Scotch. (*Prov.*)

\***pottle-bellied, a.** Pot-bellied.

\***pottle-deep, adv.** To the bottom of the pottle or tankard. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.)

**pôt-tō, s.** [Native name.]

**Zool.:** The sole species of the genus *Perodicticus* (q.v.). It is a small nocturnal Lemurid, from western equatorial Africa; upper surface of a chestnut tint, paler beneath. Limbs nearly of one length, head rounded, eyes lateral; index finger reduced to a tubercle. The teeth indicate a mixed diet.

**Pott's disease, s.** A disease of the vertebrae, first described by Percival Pott, an Englishman.

**Pott's fracture, s.** A fracture of the fibula. [See preceding.]

**pôt-tý, s.** [Dut. *potte*.] Pottery.

**potty-baker, s.** [Dut. *pottebakker*.] A term in New York for a potter.

\***pôt-u-lent, \*pôt-u-lént-all, a.** [Lat. *potulentus* = intoxicated, from *potō* = to drink.]

1. Tipsy; nearly intoxicated.

2. Fit to drink; drinkable.

"Unto such liquid and *potulent* meats are not profitable."—*Fenner: Via Recta*, p. 263.

**pou', pu', v.t.** [PULL, v.] (*Scotch*).

\***pouco, s.** [PULSE (1), s.]

**pouch, \*pouche, s.** [O. Fr. *pouche, poche* = a pocket, pouch, or poke. *Pouch* and *poke* are doublets.] [POKE, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A small bag; a pocket, a poke.

"WT a brace of wild ducks in his *pouch*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. Fig.: A big belly or stomach; a paunch.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: A little sack or bag at the base of some petals or sepals. Example, *Nigrellia*.

2. Naut.: A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold, to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.

3. Ordn.: A cartridge-box.

4. Zool.: A bag, like that under the bill of the Pelican, or the marsupium (q.v.) of the Marsupialia.

\***pouch-mouth, s. & a.**

A. As subst.: A mouth with blubbered lips. (*Ash*).

B. As adj.: Pouch-mouthed.

"Theaterians, pouch-mouth stage-walkers."—*Dekker: Batimorale*.

\***pouch-mouthed, a.** Having a pouch-mouth; blubber-lipped.

**pouch-shaped, a.**

Bot.: Hollow and resembling a little double bag, as the spur of many Orchids.

\***pouch, v.t. & t.** [POUCH, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To put into a pouch or pocket; to pocket.

"In January husband that *poucheth* the groats, Will break up his lay, or be sowing of oats."—*Tusser: Husbandrie*.

2. To put into the pouch or sac; to swallow.

3. To pout, to hang the lip. (*Ainsworth*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To pocket; to put up with.

"I will *pouch* up no such affront."—*Scott: Waverley*.

2. To pursue up, to pout.

"He *pouched* his mouth."—*Richardson: Sir Charles Grandison*, v. 58.

B. *Intrans.*: To swallow food, a bait, &c.

"Another [pike], which had run on fifteen yards of line before stopping to *pouch*."—*Field, Jan. 2, 1884*.

**pouch-bell, s.** [Eng. *pouch*, and *bell*.]

Bot.: The genus *Glossococcinia*.

\***poucho, s.** [POUCH, s.]

**pouché, a.** [Eng. *pouch*; -ed.] Having, or furnished with, a pouch; specif., furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials, or with cheek-pouches.

**pouched ant-eaters, s. pl.**

Zool.: The genus *Myrmecobius* (q.v.)

**pouched badgers, s. pl.**

Zool.: The family *Peramelidae* (q.v.).

**pouched-frog, s.**

Zool.: *Nototrema marsupiatum*.

**pouched marmots, s. pl.**

Zool.: The genus *Spermophilus*. The species are furnished with cheek-pouches, and are natives of America, the North of Europe, and Northern Asia.

**pouched-mice, pouched-rats, s. pl.**

Zool.: The family *Geomyidae* (q.v.). Called also Pocket Gophers.

**pouched-rats, s. pl.** [POUCHED-MICE.]

**pouched-weasels, s. pl.**

Zool.: The genus *Phascogale* (q.v.).

**pouchet, s.** [POUNCET.]

**pou-chóng, s.** [Chin.] A kind of black tea; a superior kind of souchong.

\***pouch-y, a.** [Eng. *pouch*; -y.] Like a pouch or bag; swollen.

"Such a flescid, fluid, *pouchy* carcass, I have never before seen."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 217.

\***pou-der, s. & v.** [POWDER.]

\***pou-de-soy, s.** [PADESOY.]

**poudre, s.** [Fr.] Powder. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16, 228.)

\***poudre-marchant, s.** Pulverized spices. (*Chaucer*.)

**pou-drête, s.** [Fr.] A manure prepared from dried night-soil, mixed with charcoal, gypsum, &c. It is very powerful.

\***pou-drid, a.** [POWDERED.]

**pou-jah, s.** [PUJA.]

**pouk, v.t.** [POKE, v.] To poke, to pluck. (*Scotch*).

"The weans hard on their fingers laughin' An' pouk my hips."

*Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbock*.

\***pouko, s.** [PUCK.]

\***pou-laino, s.** [Fr.]

*Old Cost.*: A kind of pointed shoe worn in the fifteenth century.

\***poulee, s.** [PULSE (1), s.]

\***poul-da-vis, s.** [POLDAVVY.]

\***poul-dre, s.** [POWDER, s.]

\***poul dred, a.** [POULDRE.]

1. Beaten or reduced to powder.

2. Variegated, spotted.

\***poul-dron, s.** [PAULDROWN.]

**poulo, s.** [Fr.]

1. Carls: The same as *POOL* (q.v.).

2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

**poulp, poulpe, s.** [Fr.]

Zool.: *Octopus vulgaris*, the Common Octopus.

**poult, \*pulte, s.** [Fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule* = a hen, from Low Lat. *pulla*.] A pullet; a young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

"Turkey poult, fresh from the egg, in batter fr'd."—*King: Art of Cookery*.

\***poult-ër, \*pult-ar, \*pult-er, s.** [Eng. *poult*; -er.] One who deals in poultry; a poulterer.

"It is reported besides of a certain *poulter*, who had a secret by himself, whereby he could tell surely and never unless which egg would be a cock chicken, which a hen."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. 14.

**poulters' measure, s.** Measurement by the dozen.

**poult-tër-ër, s.** [Eng. *poulter*; -er.]

1. One who deals in poultry or game.

"We have *poulters* ware for your sweet bloods."—*Dekker: Honest Whore*, pt. ii.

\*The Poulterers are one of the London City Companies. They were incorporated in 1504.

\*2. An officer of the king's household who had charge of the poultry.

**poult-tice, \*pul-tesse, \*pul-tis, s.** [Lat. *pultes*, nom. pl. of *puls* = a thick pap, con. with *Gr. πούλος* (*poulos*) = porridge; Fr. *pulte*.]

1. *Orl. Lang.*: A soft composition, as of bread, meal, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, or the like; a cataplasim.

"*Pultes* made of green herbs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 389.

2. *Pharm.*: Poultices are of several kinds, the most important are (1) *Cataplasma fermenti* (yeast poultice), formed of yeast, flour, and water heated to 100° F. It is used as a stimulant and antiseptic in cases of indolent ulcers. (2) *Cataplasma lini* (linseed poultice) formed by mixing 4 ozs. of linseed meal with half a fluid oz. of olive oil, and then gradually adding 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It is applied to inflamed and suppurating parts. *Cataplasma sinapis* (mustard poultice) made by mixing 2½ ozs. of linseed meal with 2½ ozs. of powdered mustard, and then adding to them gradually 10 fluid ozs. of boiling water. It acts as a powerful rubefacient and vesicant, it relieves slight inflammations of serous and mucous surfaces when applied to a neighbouring part, as upon the chest in bronchitis and pleurisy; and also relieves congestion of various organs, by drawing the blood to the surface.

**poult-tice, v.t.** [POULTICE, s.] To apply a poultice to; to cover with a poultice.

\***poult-tive, s.** [Prob. a misprint for *poultice* (q.v.).] A poultice.

"*Poultices* allay'd pains."—*Temple: Cure of the Gout*.

**poult-trý, \*pul-trie, s.** [Eng. *poult*; -ry (= Fr. -erie).] [PUCKET.] Domestic fowls, reared for the table, or for their eggs, feathers, &c., as ducks, geese, cocks and hens, &c.; fowls collectively. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox*, &c.)

**poultry-farm, s.** An establishment with land attached, for the rearing of poultry on a large scale.

**poultry-house, s.** A house or shed in which poultry are sheltered and reared; a fowl-house.

**poultry-yard, s.** A yard or inclosure where poultry are reared.

\***poult-vör-äin, s.** [Fr. *poulverin*, from Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust.] A powder-flask, hanging below the bandoliers, used by musketeers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

\***poun (1), \*powne, v.t.** [A.S. *punian* = to pound.] To pound, to beat, to bruise. [POUND (2), v.]

\***poun (2), v.t.** [POUND (1), v.] To pound, to impound; to confine in an enclosed space.

"The elizians, like *pounded* pikes,

The lessers fede the greater."

*Warner: Albions England*, bk. xv., ch. xviii.

**pouñce (1), s.** [Fr. *pounce* = pumice, from Lat. *pumiceo*, acc. of *pumex* = pumice (q.v.); Sp. *pounce*, *pomez*; Port. *pomez*.]

1. A fine powder, such as pounded *ginseng* (*Calitris*) and cuttle-fish bones, used to dry up the ink on a fresh written manuscript; now superseded in this country by blotting paper, except in the case of parchment.

2. Charcoal dust inclosed in some open stuff, as muslin, &c., to be passed over holes picked in the work, to mark the lines or designs on a paper underneath. It is used by embroiderers to transfer patterns upon their stuffs; also by fresco painters, sometimes by engravers, and in varnishing.

\*3. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rûle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**pounce-box, \*pouncet-box**, *s.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, &c., or for holding perfumes for smelling.

**pounce-paper**, *s.* A tracing-paper prepared at Carlsruhe without oil.

• **pounce** (2), *s.* [POUNCE (2), *v.*]

1. The claw or talon of a hawk or other bird of prey. (*Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 19.*)

2. A punch or stamp.

"A pounce to print money with. *Tudicula*."—*Widdel's Dict.*, p. 147.

3. Cloth worked in eyelet-holes.

• **pounce** (3), *s.* [PULSE (1), *s.*]

**pounce** (1), *v.t.* [POUNCE (1), *s.*]

1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce; to sprinkle pounce on.

2. To powder.

"Long effeminate, powdered, pounced hair."—*Pyrrhus: I. Histrion-Mask*, vi. 5.

**pounce** (2), \* **pouns-en**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *pouner* = to pierce; cf. Sp. *punchar* = to prick, to punch; *puncha* = a thorn. From Lat. *punctus*, *pa. par.* of *pungo* = to prick.]

**A. Intrans.**: To fall upon and seize anything in, or as in, the claws or talons; to dart or dash. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"So when a falcon skims the airy way  
Swoops from the clouds and pounces on his prey."  
*Whitehead: The Gymnast*, bk. III.

\* **B. Transitive**:

1. To seize in the talons or claws. Said of a bird of prey. (*Couper: Table Talk*, 553.)

2. To prick; to make holes in; to perforate; to work in eyelet-holes.

"The trapper was . . . pounced and sette with antlike workie."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, (an. 22).

• **pounced**, *a.* [Eng. *pounce* (2), *s.*; *-ed*.]

1. Furnished with talons or claws. (*Thomson: Spring*, 760.)

2. Worked in eyelet-holes; ornamented with a continuous series of holes over the whole surface.

• **poun-çer**, *s.* [Eng. *pounce* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which pierces or perforates; specif., an instrument for making eyelet-holes in clothes; a bodkin.

• **poun-çet**, *s.* [Fr. *poucellette*, from \* *pouner* = to pounce.] A pounce-box.

\* **pouncet-box**, *s.* A pounce-box (q.v.).

"And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held  
A pouncet-box."—*Shakesp.: I Henry IV.*, i. 3.

**pounç-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [POUNCE (2), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

\* **B. As subst. (Pl.)**: Holes stamped in dress, by way of ornament.

**pouncing-machine**, *s.*

*Hat-making*: A machine for raising a nap upon hat-bodies by a grinding action.

**pound** (1), \* **pund**, *s.* [A.S. *pund* (s. & pl.), from Lat. *pondo* = a pound; prop. an adverb = by weight, and allied to *pondus* = a weight, from *pendo* = to weigh; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *pund*; Ger. *pfund*.]

1. A unit of weight. Pounds are of different kinds, as pounds Troy (containing 12 ounces), pounds Avoirdupois (containing 16 ounces), &c. A cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahr., the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252.458 Troy grains, and the Troy pound is equal to 5760 of these grains. The Avoirdupois pound is equal to 7000 Troy grains, so that the Troy pound is to the Avoirdupois, as 144 to 175.

2. The principal English coin of account, and corresponding to the "coin of circulation" called a sovereign (q.v.). It is divided into 20 shillings or 240 pence, and weighs 123.27447 Troy grains (7.68805 grammes), as determined by the Mint regulation, in virtue of which a mass of gold weighing 40 lbs. Troy is coined into 1,869 sovereigns. The name is derived from the fact that in the time of the Conqueror, one Tower pound of silver was coined into 240 silver pence; whence the Tower pennyweight was really and truly the weight of a penny.

¶ The pound Scots was equal to the twelfth of a pound sterling, that is 1s. 8d.; it was also divided into twenty shillings, each worth one penny English.

**pound-cake**, *s.* A rich sweet cake, so called from its being made of a pound, or equal quantities, of the several ingredients used.

**pound-foolish**, *s.* [PENNY-WISE.]

\* **pound-mele**, *adv.* [A.S.] By the pound; per pound.

\* **pound-pear**, *s.* An old name for the Bon Chrétien pear.

**pound-rate**, *s.* A rate, assessment, or payment at a certain rate for each pound.

**pound** (2), \* **pond**, *s.* [A.S. *pund* = an inclosure; *pyndan* = to shut up in a pound; *forpyndan* = to shut in, to repress; Icel. *pynda* = to shut in, to torment; O. H. Ger. *pinna* = an inclosure; Ir. *pont* = a pound, a pond.] [PINFOLD, POND.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inclosure, erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts found straying are impounded or confined; a pinfold.

"When the distress is taken, the things distrained must in the first place be carried to some *pond*, and there impounded by the taker. A *pound* (*parcus*), which signifies any enclosure, is either pound-vert, that is, open overhead; or pound-covert, that is, close. No distress of cattle can be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-covert within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it was taken."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 1.

2. *Hydr.-eng.*: The level space of a canal between locks.

\* ¶ **Pound of land**:

*Law*: An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about 52 acres. (*Wharton*.)

**pound-breach**, *s.* [A.S. *pund-breche*.] The forcible removal of cattle, &c., from a pound in which they have been impounded.

"In the case of a distress, the goods are from the first taking in the custody of the law, and the taking them back by force is denominated a rescue, for which the distrainer has a remedy in damages, either by an action for the rescue, in case they were going to the pound, or by an action for the *pound-breach*, in case they were actually impounded."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 4.

**pound-covert**, *s.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

**pound-keeper**, *s.* One who has the care or charge of a pound; a pinner.

**pound-overt**, *s.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

**pound** (1), \* **pownd**, *v.t. & i.* [Prop. *poun*, the *d* being excrement, as in sound, round, *v.*] [POUN (1).]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To beat; to strike with some heavy instrument, and with repeated blows, so as to bruise or make an impression.

"Then pounded to death with the cannon ball."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, 1855.

2. To bruise or break up into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; to comminute, to pulverise.

"This poor people being deprived of sustenance . . . began to pound a venomous herb like unto mullage, and poisoned themselves."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 963.

3. To inflict heavily. (*Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 31.*)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To beat, to strike.

2. To keep moving steadily with noise; to plod.

"Pounding along a dusty high-road."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3, 1855.

\* **pound** (2), *v.t.* [POUND (1), *s.*] To wager. (*Slang*.)

"I'll pound it that you han't."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

**pound** (3), *v.t.* [POUND (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up or confine in, or as in, a pound; to impound.

"Now, Sir, go and survey my fields;  
If you find any cattle in the corn,  
To pound with them."—*The Pinner of Wakefield*.

2. To place or set in a field, from which one cannot get out, owing to the height or other difficulties of the fences. (*Hunting slang*.)

"Any fence which would be likely to pound or to give a fall to his rival."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1855.

\* 3. To confine.

"This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said of it were it not founded within an epistle."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 216.

**pound-age** (1), \* **pōnd-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [POUND (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A deduction from a pound; a sum paid for each pound; a sum or rate per pound; a commission paid or deducted on each pound.

"A very small *poundage* on the long compound interest of the thirty pieces of silver."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eng.*: Payment charged or assessed

by the weight of a commodity. Generally used in combination with tonnage (more properly, *tunnage*), that is, an impost on every tun of wine imported into or exported from England, the *poundage* being a duty on merchandise imported or exported. The *tonnage* was ultimately fixed at 3s., the *poundage* at 5 per cent.

"They shall or may shippes for those parts [merchandise] according to the true rates of the customs, *pond age*, or subsidies."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 233.

2. *English Law*:

\* (1) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*. It was abolished by the statute 5 & 6 Victoria, c. 98.

(2) An allowance made to the sheriff upon the amount levied under a writ of *fieri facias*. If the amount levied is £100 or under, the *poundage* is one shilling in the pound, if above £100, sixpence in the pound.

\* **pound-age** (age as *ig*) (2), *s.* [POUND (2), *v.*]

1. Confinement in a pound.

2. The charge made upon owners of cattle impounded for straying.

\* **pound-age** (age as *ig*), *v.t.* [POUND-AGE (1), *s.*] To collect, as *poundage*; to assess or rate by *poundage*.

"What passes through the custom-house of certain publicans, that have the tonnage and *poundage* of all free-ports truth."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

**pound-al**, *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), *s.*; *-al*.]

*Physics*: (See extract.)

"The British unit of force (that force which, acting on a pound-mass for one second, produces an acceleration of one foot per second) is one *poundal*."—*Daniel: Prin. of Physics*, p. 19.

**pound-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), *s.*; *-er*.] A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, &c. The term is commonly applied to pieces of ordnance in combination with a number to denote the weight of the shot they carry; as, a 64-pounder, i.e., a gun carrying a 64 lb. shot. The term *ten-pounder* was formerly applied in English politics, to those parliamentary electors in cities or boroughs who paid £10 a year in rent.

"A silba, black bass of Greenwood Lake will show more sport than a ten-pounder found under a tropical sun."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**pound-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which pounds; specif., a pestle, a beater in a fulling-mill, a stamp in an ore-mill, &c.

**pound-ër** (3), *s.* [Eng. *pound* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] The keeper of a pound.

\* **pound-ër** (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *pounder* (1), from the size and weight.] A large variety of pear; prob. the same as *POUND-PEAR* (q.v.).

"Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Georgic* li. 127.

**pound-ing**, *pr. par. & s.* [POUND (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As subst.**: The act of beating to powder; a powdered or pounded substance.

"Covered with the *poundings* of these rocks."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. xviii.

\* **poun-drel**, *s.* [A.S.] A head.

"Glad they had 'scap'd and sav'd their *poundrels*."—*Cotton: Works* (1734), p. 14.

\* **poun-sôn**, \* **pun-soun**, \* **pun-soune**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pouison*; Fr. *poison* = a punch.] A bodkin, a dagger.

"Slayne with *pounsone* ryght to the ded."—*Barlowe: Bruce*, l. 545.

\* **poun-sónod**, *a.* [Eng. *pouison*; *-ed*.] Ornamented with digs or holes.

"Pounsoned and dagged clothyng."—*Chaucer's Parson's Tale*.

**pounx-â**, *s.* [A local Indian name.]

*Mtn.*: (The same as Bonax (q.v.).

**Pou-part** (t silent), *s.* [From François Poupart, a French anatomist (1661-1709), who described it.] (See compound.)

**Poupard's ligament**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A ligament affording insertion to the cremaster muscle of the abdomen. Its lower fibres, closely aggregated, constitute a broad band from the anterior superior iliac spine to the spine of the pubis.

\* **poupe**, *v.t.* [From the sound.] To make a noise with a horn. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,039.)

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **îng**, **-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. — **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**, **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

\* **pôupe**, *s.* [Fr. *poupée*.] A puppet a doll. (*Palsgrave*.)

**pou-pô-tôn**, *s.* [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet, from Lat. *pupa* = a girl, a doll.]

1. A puppet, a little baby.
2. Hashed meat.

\* **pou-pies**, *s.* [Fr. *poupiettes*.] A dish made of pie steaks and slices of bacon.

**pour**, \* **power**, *v.t. & t.* [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *puer* = to cast, to throw, to hurl; *puer gwlad* = to cast rain, to rain; Ir. *puiraim* = to push, to jerk; Gael. *puir* = to push, to drive.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Literally:

1. To cause to flow, as a liquid or substance consisting of fine or minute particles, into or out of a vessel: as, To pour water out of a jug, to pour out sand, &c.
2. To discharge; to drop, as rain.

"This day will pour down,  
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,"  
*Milton: P. L., vi. 544.*

##### II. Figuratively:

1. To send out or emit in a stream or constant flow; to send out in profusion or great numbers.

"London doth pour out her citizens."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Chorus)*

2. To shed; to cause to be shed.

"The Babylonian, Assyrian, Median, Persian monarchies must have poured out seas of blood in their formation."  
*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society.*

3. To throw or cast with force.

"Now will I shortly pour out my fury upon thee."  
*Ezekiel vii. 8.*

4. To produce and make known; to publish.

"Our poets and orators poured forth their wonders upon the world."  
*Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 5.*

5. To give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling.

"Pour out your hearts before him."  
*Psalms lxi. 8.*

##### B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To stream; to flow, fall, or issue in a continuous stream or current.

"Through the pouring and pitiless rain."  
*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1853.*

2. Fig.: To rush in great numbers or in a constant stream. (*Gay: Trivia, iii. 87.*)

\* **pour**, *s.* [Pour, *v.*] A heavy fall of rain; a downpour.

"He rode home ten miles in a pour of rain."  
*Mis Ferrier: Destiny, ch. xx.*

\* **pour-chace**, *v.t.* [PURCHASE, *v.*]

\* **pour-chas**, \* **pour-chase**, *s.* [PURCHASE, *s.*]

\* **poure**, *a.* [POOR.]

\* **poure**, *v.t.* [PORE, *v.*]

**pour-ër**, *s.* [Eng. pour, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which pours.

**pour-lê**, *s.* [Pour, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. A small quantity of any liquid.
2. A vessel for holding beer, or other liquids with a spout for pouring; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug; a ewer.

\* **pour-ish**, *v.t.* [POVERISH.]

\* **pour-lien**, *s.* [PURLIEU.]

**pou-rôu-ma**, *s.* [Caribbean name.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Artocarpaceae. Tropical American trees. The fruit of *Pourouma bicolor* is sub-acid, and, according to Martius, is worth cultivation, though mucilaginous.

**pour-par-lêr** (final *r* silent), *s.* [Fr.] Preliminary negotiations between ministers of different states.

"Confidential pourparlers in regard to the Bulgarian question."  
*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 28, 1883.*

**pour-par-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr., from pour = for, and parti = a part, a party.]

*Law*: The division among partners of lands which were formerly held in common.

**pour-par-tÿ**, *v.t.* [POURPARTY, *s.*]

*Law*: To divide the lands which fall to partners. (*Wharton*.)

\* **pour-point**, *s.* [Fr., from pour = for, and pointre (Lat. *pungo*) = to prick.]

*Old Cost.*: The close-fitting, quilted doublet commonly worn by soldiers and civilians in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a

gambeson. It continued to be worn as late as the time of Charles II. Its invention is ascribed to the Crusaders, by whom it was adopted as a substitute for heavy armour.

\* **pour-prê-s-ture**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourprendre* = to seize, to surround; *pourprisure* = an inclosure.]

*Law*: A wrongful inclosure of, or encroachment on, the property of another.

**pour-prite**, *s.* [Fr. *pourpre* = purple; *suff.* -ite.]

*Chem.*: A dark-red colouring matter contained in the sediment of old wines. It is insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in 150 parts of alcohol of 80 per cent., less soluble in absolute alcohol, but very soluble in strong sulphuric acid, from which it is precipitated on the addition of water.

\* **pour-sui-vant**, *s.* [PURSUIVANT.]

\* **pour-trai-ture**, *s.* [PORTRAITURE.]

\* **pour-tray**, *v.t.* [PORTRAY.]

\* **pour-vey-ance**, *s.* [PURVEYANCE.]

\* **poushe**, *s.* [Fr. *poche*.] A pimple, a pustule, a push.

"Some tyme blacke poushes or boyles with inflammation."  
*Elyot: Castel of Helth, bk. iii., ch. vii.*

**pouss**, **pousse**, **poos**, *s.* [A corrupt of *push* (q.v.).] To push. (*Scott: Old Mortality, ch. xiv.*)

**pouss**, **pousse**, *s.* [POUSS, *v.*] A push. (*Scotch.*)

\* **pousse**, *s.* [A corrupt of PULSE (?), *s.*] Pulse, pease.

**pouss-câ-fô'**, *s.* [Fr.] A stimulating drink composed of brandy or cordials, or a mixture of the same, generally served at dinner after the coffee.

**pouss-sêtte**, *s.* [Fr.] A figure, or part of a figure, in a country dance.

**pouss-sêtte**, *v.t.* [POUSSSETTE, *s.*] To swing round in couples, as in a country dance.

"Dance, Regan, dance, with Cordelia and Genet,  
Down the middle, up again, poussette, and cross."  
*J. & H. Smith: Punch's Apotheosis.*

**pouss-siê**, *s.* [PUSSY.] A cat, a hare. (*Scotch.*)

**pous-te**, \* **pous-tee**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poteste*, from Lat. *potestas*, accus. of *potestas* = power.] Power, might.

**pout** (1), *s.* [A corrupt of *poult* (q.v.).]

1. A young fowl, a chicken; a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quill, woodcock, heath-cock, and pout."  
*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. A child. (*Scotch.*)

**pout** (2), **pout**, *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A protrusion of the lips in sullenness; a fit of sullenness.

"A frown, a pout, a tear, a kiss,"  
*Lloyd: A familiar Epistle to J. B., Eng.*

2. *Ichthy.*: [BIB, *s.* 2].

**pout-net**, *s.* A plout-net (q.v.).

**pout** (1), *v.t.* [Pout (1), *s.*] To shoot at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

"Something that will keep the Captain wif us as much as well as the pouting."  
*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xliii.*

**pout** (2), *v.t. & t.* [Of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *puadu* = to pout, to be sullen; Fr. *bouder* = to pout; Wel. *poten* = a paunch; *potenu* = to form a paunch.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To thrust out the lips in sullenness, displeasure, or contempt; to be or look sullen.

"Now with a sudden pouting gloom,  
She seems to darken all the room."  
*Swift: A New Simile for the Ladies.*

2. To shoot or stick out; to be protruded or prominent.

"His pouting cheeks puff up above his brow."  
*By. Hall: Saïres, v. 1.*

*B. Trans.*: To thrust out, to protrude.

"He clapped his hands and pouted out his tongue."  
*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 24, 1888.*

**pout-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. pout (1), *v.*] One who shoots at young grouse or partridges. (*Scotch.*)

**pout-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. pout (2), *v.* -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pouts; a sullen person.

2. *Ornith.*: A variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast.

"Pouters look well strutting along the eaves."  
*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 17, 1883.*

**pout-ther**, **pout-thèred**, **pout-ther-y**, &c. [POUNDER, &c.] (*Scotch.*)

**pout-iâg**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [Pout (2), *v.*]

*A. & B.* As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C.* As *subst.*: A pout; a fit of sullenness.

"After a little complaining and pouting, Mary of Modena would be equally submissive."  
*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. vi.*

**pout-îng-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. pouting; -ly.] In a pouting or sullen manner; with a pout.

**pou-zôl-zî-a**, *s.* [Named after P. M. de Pouzol, a botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceae. *Pouzolzia rtminea* is a Himalayan shrub or small tree, the bark of which is made into ropes.

\* **pouv-ër-ish**, *v.t.* [IMPOVERISH.] To impoverish, to pauperize.

"No violent s'ow'r  
Sylvester: Eden, 186.

**pouv-ër-tÿ**, \* **pov-er-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poverté*, *porrete* (Fr. *paupreté*), from Lat. *paupertatem*, accus. of *paupertas* = poverty, from *puper* (Fr. *paivre*; O. Fr. *poivre*) = poor; O. Sp. *pobre*; Ital. *povertù*.]

1. The quality or state of being poor, needy, or indigent; neediness, indigence; need, want, or scarcity of means of subsistence; poor or needy circumstances or position.

"But men endur'd with these have oft attain'd  
In lowest poverty to highest death."  
*Milton: P. R. II. 438.*

2. The quality or state of being deficient in all or any of those qualities or properties which make any thing desirable or excellent:

(1) Poorness, barrenness; want of fertility; as, the poverty of a soil.

(2) Absence of life, spirit, or sentiment; barrenness of sentiment; jejune.

(3) Want or meagreness of words or modes of expression; as, poverty of language.

**poverty-struck**, **poverty-stricken**, *a.* Reduced to, or having the appearance of, a state of poverty.

\* **pôw**, *interj.* [See def.] An exclamation of contempt; pooh.

"True? pow, wow."  
*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, II. 1.*

**pôw** (1), *s.* [A corrupt of *poll* (q.v.).] The head, the poll. (*Scotch.*)

"He wagged his gray pow in a mysterious manner."  
*Field, Dec. 19, 1853.*

**pôw** (2), *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pool (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

**pôw-ân**, *s.* [POLLAN.]

\* **pôw-dêr** (1), *s.* [Prob. a variant of *pother* (q.v.).] Violence, tumult, pother.

**pôw-dêr** (2), \* **pou-der**, \* **pou-dir**, \* **pou-dre**, \* **pol-dre**, \* **poul-dre**, \* **poul-dre**, \* **pow-dir**, \* **pow-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *poudre* = powder; O. Fr. *pouidre*, *poldre*, *pouidre*, for *pulre*, from Lat. *pulverem*, accus. of *pulvis* = dust; allied to *pollen* = fine meal; *palea* = chaff; Ital. *polvere*, *polve*; Sp. *polvo*, *polvora*.]

*I. Gen.*: Any dry comminuted substance; any substance consisting of fine particles, whether natural or artificial; dust; fine particles.

"The calf which they had made, be burnt in the fire, and ground it to powder."  
*Exodus xxxiii. 24.*

#### II. Specifically:

1. The same as GUNPOWDER (q.v.).

"As when a spark  
Lights on a heap of nitrous powder."  
*Milton: P. L. IV. 813.*

2. A finely scented powder of flour or starch used for sprinkling the hair of the head.

3. A medicine administered in the form of a powder.

"Powder and shot: The cost, effort, or labour necessary to obtain a result. Generally used in the phrase "worth powder and shot," i.e., worth the trouble or cost.

**powder-box**, *s.* A box in which hair-powder is kept.



POUTER.



**powder-cart, s.** A cart used for the carriage of powder and shot for artillery.

**powder-chest, s.**

*Nautical:* A form of grenade consisting of a box charged with powder, old nails, &c., to be hurled at boarders.

**powder-down, s.**

*Ornith.:* The English rendering of *Puder-dunen* (or *Staubdunen*), a term introduced by Nitzsch (*Pterylographie*, ch. vii.) to denote a white or bluish dust given off by powder-down feathers. He considers this powder-down to be the dry residue of the fluid from which these feathers are formed; but Dr. Slater (his English editor) suggests that it "may be produced by the crumbling of the membrane which intervenes between the feather and the matrix, and which is dried and thrown off in proportion as the latter becomes enlarged."

**Powder-down feathers:**

*Ornith.:* Feathers depositing powder-down (q.v.).

"In *Crypturus variegatus* the powder-down feathers are intruded among the lateral feathers of the great axillule of the apical tract."—Nitzsch: *Pterylographie* (ed. Slater), p. 38.

**Powder-down patches, Powder-down tracts:**

*Ornith.:* Patches or tracts on the skin of certain birds covered with powder-down feathers (q.v.). Nitzsch found them on birds belonging to the Accipitres, Passerinae, Gallinae, and Crallae. They have since been found on *Leptosoma*, a Picarian genus.

"This has led me to the discovery of two remarkable powder-down patches."—Proc. Zool. Soc., 1831, p. 131.

**powder-flask, s.** A pouch or metallic case for holding gunpowder, and having a charging-nozzle at the end.

**powder-horn, s.** A horn fitted to hold powder and used as a powder-flask.

**powder-hose, s.**

*Blasting:* A tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder, and used in firing military mines.

**powder-magazine, s.** A building or place where gunpowder is stored; usually a bomb- and fire-proof building in a fort, &c.

**powder-mill, s.** Works in which the materials for gunpowder are prepared and compounded and the powder grained and faced.

**powder-mine, s.** A mine or excavation in which gunpowder is placed for the purpose of blasting rocks, &c. [*MINE*, s., II.]

**powder-mixer, s.** A pharmaceutical device for intimately mixing various powders.

**powder-monkey, s.** A boy formerly employed on board ships of war to carry gunpowder from the magazine to the gun; a ship's boy.

"Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or powder-monkey, on board an armed sloop."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

**powder-process, s.**

*Phot.:* A photographic printing process, depending upon the inability of certain organic bodies to absorb moisture after exposure to light in the presence of an alkaline bichromate. Plates are coated with a mixture of either dextrine or gum arabic, with sugar, glycerine, bichromate of potassium or ammonium and water, and exposed under a positive while quite dry and warm. They are developed by brushing over them plumbago or other substance, in an impalpable powder, which only adheres to those parts which have absorbed moisture from the atmosphere.

**powder-puff, s.** A ball of light feathers or down used for powdering the hair or skin.

**powder-room, s.**

*Naut.:* The apartment in a ship where powder is kept.

**\*pow-dër (1), v. i.** [*POWDER* (1), s.] To fall or come down violently.

"Whilst two companies were disputing at sword's point, down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goblets up both."—L'Estrange: *Fables*.

**pow-dër (2), \*pol-dre, \*pou-l-der, \*pou-der, v. t. & t.** [*POWDER* (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To reduce to a powder; to pulverize; to comminute; to grind or pound into a powder. "And were not heavenly grace that did him bless, He had been powdered all, as thin as dews."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with, or as with, powder; as, To powder the hair, To powder the face.

3. To sprinkle with salt, as meat; to corn.

"Flesh and fynde powdered is than better than in sower."—Sir T. Wyatt: *Castle of Betch*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

\* 4. To scatter, to strew, to sprinkle.

"Some thither brought to fatten, With villages amongst of powdered hurs and there."—Dryden: *Poly-Olition*, s. 12.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become like powder or dust; to fall or be reduced to powder.

2. To powder the hair; to use powder on the hair or skin.

**pow-dëred, \*pou-drid, \*pow-dred, pa. par. & a.** [*POWDER* (2), v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Reduced to a powder.

2. Sprinkled with powder.

3. Corned or salted, as meat.

4. Mixed with salt: as, powdered butter.

\* 5. Sprinkled over; strewed. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, vii. 58.)

**II. Her.:** The same as *Semé* (q.v.).

"A grove bare and gryllon hanging a rugged staffe, powdered, full of ragged staves [Henry VI.]"—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

**powdered-quaker, s.**

*Entom.:* A British night moth, *Taeniacampa gracilis*.

**powdered-wainscot, s.**

*Entom.:* A British night moth, *Simyra venosa*.

**pow-dër-îng, \*pou-der-ing, pr. par. & s.** [*POWDER* (2), v.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As substantive:**

1. The act of reducing to or sprinkling with powder.

2. A general term for any device used in filling up vacant spaces in carved work.

"Meretricious paintings, frizlings, powderings, attyrings and the like."—Prynne: *1 Eistrio-Mastix*, v. l.

**\* powdering-tub, s.**

1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.

2. A heated tub in which an infected lecher was subjected to sweating as a cure.

"From the powdering-tub of Infamy Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearsheet."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, II. 1.

**pow-dër-y, \*pow-dry, a.** (*Eng. powder* (2), s.; -y; Fr. *poudreux*.)

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Resembling powder; consisting of powder, or a substance like powder.

"Her feet disperse the powdery snow."—Wordsworth: *Lucy Gray*.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; full of powder.

3. Friable, loose, not compact.

"A brown powdery spar, which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

**II. Bot.:** Covered with a fine bloom or powdery matter; pulverulent; as the leaves of *Primula farinosa*.

**pow-dike, s.** [*Scotch pow = pool*, and *Eng. dike*.] A marsh or fen dike.

"To cut down or destroy the powdike, in the fens of Norfolk."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

**pow-ër, \*po-er, \*pou-er, \*pow-ere, s.** [*O. Fr. poër, poër, poëir* (Fr. *pourvoir*), for *poter*, from Low Lat. *poteo* = to be able, for Lat. *possum*, from *potis* = able, and *sum* = to be; Ital. *potere*; Sp. & Port. *poder*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capability of action or of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; capacity for action or performance; might.

"I have no power to speak, sir."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, III. 2.

2. Ability, regarded as put forth or exerted; energy, strength, or force displayed or manifested by results: as, the power exerted by a steam-engine.

3. Natural strength or might; animal strength or force: as, the power of the arm to raise a weight.

4. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility. Called also passive power.

5. Mental or moral ability to act; faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular operation.

"That wise ones cannot learn, With all their boasted powers."—Cooper: *Joy in Martyrdom*.

6. Capability; ability, natural or moral: as, the powers of the English language.

7. Influence, prevalence; capability of influencing or affecting.

"The sweet power of music."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

8. The employment or exercise of strength, authority, control, or influence among men; dominion, authority, sway; the right of governing, ruling, or controlling; government.

"For y am a man ordeyned uodir power, and have knyghtis undir me."—Wycliffe: *Luke* viii.

9. Legal authority or warrant: as, An ambassador invested with full powers to negotiate a treaty.

10. One who or that which exercises or possesses authority or control; a sovereign, a potentate, an authority; a person or body invested with authority or control.

11. A nation or country considered with regard to its strength of armament, extent of territory, influence, &c.

"France was now, beyond all doubt, the greatest power in Europe."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

12. A supernatural or superhuman agent or being supposed to have authority, control, or sway over some part of creation; a divinity, a spirit: as, the powers of darkness.

\* 13. A naval or military force; an army, a host.

"The erle Jon of Surry com with grete power."—Robert de Brunne, p. 301.

14. A great number or quantity. (*Colloq.*)

"I am providing a power of pretty things for her."—Richardson: *Pamela*, II. 389.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arith. & Alg.:* The product arising from the multiplication of a quantity or number into itself. The first power of any quantity or number is the quantity or number itself; the second power is the square or product of the quantity or number multiplied by itself; the third power is the cube or product of the square of the quantity or number multiplied by the original quantity or number; this again multiplied by the original quantity or number is the fourth power. Thus the powers of *a*, are *a* (or *a*<sup>1</sup>), *a*<sup>2</sup>, *a*<sup>3</sup>, *a*<sup>4</sup>, that is *a* × *a*, *a* × *a*<sup>2</sup>, *a*<sup>2</sup> × *a*<sup>2</sup>, &c. The figures 2, 3, 4, &c., denoting the powers of the quantities, are called exponents or indices. Powers which have fractional and negative indices, as *a* - 1, *a* - 1, *a* - 1, &c., are termed fractional and negative powers respectively.

2. *Mechanics:*

(1) That which produces motion or agent; that which communicates motion to bodies, changes the motion of bodies, or prevents the motion of bodies; a mechanical agent or power. [*MECHANICAL-POWERS.*]

(2) The moving force applied to overcome some force or resistance, to raise a weight, or produce other required effect; air, water, steam, and animal strength are employed as powers.

(3) The mechanical effect or advantage produced by a machine. Thus in the lever the mechanical advantage is the ratio of the weight to the moving force when in equilibrium; thus if a power of 2 lbs. sustains a weight of 30 lbs., the mechanical advantage is 30 divided by 2 = 15.

(4) Force or effect, considered as resulting from the action of a machine.

3. *Law:*

(1) A term employed to denote a reservation to either party in a covenant enabling him to do certain acts regarding the property conveyed.

(2) An authority given by one party to another to act for him, or to do certain acts, as to make leases, &c.

4. *Optics:* The magnifying or diminishing capacity of any lens or set of lenses. By ellipsis the word is used for the lens itself.

¶ (1) *Balance of Power:* [*BALANCE*, s., B. VII.]

¶ (2) *Commensurable in power:*

*Math.:* Two quantities that are not commensurable, but which have any like powers commensurable, are said to be commensurable in power.

(2) *Power of an hyperbola:* The rhombus described upon the abscissa and ordinate of the vertex of the curve when referred to its asymptotes.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c = bël, dël

(4) *Power of attorney*: [ATTORNEY].(5) *Power of sale*:

*Sots Law*: A clause inserted in heritable securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the heritable subject in the event of the debt not being paid within a certain time, after a formal demand for payment.

(6) *The Great Powers (of Europe)*: A diplomatic term for Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

**power-cod**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Gadus minutus*, common on the British coasts.

**power-hammer**, *s.* [HAMMER, *s.*, II. 2.]

**power-house**, *s.* A building in which motive power is generated and from which it is transmitted through cables, wires, or other means.

**power-loom**, *s.* [LOOM (1), *s.*, 2.]

**power-press**, *s.* A printing-press worked by steam, water, or other power.

**\*pow-ër-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-able*.]

1. Powerful; endowed with power.

"How *powerable* time is in altering tongues."—*Camden: Remains: Languages*.

2. Capable of being effected by power; possible.

**pow-ër-fül**, **\*powre-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-füll*.]

1. Having great power, might, authority, or dominion; mighty, strong, potent.

"But yonder comes the *powerful* King of Day."—*Thomson: Summer*, 81.

2. Having great power or influence; forcible, efficacious, intense; producing great effects.

3. Wonderfully or extraordinarily great or numerous. (*Vulgar*.)

He is in this sense often used adverbially: as, *He is powerful* strongly.

**pow-ër-fül-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a powerful manner; with great power, might, force, or energy; mightily; with great effect or influence; forcibly, strongly.

"Of all the vices incident to human nature, none so *powerfully* and peculiarly carries the soul downwards as covetousness does."—*South: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

2. In a wonderful or extraordinary manner or degree. (*Vulgar*.)

**pow-ër-fül-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *powerful*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being powerful; might, force, power, efficacy, strength.

**pow-ër-lëss**, **\*powre-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *power*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of power, strength, or energy; weak, impotent; unable to produce any effect.

**pow-ër-lëss-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ly*.]

1. In a powerless manner; without power or force; weakly, impotently.

**pow-ër-lëss-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *powerless*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being powerless; weakness, impotence.

**\*powl-dron**, *s.* [PAULDRON.]**pow-ney**, **pow-ny**, *s.* [PONT.] (*Scotch*.)

**pow-sow-die**, *s.* [A corrupt of Eng. *poll* and *sodden* (q.v.).] A sheep's head broth; milk and meal boiled together; any mixture of food. (*Scotch*.)

"Hovering there making some *pow-sow-die* for my lord."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

**\*powt-ër**, *s.* [POUTER.]

**pow-tër**, **pol-tër**, **pock-ër**, *v.i.* [Apparently a corrupt of *potter*, *v.* (q.v.).] To grope about, as among the ashes; to rummage in the dark.

"*Powtering* w<sup>th</sup> his fingers among the hot peat ashes, and roasting eggs."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

**pow-wôw**, **paw-waw**, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

1. Among the North American Indians, a priest, a conjuror, a wise man.

"Let them come, if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, l.

2. Conjunction or magic rites for the relief or cure of disease, or other purposes.

3. A council held before going on the war-path; a war expedition; a hunt, war dances.

4. An uproarious meeting for political purposes. (*Slang*.)

**pow-wôw**, *v.i.* [Powwow, *s.*]

1. To use conjuration or magic rites; to conjure, to divine.

"The Angekok of the Esquimaux... prescribes *or powwows* in sickness and over wounds."—*Kane: Arctic Explorations*, II, 118.

2. To carry on a noisy frolic or gathering. (*Amer.*)

**pöx**, *s.* [Written for pocks, pl. of pock (q.v.).]

*Ord. Lang. & Pathol.*: Pustules or eruptions of any kind. Chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to the small-pox, the chicken-pox, and syphilis, formerly called the great-pox, to distinguish it from the small-pox (q.v.).

¶ *Pox* was formerly frequently used as a mild imprecation.

"A *pox* on't! I had rather not be so noble as I am."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, II, 1.

**\*pöx**, *v.t.* [Pox, *s.*] To infect with the pox.

**pöy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *apoi* (Fr. *appui*) = a prop, a support, *pui*, *poi* = a rising ground, from Lat. *podium* = a height; Gr. *podion* (*podion*) = a little foot, dimin. of *podis* (*podis*), genit. *podos* (*podos*) = a foot; Sp. *apoyo*.]

1. A prop or support.

2. A rope-dancer's pole used for balancing.

3. A steering pole for a boat; a pole for propelling a barge.

**pöy-äl**, *s.* [Sp.]

*Fabric*: A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

**\*poy-na-do**, *s.* [Fr. *poignard*.] A poniard.**\*pöynd-îng**, *pr. par.* [POINDINO.]

**\*pöy-nëtte**, *s.* [A kind of dimin. from *poy-nado*.] A little bodkin.

**Pöyn-îngg**, *s.* [See compound.]**Poyning's law**, *s.*

*Hist.*: A law, 10 Hen. VII., c. 22, passed in A.D. 1495, while Sir Edward Poyning was Lord-Deputy of Ireland. By its enactments, all general statutes previously passed in England were for the first time declared to have force in Ireland. Called also, from the place where it was made, the Statute of Drogheda. It was repealed in 1782.

**\*pöyn-tell**, *s.* [POINTEL.] Paving formed of small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

**pöy-öu**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zool.*: *Dasyptus sezzinctus*, the Yellow-footed Armadillo, from Brazil. It is about sixteen inches from snout to root of tail, which measures seven or eight inches more. It has often six, but sometimes seven or eight, movable bands. It feeds principally on carrion.

**\*pöze**, *s. & v.* [Pose, *s. & v.*]

**pözz'-ü-ö-lan**, **pözz'-ü-ö-lite** (zz as tz), *s.* [From Pozzuoli, Naples, where found; Fr. *pouzzolane*; Ger. *puzzulan*.]

*Petrol.*: A pulverulent pumiceous tuff, much used in the preparation of hydraulic cements. Related to Posillipo Tuff (q.v.).

**praam**, *s.* [Dutch.]

1. A flat-bottomed lighter or barge, used in Holland and the Baltic.

2. (See extract.)

"Large vessels called *praams*... One mounted ten guns, and the other eight."—*Murray: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

**\*práo-tic**, **\*práo-tick**, **\*prao-ticke**, **\*prak-tike**, **\*prao-tique**, *a. & s.* [PRACTICE, *s.*]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Practical.

2. Artful, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.

"In cunning sleights and *practic* knavery."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, III, 9.

3. Skillful. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, III, 7.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. Practice, experience. (*Gower: C. A.*, vii.)

2. Cunning, artfulness, deceit.

**práo-tic-a-bíl-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being practicable or feasible; feasibility.

"Decisive against the *practicability* of such a project."—*Stewart: Moral Philosophy*, p. 71.

2. The quality or state of being practicable or passable. (*Field: Dec.* 19, 1885.)

**práo-tic-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *praticable*), from *pratiquer* = to practise (q.v.); Sp. *practicable*; Ital. *praticabile*.]

1. Capable of being performed or effected by human means or agency, or by powers that can be applied; performable; possible to be done or effected; feasible: as, a *practicable* plan.

\* 2. Capable of being practised: as, a *practicable* virtue.

3. Capable of being used, passed over, approached, or assailed; passable, assailable: as, a *practicable* breach.

4. Capable of being used; for use, not for show or ornament only. (*Theat. slang*.)

"A *practicable* moon with clouded clouds that occasionally hide its face."—*Referee*, Jan. 31, 1886.

**práo-tic-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *practicable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being practicable; practisability, feasibility.

"To show the consistency and *practicableness* of this method."—*Locke: Toleration*, let. III, ch. III.

**práo-tic-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *practicable* (le); *-ly*.] In a practicable manner; practically; in such a manner as can be performed.

**práo-tic-al**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *practic* = practice, practical; *al*, suff. *-al*; O. Fr. *pratique* (Fr. *pratique*); Port. & Ital. *pratico*; Sp. *practico*.] [PRACTICE.] Pertaining to, or derived from, practice, use, or employment. Opposed to theoretical, ideal, or speculative.

(1) Derived from practice, use, or experience.

"His philosophy, which he divided into two parts, namely, speculative and *practical*."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. II, p. 18.

(2) Capable of being used, or turned to use or account.

"Elements of the highest *practical* utility."—*Stewart: Philos. Essays*, ch. II. (Fred. disc.)

(3) Taught or instructed by practice, use, or experience; having derived skill from actual work or experience; capable of applying theory in actual work: as, He is a *practical* mechanic.

(4) Capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use or practice; not visionary or speculative: as, a *practical* mind.

(5) Applied in, or reduced to, practice or actual working: as, the *practical* application of a theory or maxim. [APPLIED SCIENCES.]

**practical-joke**, *s.* An annoying or injurious trick played at the expense of another; its essence consists in something done, as distinguished from something said.

**practical-joker**, *s.* One who is given to or plays practical jokes.

**†práo-tic-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ist*.] An empiricist.

"The theorists, in their turn, have successfully retaliated on the *practicalists*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1881), II, 711.

**\*práo-tic-ál-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

2. Active work.

"Stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practical* activity."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

**\*práo-tic-al-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ize*.] To make practical; to reduce to practice. (*J. S. Mill*.)

**práo-tic-ál-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ly*.]

1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view, not merely theoretically: as, To look at things *practically*.

2. With regard to practice, use, or experience: as, To be *practically* acquainted with a subject.

3. So far as actual results or effects are concerned; to all intents and purposes; in effect.

"The question, *practically* altogether unimportant, whether the bill should or should not be declaratory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**\*práo-tic-ál-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *practical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being practical; practicality.

**práo-tice**, **\*prác-tise**, *s.* [A weakened form of Mid. Eng. *practic*, *praktike*, *practique*, from O. Fr. *pratique* (Fr. *pratique*), from Lat. *practica*, fem. sing. of *practicus*; Gr. *πρακτικός* (*praktikos*) = fit for business, practical; whence *ἡ πρακτικὴ ἐπιστήμη* (*hē praktikē (epistēmē)*) = (the science) of action or practice, from *πρακτός* (*praktos*) = to be done; *πράσσειν* (*prassein*) = to do; Sp. *practica*; Ital. *pratica*.]

fát, fát, fúre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôtt, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, ünite, cûr, rûle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of doing anything; action, conduct, proceeding. (Usually in a bad sense.)  
"The anarchical opinions and practices of those sectaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.
2. Frequent or customary action; usage, habit, use, custom. (*Milton: Sam. Agon.*, 114.)
3. The act or habit of practising or using habitually, regularly, systematically: as, the practice of virtue.
4. The state or condition of being kept in use or practice; customary use.
5. The exercise of any profession: as, the practice of medicine.
6. Systematic exercise in any accomplishment, game, or art, for purposes of instruction, improvement, or discipline: as, practice in music, cricket, drill, &c.
7. The extent of business carried on by a professional man: as, A doctor has a large practice.
8. Method, mode, or art of doing anything; actual performance, as opposed to theory.
9. The application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases.
10. Dexterity or skill acquired by use; experience. (*Shaksp.: Much Ado*, v. 1.)
11. Skilful or artful management; dexterity, art, artfulness, stratagem, craft, artifice. (Generally in a bad sense.)  
"He sought to have that by practice, which he could not by prayer."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: A particular case of proportion (q.v.), in which the first term is unity. It depends upon the principles of fractions, and the judicious choice of aliquot parts. For example, to find the value of 350 cwt. at £1 11s. per cwt. by practice, we take 350 at £1, then 350 at 10s. =  $\frac{1}{2}$  of £1, and then 350 at 1s. =  $\frac{1}{20}$  of £1, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 10s., and then add the three sums together.
  2. *Law*: The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their various stages, according to the principles of law, and the rules laid down by the courts.
- \* **præc'-tice**, *v.t. & i.* [PRACTISE.]
- \* **præc'-tice-er**, *s.* [PRACTISER.]
- \* **præc'-tice-ian**, *s.* [O. Fr. *practicien*.] One who has acquired skill in anything by practice; a practitioner.
- \* **præc'-tice-a**, *a. & s.* [PRACTIC.]
- \* **præc'-tice-s**, *s.* [PRACTIC.] The same as DECISION, *s.*, B. 2.
- \* **præc'-tis-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *practis(e)*; -ant.]
1. An agent.
  2. A performer of a stratagem; a confederate in treachery; a traitor.  
"Here enter'd Pucelle and her practitioners."—*Shaksp.: 1 Henry VI.*, III. 2.

**præc'-tise**, \* **præc'-tice**, \* **præc'-tize**, *v.t. & i.* [PRACTICE.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To do or perform habitually or frequently; to make a practice of; to carry on habitually.  
"What that usage meant,  
Which in her ooth she daily practised."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 2.
2. To do, not merely to profess; to carry into effect. (*Thomson: Castle of Indulgence*, II. 12.)
3. To execute; to carry out; to perform.  
"As this advice ye practise or neglect."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* vii. 426.
4. To exercise as a profession or art; as, to practise medicine.
5. To exercise one's self in, for purposes of improvement or instruction: as, To practise music, to practise fencing.
6. To exercise or train in anything, for instruction or discipline. (*Scott: Marmion*, v. 2.)
7. To teach by practice; to accustom, to train.  
"They are practised to love their neighbour."—*London, in Webster*.
8. To use; to make use of; to employ. (*Massinger: The Picture*, iv. 4.)
9. To plot, to contrive, to scheme. (*Shaksp.: King John*, iv. 1.)
10. To entice or draw by art or stratagem. (*Swift*).
11. To make practicable or passable.  
"A hole in the Residency wall practised by the pickaxe of a sapper."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1896.

## E. Intransitive:

1. To do or perform certain acts habitually or frequently for improvement, instruction, or profit; to exercise one's self: as, To practise with a rifle.
2. To form or acquire a habit of acting in any way.  
"Practice first over yourself to reign."—*Waller*.
3. To follow or exercise a profession or art: as, To practise medicine, law, &c.
4. To make experiments; to experimentalize.  
"I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to practise upon others."—*Temple: Miscellanies*.
5. To negotiate secretly. (*Addison: Cato*, II.)
6. To use stratagems or art; to plot.  
"He will practise against thee by poison."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, I. 1.

**præc'-tised**, *pa. par. & a.* [PRACTISE.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

## B. As adjective:

1. Used habitually; learnt or acquired by practice or use. (*Cowper: Task*, II. 431.)
  2. Having acquired skill or dexterity by practice or use; experienced: as, a practised fencer.
- præc'-tis-er**, \* **præc'-tice-er**, \* **præc'-tis-our**, \* **præc'-tys-er**, *s.* [Eng. *practis(e)*; -er.]
1. One who practises any act or acts; one who habitually or frequently performs any act; one who not merely professes but puts in practice.  
"The professors and practitioners of an higher philosophy."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 11.
  2. One who practises or follows a profession; a practitioner.  
"Sweet practitioner, thy physic I will try."—*Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.
  3. One who contrives plots or stratagems; a plotter.

**præc'-tice-tion-er**, *s.* [Eng. *practician*; -er.]

1. One who practises or does anything habitually or frequently; a practitioner.  
"Consider how long he hath bin a practitioner: you must consider what Sathan is, what experience he hath."—*Latimer: Seventh Ser. on the Lord's Prayer*.
  2. One who exercises or practises any profession; espec. one who practises the profession of medicine.
  3. One who practises or uses artful or dangerous arts; a plotter.
- ¶ *General practitioner*: One who practises both medicine and surgery.

\* **præc'-tive**, *a.* [PRACTISE.] Active.

\* **præc'-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *practive*; -ly.] In a practice manner.

"They practively did thrive."  
—*Warner: Albions England*, bk. viii., ch. xxxix.

**præc'**, *pref.* [PRE-]

¶ For words compounded with *præ*, where two forms exist, and the prefix *præ* has taken, or is gradually taking, the place of *præ*, as in preadmittal, præc'tory, &c., see PREADMITTAL, PRECEPTORY, &c.

**præc'-p-tō**, *s.* [Lat. imper. sing. of *præcipio* = to give instruction or precepts.] [PRECEPT.]

*Law*: A writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance. The term is now only used to denote the note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court, who stamps the writ of summons.

† **præc'-cō-cōs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *præcox*.] [PRÆCOCIOTS.]

*Ornith.*: Precocious Birds; a division of the class Aves, founded on the condition of the newly-hatched young. It includes those birds which are able to run about and provide food for themselves the moment they leave the shell. Examples, the hen, duck, geese, &c. Most birds belonging to this division are polygamous, and the females hatch many young. (*Oken*.)

**præc'-g-ni-tūm** (*pl. præc'-g-ni-ta*), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *præcognitus*, *pa. par.* of *præcognosco* = to know before: *præ* = before, and *cognosco* = to know.] Something known before in order to understand something else. Thus, the knowledge of the structure or anatomy of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of medical science.

**præc'-or-di-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. = the diaphragm, the entrails: *præ*, *præ*, and *cor* = the heart.]  
*Anat.*: (1) The chest and the parts which it contains; (2) The bowels.

**præc'-or-di-ā**, **præc'-or-di-ā**, *a.* [PRÆCORDIA.] Pertaining to the præcordia or parts before the heart.

"I am come to speake of the præcordiall region of the bodie."—*P. Holland: Primis*, bk. xxx., ch. v.

**præc'-fior-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ*, and Lat. *flor*, genit. *floris* = a flower.] [ÆSTIVATION.]

**præc'-fior-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *Joliation* (q.v.).] [VERNATION.]

\* **præc'-li-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælium* = a battle.] Battle; contention.  
"To wait and præliation."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 53.

\* **præc'-mō-tial** (*ti* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *præmōtor* = to measure beforehand.] Pertaining to the first-fruits; first-gathered.  
"Some præmōtoriall handfuls of that crop."—*Sp. Hall: Dedic. to King James*.

**præc'-mī-ūm**, *s.* [PREMIUM.]

**præc'-mū-nir'-ō**, *s.* [A corrupt of Lat. *præmoneri* = to be pre-admonished: *præ* = before, and *moneri* = to admonish.]

*Law*: A term applied to (1) a certain writ, (2) the offence for which the writ is granted, and (3) the penalty incurred by it. The name is derived from the first two words of the writ: *præmoneri* (i.e. *præmoneri*) *facias* A. B., that is, cause A. B. to be forewarned (to appear and answer the contempt with which he is charged) (16 Richard II., c. 5). The original offence against which the Statute of *Præmoneri* was directed was that of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope in England, and denying that of the king. But by subsequent statutes the penalties of *præmoneri* have been extended to many other offences of a miscellaneous kind. Thus by 25 Henry VIII., c. 20, refusal to elect, confirm, or consecrate a prelate named by the king, incurs these penalties. They are also incurred by any officer of a court practising without having taken the proper oaths. These penalties are declared by Sir E. Coke to be, "that from the conviction, the defendant shall be out of the king's protection, and his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeited to the king; and that his body shall remain in prison at the king's pleasure; or, as other authorities have it, during life."

\* **præc'-mū-nirō**, *v.t.* [PRÆMONIRE.] To bring within the penalties of a *præmoneri*.

"To have good Bonner præmonitred."  
—*Ward: Eng. Reform*, c. II., p. 144.

\* **præc'-nā-tal**, *a.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *natal*.] Previous to birth.

"Their prenatal professional education."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxix.

**præc'-nō-mēn**, *s.* [Lat., from *præ* = before, and *nomen* = a name.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A name prefixed to the family, and answering to our Christian, name, such as Caius, Julius, Marcus, &c.  
2. *Bot.*: A generic name.

\* **præc'-nō-min'-ic-ā**, *a.* [Lat. *prænomen*, genit. *prænominis* = a prænomēn (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prænomēn.  
"Surnames, geographical, topographical, prænominal, and historical."—*Lower: English Surnames*, II. 23.

**præc'-o-sō-phā'-gō-ā**, *a.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *asophageal*.]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the gullet.

**præc'-ō-pēr-cū-lūm**, *s.* [PREPERCULUM.]

**præc'-pōs-tōr**, *s.* [PREPOSITOR.] A monitor at some of the public schools, especially at Rugby.

"The master mounted into the high desk by the door, and one of the præpositors of the week stood him on the steps."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. v.

**præc'-sānō-ti-fied**, *a.* [Eccles. Lat. *præsanctificatus*; Lat. *præ* = before, and *sanctificatus*, *pa. par.* of *sanctifico* = to consecrate.] [SANCTIFY.]

*Roman Church*: Previously consecrated; a term applied to the Host in the mass of Good Friday, because it is consecrated on Holy Thursday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

\* **præc'-sē-ēn-tial** (*ti* as *sh*) *a.* [PRÆSCIENT.] Foreknowing, presaging, prescient.  
"With præsciential rays."—*Beaumont: Love's Bye*.

**præc'-sē-pē**, *s.* [Lat. = an enclosure, a stable, a hut, a hovel.]

**bōll**, **bōy**: **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**īng**.  
—**clan**, —**tian** = **shān**. —**tion**, —**sion** = **shūn**; —**tion**, —**sion** = **zhūn**. —**cious**, —**tious**, —**sious** = **shūs**. —**ble**, —**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**Astron.**: The Beehive; a nebulous-looking object in the constellation Cancer. A small opera-glass will resolve it into the constituent stars. It was known to the ancients.

**præ-tēr-, pref.** [PRÆTER.]

**præ-tēr-tā, s.** [Lat.]

**Roman Antiq.**: A long white robe with a purple border, originally appropriated by Tullus Hostilius to the Roman magistrates, and some of the priests, but afterwards worn by the children of the higher classes; by boys till they were the age of seventeen (when they were entitled to assume the *toga virilis*), or, at least, till they were fourteen; by girls it was worn till marriage.

**præ-tor, \*prō-tor, s.** [Lat., for *prætor*: *præ* = before, and *tor* = a goer; *tre* = to go.]

1. **Rom. Antiq.**: Originally the official title of the Consuls at Rome. When the patricians were compelled to acquiesce in the consulship being thrown open to the plebeians, they stipulated that a new Curule magistrate should be appointed from the patricians exclusively, to act as supreme judge in the civil courts. On this magistrate the title of *Prætor* was bestowed. In B.C. 337, the *Prætorship* was thrown open to the plebeians. About B.C. 240, the number of aliens residing in Rome had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to appoint a second *Prætor*, who should decide suits between aliens or between aliens and citizens. He was known as the *Prætor peregrinus*, the other *Prætor, Prætor urbanus*, having cognizance of suits between citizens only. In A.C. 227, the number was increased to four, the two additional *prætors* to act as governors of provinces. By Sulla the number was augmented to eight, by Julius Cæsar to ten, twelve, and eventually to sixteen. The *Prætors* held their offices for one year, and were afterwards sent out by lot as governors of provinces.

"And look you lay it in the *prætor's* chair."  
Shakspeare: *Julius Cæsar*, l. 1.

\*2. A magistrate; a mayor.

\***præ-tör-i-al, a.** [Eng. *prætor*; -*ial*.] The same as **PRÆTORIAN** (q.v.).

"Cicero being in his *prætorial* seat."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 714.

**præ-tör-i-an, a. & s.** [Lat. *prætorianus*, from *prætor* = a *prætor* (q.v.); Fr. *prétorien*; Sp. & Ital. *pretoriano*.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to a *prætor*; exercised by or belonging to a *prætor*; judicial: as, *prætorian* jurisdiction.

**B.** As *subst.*: A soldier belonging to the *Prætorian* guard (q.v.).

**prætorian-band, s.** [PRÆTORIAN-GUARD.]

**prætorian-guard, s.** A body of permanent troops, established by Augustus as Imperial Life Guards, in imitation of the *cohort prætoriana*, or body guard attached to the person of the commander-in-chief of a Roman army. The *prætorian* guards were kept up by successive emperors, and, being under special organization and enjoying special privileges, they became in time so powerful that they were able to raise and depose emperors at their will. They were reorganized by Septimius Severus, and were finally suppressed by Constantine the Great.

**prætorian-gate, s.** The gate in a Roman camp, which was on the side nearest the enemy.

**præ-tör-i-üm, s.** [Lat., from *prætor* (q.v.).]

**Roman Antiquities**:

1. The official residence of a *prætor* or governor of a Roman province: hence, a hall of justice; a judgment-hall; a palace.

2. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's quarters were.

**præ-tör-ship, s.** [Eng. *prætor*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a *prætor*.

"Among them that sued for the *prætorship* of the city."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 388.

\***præg-māt-ic, \*prag-mat-iclo, a. & s.** [Fr. *pragmatic*, from Lat. *pragmaticus*; Gr. *πραγματικός* (*pragmatikos*) = skilled in affairs: *πράγμα* = (pragmā), genit. *πραγματος* (*pragmatis*) = a deed; *πράσσω* (*prāsō*) = to do; Sp. *pragmatico*; Ital. *pragmatico*.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Pragmatical.

"These *pragmatick* young men."  
Ben Jonson: *Devil is an Ass*, l. 1.

**B.** As *substantive*:

1. One who is versed or busy in affairs.

2. A solemn ordinance or decree, emanating from the head of a state. (*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. iv.)

**pragmatic-history, s.** A history which exhibits clearly the causes and the consequences of events.

**pragmatic-sanction, s.**

**Civil Law**: A rescript or answer of the sovereign delivered by advice of his council to some college, order, or body of people, on any case of their community. By the French the term was appropriated to certain statutes limiting the jurisdiction of the pope, as in A.D. 1268 and 1438. Pope Leo X., in 1549, persuaded Francis I. to exchange them for a concordat. Generally it is applied to an ordinance fixing the succession to a throne in a certain line. Thus, by the Pragmatic Sanction of Germany in 1439, the succession of the empire was made hereditary in the house of Austria, and in 1724 the Emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, published another, settling the succession upon his daughter Maria Teresa and her issue. Pragmatic sanctions were also published by Charles IV., ruler of the two Sicilies, in 1759, and by Ferdinand, king of Spain, in 1830.

"Pragmatic Sanction being, in the Imperial Chancery and some others, the received title for ordinances of a very irrevocable nature, which a sovereign makes in affairs that belong wholly to himself, or what he reckons his own right."—*Carlyle: Frederick the Great* (ed. 1858), l. 522.

**præg-māt-ic-al, \*præg-māt-ic-al-l, a.** [Eng. *pragmatic*; -*al*.]

1. Busy, active, diligent.

"We cannot always be contemplative, diligent, or pragmatic abroad; but have need of some delightful intermissions."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

\*2. Versed or skilled in affairs; skilled in business.

3. Given or inclined to interfering or meddling in the affairs of others; meddlesome; impertinently curious as to the affairs of others; officious.

"The man . . . who suffers from an attack of pragmatical piety, has all the sects open to him."—*Church Times*, Oct. 30, 1865.

4. Characterized by meddlesomeness or officiousness; impertinent.

"A pragmatical impertinence in meddling with the concerns and characters of other people."—*Jortin: Disert*, 3.

\*5. Of or pertaining to business or ordinary affairs; hence, material.

**præg-māt-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pragmatical*; -*ly*.] In a pragmatical or meddlesome manner; impertinently; officiously.

"Pragmatically enquire into the causes of things."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 517.

**præg-māt-ic-al-ness, s.** [Eng. *pragmatical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being pragmatical; meddlesomeness, officiousness.

"Pragmaticalness disturbeth the world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 22.

\***præg-ma-tism, s.** [PRAGMATIC.]

1. The quality or state of being pragmatic; pragmaticalness.

"The shallow *pragmatism* of customers."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxi.

2. A mode of treating history, in which the narration of events is accompanied by a view of the causes and effects.

\***præg-ma-tist, s.** [PRAGMATIC.] One who is officiously or impertinently busy in the affairs of others; a pragmatic.

"We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

**præg-ma-tize, v.t. & i.** [PRAGMATIC.] To materialize; specif., to treat metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"One of the miraculous passages in the life of Mohammed himself is traced plausibly by Sprenger to a *pragmatized* metaphor."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), l. 407.

**præg-ma-tiz-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pragmatiz(e)*; -*er*.] One who treats metaphor as if it embodied an actual fact.

"The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature: . . . it is through the very incapacity of his mind to hold an abstract idea that he is forced to embody it in a material incident."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), l. 607.

**pra-hu, prau, s.** [PROA.]

\***prais, v.t.** [PRAY.]

**praier, s.** [PRAYER.]

**prair'-i-al, s.** [Fr.] [PRAIRIE.] The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention, to the ninth month of the republican year. It commenced on May 20, ending on June 18, and was the third spring month.

**prairial-insurrection, s.**

**Hist.**: An insurrection against the Directory (q.v.), 1-3 Prairial, An 3 (1795). It was quelled by the military.

**prair'-iō, \*prär'-y, s.** [Fr. *prairie*, from Low Lat. *præria* = meadow land, from Lat. *pratum* = a meadow; Sp. & Port. *praderia*; Ital. *prateria*.] The name given by the early French settlers in America to extensive tracts of land, either level or rolling, destitute of trees, and covered with coarse tall grass, interspersed with numerous varieties of flowering plants.

"Both have gone to the *prairies*."

Longfellow: *Evangelist*, ll. 1.

**prairie-bitters, s.** A beverage common among the hunters or mountaineers of Western America. It is made of a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo gall, and is considered an excellent medicine.

**prairie-chicken, s.** [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

**prairie-dog, s.**

**Zool.**: A name given to either of the two species of *Cynomys*, but especially to *C. ludovicianus*, from the fancied resemblance of its cry to the bark of a small dog, whence it has been also called the Barking Squirrel. It is about a foot long, reddish brown above, lighter beneath. Its habits are eminently social; it forms large communities on the prairies, each burrow having a little lillook at its entrance, and excavated passages connect the burrows, which are sometimes shared by the Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*). The rattlesnake occasionally occupies a deserted burrow, and preys largely on the prairie-dog.



PRAIRIE-DOG.

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**prairie-hen, s.** [PINNATED-GROUSE.]

**prairie-itch, s.** A cutaneous eruption caused by the friction of the fine red dust of prairie countries in summer.

**prairie-mole, s.**

**Zool.**: *Scalops argentatus*, sometimes called the Silvery Shrew Mole, from the western prairies, advancing as far east as Ohio and Michigan.

**prairie-oyster, s.** A raw egg, dropped into a mixture of spirits and flavouring, and swallowed whole.

**prairie-plough, s.** A large plough, supported in front on wheels, and adapted to pare and overturn a very broad but shallow furrow-slice.

**prairie-rattlesnake, s.**

**Zool.**: *Crotalus confluentis*, the Massasauga.

**prairie-region, s.**

**Eol. & Geog.**: An extensive region of the United States, consisting of treeless plains, which extend over the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and parts of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota. The soil of these vast plains is highly fertile, and they form the great grain growing region of the United States. Their treeless character has been ascribed to the former annual burnings of the prairie grass by the Indians.

**prairie-squirrel, s.**

**Zool.**: The genus *Spermophilus* (q.v.). [GOFBER, s.]

**prairie-wolf, s.**

**Zool.**: *Canis latrans*, the *Lyciscus latrans* of Smith. (*Darwin: Animals & Plants*, l. 26.)

\***prais'-a-ble, \*preis-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *prais(e)*; -*able*.] Fit to be praised; deserving of praise; praiseworthy. (*Wycliffe: 2 Tim. ii.*)

**fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wore, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Šyrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



\* **prais-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *praisal(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a praisable or praiseworthy manner; in a manner to deserve praise.

**praise**, \* **preis**, \* **praysc**, \* **preys**, *s.* [O. Fr. *preis* = price, value, merit, from Lat. *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *prix*; Sp. *precio*; Ital. *prezzo*; Port. *preço*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *pris*; Sw. *pris*; M. H. Ger. *preis*; Ger. *preis*. Price and prize are the same word.] [*PRICE*, s.]

1. The expression of high commendation or approval bestowed on a person for any excellent or meritorious quality or action, on meritorious actions themselves, or on anything for excellence of quality, value, or worth; laud, approbation, encomium, eulogy.

"Best of fruits, whose taste has taught  
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy praise."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 749.

2. The expression of gratitude for benefits or favours received; a glorifying or extolling; espec. a tribute of gratitude and glorification to God for mercies or kindnesses shown; laud, thanksgiving. (*Psalm* xl. 3.)

3. A subject, ground, or reason of praise; a praiseworthy quality or act; that which makes a person or thing deserving of praise.

4. That which is or should be praised; an object of praise.

"He is thy praise, and he is thy God."—*Deut.* x. 21.

\* **praise-worthy**, *a.* Deserving of praise; praiseworthy.

"Whose praise-worthy virtues . . . to comprize."  
*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 290.

**praise**, \* **praysc**, \* **preise**, \* **preyse**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *preisier*, from Lat. *pretio*, from *pretium* = price, value; Fr. *preisier*; Sp. *preciar*; Ital. *prezzare*; Port. *prezar*; Dut. *prizen*; Dan. *priste*; Sw. *prisa*; M. H. Ger. *prisen*; Ger. *preisen*.]

\* 1. To value, to esteem, to set a value on.

"She praiseth not his playing with a lute."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 9, 728.

2. To bestow praise, commendation, or applause on; to commend or approve highly; to laud, to applaud, to eulogize. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 693.)

3. To extol and glorify in words; to magnify; to render a tribute of praise, gratitude, or thanksgiving to. (*Psalm* cvii. 8.)

4. To show forth the praises of.

"Thy works shall praise thee, O Lord."—*Psalm* cxlv. 13.

\* **praise-fúl**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*; *-ful(l)*.] Deserving of praise; praiseworthy, laudable.

"Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,  
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is."  
*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

\* **praise-löss**, \* **praysc-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*; *-less*.] Without praise or applause; unpraised.

"With laughter great of men, his *prayscless* ship  
Sergeant brought."—*Phaer: Virgil: Æneidos* v.

\* **praise-mént**, \* **praysc-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *praise*; *-ment*.] The act of valuing or appraising; value set on anything.

"The *prayscment* or division made of my foresaid  
moralities."—*Palsgrave: Chronicle*, vol. I. (Pref. p. vii.)

**prais-ér**, \* **prays-or**, \* **preis-er**, *s.* [Eng. *praise*(e); *-er*.]

1. One who praises, extols, commends, or applauds; a commender.

"The sweet words of flatering *preisers*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibea*.

\* 2. An appraiser, a valuer.

"[He] talked himself with the *praisers*, and made  
them set high prizes upon every thing that was to be sold."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 649.

**praise-wör-thí-ly**, \* **praysc-wor-thí-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *praiseworthy*; *-ly*.] In a praiseworthy manner; so as to deserve praise; laudably.

"Our tongue is able in that kinde to do as *praysc-  
worthy* as the rest."—*Surrey: Poems*. (To the Reader.)

**praise-wör-thí-néss**, *s.* [Eng. *praiseworthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being praiseworthy, or of deserving praise or commendation; laudableness.

"The love of praise seems . . . to be derived from  
that of *praiseworthiness*."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

**praise-wör-thý**, \* **praysc-woor-thie**, *a.* [Eng. *praise*, and *worthy*.] Deserving or worthy of praise or commendation; laudable, commendable.

"Small *praiseworthy* was it in them to keep it."—*Poc: Martyrs*, p. 754.

**Prá-krit**, *s.* [Sansk. *prakriti* = nature, that which is rude or unpolished, as opposed to *sanskrit* = that which is perfect or thoroughly refined.]

*Philol.*: A derivative language. The name is applied collectively to the more modern languages of Northern and Central India which grew out of the Sanscrit, as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., did from Latin.

"One *Prakrit* dialect, the Pali, became in its turn the sacred language of southeastern Buddhism."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

**Prá-krit-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *prakrit*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or belonging to *Prakrit*.

"The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakritic*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

\* **pram**, \* **prame**, *s.* [PRAAM.]

**prance**, \* **prauonce**, \* **prauonse**, *v.i.* [A variant of *prank* (q.v.).]

1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

"On *prancing* steeds they forward pressed."  
*Scott: Marmion*, lv. 6.

2. To ride in a warlike or showy manner; to ride ostentatiously.

"Some who on battle charger *prance*."  
*Byron: Glauco*.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous or ostentatious manner.

"What did she want to come a *prancing* up to my bed for?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 5, 1886.

**prance**, *s.* [FRANCE, v.] A bounding or springing, as of a horse.

\* **pranc-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *prance*(e); *-er*.] One who prances; a prancing steed.

**pranc-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [FRANCE.]

*A.* As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B.* As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Springing, bounding; riding or strutting about ostentatiously.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a horse represented rearing.

\* **pran-come**, *s.* [PRANK.] Something odd or strange.

"Oh! would learn of some *prancome*."—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*.

\* **prán-dí-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prandium* = a repast.] Pertaining or relating to dinner.

"Debarring them from partaking of their *prandial* meal outside."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 8, 1886.

**prán-gös**, *s.* [Native name of *Prangos pabularia*.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Umbelliferae, family Smyrniacæ. The fruit or seed of *Prangos pabularia*, the Hay-plant, a native of Kashmir, Afghanistan, &c., is stomachic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. It is used to cure the dry rot in sheep, and the root is a valuable remedy in itch. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.)

**práñk**, \* **prancke**, \* **pranke**, *v.t. & i.* [According to Prof. Skeat the same word as *prink* (q.v.), which he considers to be a nasalized form of *prick*, v. (q.v.); the fundamental idea thus being to trim or deck out, as with pricked holes. Cf. O. Dut. *pryken* = to make a proud show; *pronck* = show, ostentation; *proncken* = to display one's dress; Low Ger. *pruncken* = to make a fine show; *prunk* = show, display; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prunk* = show, parade; Ger. *prangen*, Dan. *prange* = to make a show.] [FRANCE, v.]

*A.* Transitive:

1. To dress up, or deck out in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to equip ostentatiously. "Some *pranke* their rufes; and others trimly dig their gay attire." *Spenser: F. Q.*, l. iv. 14.

2. To variegate.

"Broad flag-flowers *pranke* with white."  
*Shelley: The Question*.

\* *B.* Intrans.: To make a show; to have a showy appearance.

**práñk**, \* **pranke**, *s. & a.* [PRANK, v.]

*A.* As substantive:

1. A frolic; a wild flight; a mischievous act or trick; a playful or sportive act; a joke. "For what lesser pageant or *pranke* could there be played."—*Udall: Marlow*.

2. A gambol. (*Couper: Task*, v. 52.)

\* *B.* As adj.: Frolicsome; full of pranks or tricks.

"If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 7.

\* **práñk-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *prank*; *-er*.] One who pranks; one who dresses up showily or ostentatiously.

"If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of her."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 561.

\* **práñk-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PRANK, v.]

\* **práñk-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pranking*; *-ly*.] In a pranking, showy, or ostentatious manner. "[They] fared daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparel."—*Sp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists*.

\* **práñk-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *prank*; *-ish*.] Full of or inclined to pranks.

\* **práñk-sóme**, *a.* [Eng. *prank*; *-some*.] Fond of or given to pranks; prankish.

"I prove . . .  
Repressor of the *pranksome*."  
*Browning: Ring & Book*, xi. 136.

**prá-ô-thér-i-úm**, *s.* [Gr. *παῖος* (*paíos*) = mild, and *θηρίον* (*thérion*) = a wild animal.] *Palæont.*: An extinct form of hare found in a Post-pliocene bone cave in Pennsylvania.

**práse**, *s.* [Gr. *πράσον* (*práson*) = a leek.] *Mineralogy*:

1. A dull leek-green chalcidony, owing its colour to the presence of exceedingly fine granular chlorite. According to King, this stone is now confounded with others indiscriminately called *Plasma* by the antiquary.

2. A green crystallized quartz found at Breitenbrunn, Saxony; the colour is due to enclosed fine filaments of green asbestiform actinolite (q.v.).

**prase-opal**, *s.*

*Min.*: A variety of common opal of a leek-green colour.

**prás-ê-ô-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *prase*; *i* connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *praseolith*.]

*Min.*: A green pinitic found in crystals pseudomorphous after *Iolite* (q.v.) at Brakke, near Brevig, Norway, in granite.

**prá-si-ê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prasi(um)*; Lat. *seim*, pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Labiates.

**prás-ý-lite**, *s.* [Eng. *prase*(e); *i* connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: A soft, fibrous mineral, of a leek-green colour. Sp. gr. 2.311. Contains silica, magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, probably soda, and water. Found at Kilpatrick Hills; probably not a distinct species.

**prás-in-âte**, *a.* [Lat. *prasiniatus* = having a leek-green garment.]

*Bot.*: Of a green colour. (*Paxton*.)

**prá-sine**, *s.* [Eng. *prase*(e); suff. *-ine* (*Min.*); Ger. *prasin*.]

*Min.*: Breithaupt's name for the species *Pseudomalachite* (q.v.), but Dana makes it equivalent to *Ehlite* (q.v.).

\* **prás-in-ôus**, \* **prás-ine**, *a.* [Lat. *prasinus* = leek-green, from Gr. *πράσιον* (*práson*) = a leek.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

**prá-si-úm**, *s.* [Lat. *prasium*, *prasion*, from Gr. *πράσιον* (*práson*) = the plant horehound (q.v.). Not the modern genus.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Prasiæ* (q.v.). Only known species *Prasium majus*, a native of Europe and North Africa.

\* **prás-ôn**, *s.* [Gr.] A leek; also a sea-weed of the colour of a leek.

**prás-ô-phyre** (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [Eng. *prase*, and Gr. *φύρα* (*phúra*), *φύρα* (*phuré*) = to mix.]

*Petrol.*: The same as *OPHITE* (q.v.).

**prát** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttock.

**prát** (2), *s.* [A.S. *præt*, *prætt*; Icel. *prett* = a trick; *prett* = to trick.] [PRETTY.] A trick. (*Scottish*.)

**práte**, *v.i. & t.* [O. Sw. *prata* = to talk; Dan. *prate* = to talk; Dan. & Sw. *prat* = talk, tattle; Low Ger. *praten* = to prate, *praat* = tattle; Icel. *prata* = to talk. Probably of imitative origin; cf. Ger. *prasseln* = to croak; Eng. *prattle*.]

*A.* Intrans.: To prattle, to chatter; to

**bbl**, **böy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-clan**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-zhün**. **-cions**, **-cions**, **-sions** = **-shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

talk much and without purpose or reason; to be loquacious; to babble.

"What, do you prate of service?"

*Shaksp.: Coriolanus, III. 2.*

**B. Trans.** To utter without thought or foolishly; to babble.

"The necessity for his giving up *prating* proverbs."

*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1888.*

**prāte, s.** [PRATE, v.] Tattle; idle or silly talk; chatter; unmeaning loquacity.

"So let them ease their hearts with *prate* Of equal rights, which man ne'er knew."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos, II. 20.*

**\*prāte-fūl, a.** [Eng. *prate*; -ful(ly).] Chattering, loquacious.

"The people are less *prateful*."—*Taylor of Norwich: Memoirs, I. 208.*

**prāt-ēr, s.** [Eng. *prat(er)*; -er.] One who prates; an idle talker; a chatterer; one who talks without reason or purpose.

"What! a speaker is but a *prater*; a rhyme is but a *ballad*."—*Shaksp.: Henry V., v. ii.*

**\*prat-ic, s.** [PRATIQUE.]

**prā-tin-cōle, s.** [Latham's rendering of *pratincola*, the name given to *Glareola pratincola* by Kramer in 1756.]

*Ornith.*: A name first applied to *Glareola pratincola*, and afterwards extended to the other species of the genus. The *Pratincoles* are small, slenderly-built, delicately-coloured birds, with short, stout bill, wide gape, long pointed wings, and tall more or less forked. Eight or nine species have been described, from the south of Europe, Africa, India, China, and Australia. Like Plovers, they run very swiftly, and nidificate on the ground, but they feed, in part, on the wing. The young are clothed in down, and are able to run on emerging from the shell.



PRATINCOLE.

**prāt-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PRATE, v.]

**prāt-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prating*; -ly.] In a prating manner; with idle or foolish talk.

**prā-tique, \*prāt-tique (que as k), s.** [Fr., *Ital. pratica*; Sp. *pratica*.] [PRATIQUE.]

**1. Comm.**: Liberty or licence of converse or communication between a ship and the port at which it arrives; hence, a licence or permission to hold intercourse and trade with a port, after having undergone quarantine, or upon a certificate that the place from which the vessel has arrived is free from any infectious disease. The term is used especially in the south of Europe with reference to vessels arriving from infected ports, and subjected to quarantine.

"He lay in quarantine for *pratique*."

*Byron: Beppo, xxv.*

**\*2. Practice, habits.**

"How could any one of English education and *pratique* swallow such a low rabble suggestion?"

*North: Examiner, p. 306.*

**\*prāt-tic, s.** [PRATIQUE.]

**prāt-tle, v. i. & t.** [A frequent form from *prate* (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.** To talk much and lightly; to talk like a child; to chatter, to prate.

"Thus Lara's vassals *prattled* of their lord."

*Byron: Lara, I. 9.*

**\*B. Trans.** To talk or utter idly or foolishly; to babble.

"A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason a whole evening."

*Adison.*

**prāt-tle, s.** [PRATTLE, v.] Childish or light talk; chatter; loquacity on trivial subjects.

"This is the reason why we are so much charmed with the pretty *prattle* of children."—*Stiney: Arcadia: Criticisms on Pastoral Writing, p. 30.*

**\*prattle-basket, s.** A talkative woman or child.

"A *prattle-basket* or an idle slut."

*Bretton: Mothers Blessing, lxxiv.*

**\*prāt-tle-ment, s.** [Eng. *prattle*; -ment.] Prattle. (Jeffrey.)

**prāt-tliēr, s.** [Eng. *pratt(ler)*; -er.] One who prattles; an idle or puerile talker; a prater, a chatterer. (Wordsworth: *White Doe, iv.*)

**prāt-tling, pr. par. or a.** [PRATTLE, v.]

† **prattling-pannel, s.**

*Bot.*: *Saxifraga umbrosa.*

**prāt-tŷ, a.** [PRETTY.] (Scotch.)

**\*prāt-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *prat(e)*; -y.] Talkative.

**\*prāve, a.** [Lat. *pravus*.] Bad, corrupt, depraved.

**\*prāv-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus* bad, corrupt, depraved (q.v.); O. Fr. *pravit*; Ital. *pravità*.] Deviation from right; corruption, wickedness, depravity.

"The *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding."—*South: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 6.*

**prāwn, s.** [Etym. unknown.]

*Zool.*: *Palamom serratus*, and, less properly, any other species of the genus. Its ordinary length is about four inches; colour bright gray, spotted and lined with darker purplish gray. It is a favourite article of food, and is found in vast numbers all round the English coast. Some tropical forms are over a foot in length. Many of them are semi-transparent, and exhibit very fine colors. They are caught in nets or osier baskets.

**prāwn, v. i.** [PRAWN, s.] To fish for prawn.

"They added *prawning* to their conger-fishing, and brought home some four hundred *prawns*."—*Field, Oct. 17, 1888.*

**prāw-is, s.** [Gr., from *πράσσω* (*prassō*), fut. *πράξω* (*prazō*) = to do.]

**\*1. Use, practice, espec. practice for a specific purpose, or to acquire a knowledge of a specific art or accomplishment.**

"He had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of music."—*Wood: Fasti Ozon., vol. I.*

**2. An example or form to teach practice; a collection of examples for practice.**

**prāy-en, \*prei-en, \*prey-en, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *prier* (Fr. *prier*), from Lat. *precor* = to pray, from *prez* (genit. *precis*) = a prayer; from the same root as Sansc. *prach* = to ask; Ger. *fragen*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**1. To ask or beg for anything with earnestness, submission, and zeal; to entreat, to supplicate.**

"The guilty rebel for remission *prays*."

*Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece, 714.*

**2. Specif.** To make or address petitions to the Divine Being; to offer prayers or supplications to God; to address the Supreme Being with reverential adoration, confession of sins, supplication of mercy, and thanksgiving for mercies received.

"If I should never *pray* to him, or worship him at all, such a total omission would be equivalent to this assertion, There is no God, who governs the world, to be adored."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature, § 1.*

**B. Transitive:**

**1. To ask or beg earnestly; to entreat, to supplicate, to implore.**

"We *pray* you, in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—*2 Corinth. v. 20.*

**2. To address with reverence and humility for something to be granted.**

"*Pray* God, if perhaps the thought of thy heart may be forgiven thee."—*Acts viii. 22.*

**3. To ask or beg earnestly for; to petition for; to sue for.**

"I know not how to *pray* your patience."

*Shaksp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.*

**\*4. To intercede or supplicate earnestly on behalf of; to effect by prayer.**

"*Praying* souls out of purgatory by masses said on their behalf became an ordinary office."—*Milman (Webster).*

**\*1. I pray you, or, by ellipsis, I pray, or simply pray, is a common form for introducing a question or petition.**

"I pray, sir, why am I beaten?"—*Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors, II. 2.*

**\*2. To pray in aid:**

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To call in, for help or support in a cause.

"A conqueror that will *pray in aid* for kindness."—*Shaksp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.*

(2) *Law*: [AID, s., III. 1.]

**\*prāy-ant, s.** [Eng. *pray*; -ant.] One who prays; a prayer. (Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 93.)

**prāyer (l), \*prei-er, \*prei-ere, \*prey-ere, s.** [O. Fr. *preiere*, *proiere* (Fr. *prière*), from Lat. *precarius*, fem. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by praying; *precor* = to pray (q.v.); Ital. *pregaria*.]

**1. The act of praying, asking, or begging a favour earnestly; an earnest petition, suit, or supplication; an entreaty.**

"Then each, to ease his troubled breast,

To some blessed saint his *prayer* addressed."

*Scott: Lady of the Last Minstrel, vi. 22.*

**2. The act or practice of praying to or supplicating the Divine Being; the offering to God of adoration, confession, application, and thanksgiving; communion with God in devotional exercises.**

"*Prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off *prayer*."—*Paley: Sermons, No. 1.*

**3. A solemn petition addressed to the Supreme Being; a supplication to God for blessings or mercies, together with a confession of sins, and thanksgiving for mercies or blessings received.**

"I sought

By *prayer* th' offended deity to appease."

*Milton: P. L., xl. 149.*

**4. The words of a supplication; the form of words used in praying; espec. a formula of prayer used in divine worship, whether private or public.**

**5. That part of a petition or memorial to the sovereign or any authority in which the request or thing desired to be done or granted is specified.**

**prayer-beads, s. pl.** The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

**prayer-book, s.** A book containing prayers and forms of devotion for divina worship, public or private.

† *The Prayer Book, The Book of Common Prayer*: [LITURGY.]

**prayer-meeting, s.** A public or private meeting for prayer.

**\*prayer-monger, s.** A contemptuous name for one who prays. (Southey: *Thauba*, bk. v.)

**prāy-ēr (2), s.** [Eng. *pray*; -er.] One who prays; a suppliant, a petitioner.

**prāyer-fūl, a.** [Eng. *prayer* (1); -ful(ly).]

**1. Given to prayer; devotional: as, a prayerful frame of mind.**

**2. Using much prayer.**

"The *prayerful* man of God."

*Blackie: Lays of Bighlands & Islands, p. 18.*

**prāyer-fūl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prayerful*; -ly.] In a prayerful manner; with much prayer.

**prāyer-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prayerful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerful; the use of much prayer.

**prāyer-lēss, a.** [Eng. *prayer*; -less.] Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the use of prayer.

**\*prāyer-lēss-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prayerless*; -ly.] In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

**\*prāyer-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prayerless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prayerless; habitual neglect of the use of prayer.

**prāy-īng, pr. par. or a.** [PRAY.]

**praying-insect, s.**

*Entom.*: Any individual of the family *Mantida* (q.v.).

**praying-machine, praying-mill, praying-wheel, s.** An apparatus used in Tibet, and other parts of the East, as a mechanical aid to prayer. They are of various forms, the commonest being a cylinder or barrel of pasteboard fixed on an axle, and inscribed with prayers. The devout give the barrel a turn, and each revolution counts as an utterance of the prayer or prayers inscribed.

The Abbé Hue (in his *Travels in Tibet*, 1844) says that

"It is common enough to see them fixed in the bed of a running stream, as they are then set in motion by the water, and go on praying night and day, to the special benefit of the person who has placed them there. The Tartars also suspend them over their domestic hearths, that they may be set in motion by the current of cool air from the opening in the tent, and so twirl for the peace and prosperity of the family."

**\*prāy-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *praying*; -ly.] In a praying manner; with prayers or supplications. (Milton: *Apol. for Smectymnus*, § 11.)

**prā-ŷs, s.** [Gr. *πράως* (*praus*) = mild, soft.] *Entom.*: A genus of Hyponomeutidae. The larva of *Prays curticellus*, a native of Britain, feeds on the ash. An allied species injures the olive trees of southern Europe.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**P.R.A.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] President of the Royal Academy.

**P.R.B.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] An abbreviation for Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.).

"It was instinctive prudence, however, which suggested to us that we should use the letters P.R.B., explained on our picture (after the signature), as the one mark of our union."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1856, p. 481.

**prē-, prae-, pref.** [Lat. *prae* (pre- in composition) = before; Fr. *pré*.] A prefix denoting priority in time, place, position, or rank, as in *pre-mature* = ripe before its time; *pre-cede* = to go before; *pre-fix* = to place before; *pre-eminent* = eminent before or above all others; hence, it equals very, as *pre-potent* = very potent or powerful.

**pre-exilio, a.** Before the exile or captivity of the Jews. [Post-EXILIC.]

"A purely historical investigation into the ritual and usages of pre-exilic times."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. viii.

**pre-metallic, a.**

**Anthrop.** Belonging to an age anterior to which any particular race became acquainted with the use of metal.

"The oldest races were in the pre-metallic stage when bronze was introduced by a new nation."—*Ellen: Origins of English History*, p. 126.

**\*pre-Raphaelism, s.** The same as PRE-RAPHAELITISM (q.v.).

**pre-Raphaelite, a. & s.**

**A. Asadj.** Belonging to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; having the characteristics of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (q.v.), or their method of painting.

"I would only ask the spectator to observe this difference between true Pre-Raphaelite work and its imitations. The true work represents all objects exactly as they would appear in nature, in the position and at the distances which the arrangement of the picture supposes."—*Ruskin, in Times*, May 5, 1854.

**B. As subst.** A member of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood; one who follows their method of painting.

"The Pre-Raphaelites imitate no pictures: they paint from nature only. But they have opposed themselves as a body to the kind of teaching . . . which only began after Raphael's time: and they have opposed themselves as sternly to the entire feeling of the Renaissance schools: a feeling compounded of indolence, infidelity, sensuality, and shallow pride. Therefore they have called themselves Pre-Raphaelites."—*Ruskin: Pre-Raphaelitism* (ed. 1852), p. 25.

**Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood:**

**Art:** An association founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti (died April 9, 1852), the last of whom suggested the title "Brotherhood." [See extracts under PRE-RAPHAELITE, A. & B.] They were afterwards joined by Thomas Woolner (sculptor), James Collinson (died 1881), Frederick George Stevens (art-critic), and William Michael Rossetti. With the exception of the *Spectator*, the whole of the London press attacked them, as Mr. Ruskin thought, unfairly, and he defended them in a letter to the *Times* (May 5, 1854).

"It was probably the finding of this book at this special time which caused the establishment of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood."—*Contemp. Review*, April, 1854, p. 480.

**pre-Raphaelitism, s.**

**Art:** The method of painting adopted by the Pre-Raphaelites [PRE-RAPHAELITE, B.] It was a system of minute analysis carried to the utmost extreme.

**\*prē-āo-cu-sā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *accusation* (q.v.).] A previous accusation.

**prēach, \*preche, v.t. & t.** [O. Fr. *precher, prescher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from Lat. *prædico* = to make known in public: *præ* = before, openly, and *dico* = to proclaim, to say; Span. *predicar*; Port. *pregar*; Ital. *predicare*; Dut. *prediken*; French; Dan. *prædike*; Ger. *predigen*; Sw. *predika*. French and predicate are doublets.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; espec. to proclaim the gospel. (*Wycliffe: Romaynes x.*)

2. *Specif.*: To pronounce or deliver a public discourse on some religious subject, or upon a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

"They will not read, nor can they preach."—*Warner: Albion England*, bk. ix., ch. III.

3. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; to speak like a preacher.

**B. Transitive:**

\*1. To proclaim; to publish; to declare publicly. (*Matthew x. 27.*)

2. *Specif.*: To publish or proclaim the gospel; to declare as a missionary.

"And sende Sent Mark the euangelist into Egypt for to preche."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 67.

3. To deliver or pronounce: as, *To preach a sermon*.

4. To urge with earnestness upon a person or persons; to teach or inculcate earnestly.

"I have preached righteousness."—*Psalms xl. 2.*

5. To advise earnestly.

"My master preaches patience to him."—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

\*6. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching. (*Southeys*.)

†7. To persuade to a course of action.

"These hundred doctors try To preach thee to their school."—*Matthew Arnold: Sonnet on Etna*, l. 2.

¶ *To preach up*: To preach or discourse in favour of.

**\*prēach, s.** [PREACH, v.] [Fr. *prêche*.] A religious discourse; a sermon.

"This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion, in that sort exercised, a mere preach."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 28.

**prēach'-ēr, \*prech-our, s.** [Eng. *preach*, v.; -er; Fr. *prêcheur*.]

1. One who preaches or discourses upon sacred or religious subjects.

"How shall they hear without a preacher?"—*Romans x. 14.*

2. One who teaches or inculcates anything with earnestness and zeal.

¶ *Friars Preachers*: [DOMINICAN].

**prēach'-ēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *preacher*; -ship.] The office, post, or position of a preacher.

"Jeremy Collier, who was turned out of the preacher'ship of the Rolls, was a man of a much higher order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

**prēach'-ī-fy, v.t.** [Eng. *preach*; t connect., and suff. -fy.] To discourse like a preacher; to give advice in a long-winded discourse.

**prēach'-ing, \*prech-yng, pr. par. or a.** [PREACH, v.]

**\*preaching-cross, s.** A cross erected



PREACHING-CROSS, ST. PAUL'S.

in some public or open place where the monks and others preached publicly.

**preaching-friars, s. pl.** [DOMINICAN.]

**\*prēach'-man, s.** [Eng. *preach*, and *man*.] A preacher. (Said in contempt.)

"Some of our preachers are grown dog-mad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 33.

**\*prēach'-ment, s.** [Eng. *preach*; -ment.] A discourse or sermon; a discourse affectively solemn. (Said in contempt.)

"Come, come, keep these preachments till you come to the place appointed."—*Mariot: Edward II.*, iv. 6.

**prē-ac-quaint, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To make acquainted with previously; to inform beforehand.

**prē-ac-quaint'-ance, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] Previous acquaintance; knowledge beforehand.

**\*prē-āc'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).] Previous action.

"Polarly determined by its preaction."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**\*prēad, v.t.** [Lat. *præda* = prey; *prædor* = to rob.] To act as a robber; to rob.

"Crewes and troops of preading brigands."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*.

**prē-a-dām'-īo, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamic*.] Previous to Adam; preadamite.

**prē-ād-am-īte, a. & s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamic* (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Prior to Adam; preadamite.

2. Of or pertaining to the preadamites.

3. Antiquated; out of date. (*Collog.*)

**B. As substantive:**

1. One of those beings supposed by some writers to have inhabited this world before Adam.

"Mighty preadamites who walk'd the earth Of which ours is the wreck."—*Byron: Cain*, ll. 2.

2. One who holds that there were persons inhabiting this world before the time of Adam.

**prē-ād-a-mīt'-īc, \*prē-ād-a-mīt'-īc-al, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Adamic*.] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

"The first author of the Preadamite system . . . is said to have been Giordano Bruno."—*Adair & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 652.

**prē-ād-a-mīt'-ism, \*præ-ād'-a-mīt'-ism, s.** [Eng. *predamite*(s); -ism.]

**Church Hist.** The teaching of Isaac de la Peyrère (1592-1676), a French Calvinist, who asserted that Paul had revealed to him that Adam was not the first man created. Peyrère published a treatise in 1655, based on Romans v. 12-14, but it was publicly burnt, and he was imprisoned at Brussels. His views, however, were espoused by many people. (See extract.)

"The abjured Calvinism and Præadamitism before Pope Alexander VII."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 50.

**prē-ad-mīn-is-trā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *administration*.] Previous administration.

"Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the preadministration of St. John."—*Pearson: On the Creed*.

**prē-ad-mōn'-ish, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonish*.] To admonish previously or beforehand; to advise beforehand.

"These things thus preadmonish."—*Milton: Martin Bucer conc. Divorce*.

**\*prē-ād-mō-nī'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *admonition*.] A previous warning or admonition.

"The fatal preadmonition of oaks bearing strange leaves."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

**\*prē-ād'-vēr-tīse, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *advertise*.] To preadmonish (q.v.).

"Adam being preadvertis'd by the vision."—*Mere: Literal Cabbala*, ch. ii.

**\*prē-āl'-la-bly, adv.** [Fr. *préalablement*.] Previously.

"No swan dieth until preallably he have sung."—*Crucians: Kæcilia*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

**prē-ām-ble, s.** [Fr. *preamble*, from Lat. *præambulus* = walking before, preceding; *præambulo* = to walk before.] [PREAMBULATE.]

1. Something introductory; an introduction, as to a writing, a piece of music, &c.; a preface.

"There is a long preamble of a tale."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,412.

2. *Specif.*: The introductory portion of a statute, in which are declared the reasons and intentions of the act.

"Owing, in the preamble of the Act, that they had been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**\*prē-ām-ble, v.t. & i.** [PREAMBLE, s.]

**A. Trans.** To preface; to introduce with prefatory remarks.

**B. Intrans.** To go before; to precede.

"We must be content to hear a preambling boast of your valour."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*.

**\*prē-ām-bu-lar'-y, a.** [O. Fr. *preambulatre*, from Lat. *præambulus*.] [PREAMBLE, s.]

1. Having the character of a preamble; introductory.

"So many preambulatory proofs of the last and general resurrection."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. xi.

2. Pertaining to, or dependent on, a preamble.

"A preambulatory tax."—*Burke: On Amer. Taxation*.

**\*prē-ām-bu-lāte, v.t.** [Lat. *præambulus*, pa. par. of *præambulo* = to walk before; *præ* = before, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk or go before; to precede.

"When fierce destruction follows to hell-gate, Pride doth most commonly preambulate."—*Jordan: Poems*, 113 & B.

**\*prē-ām-bu-lā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ambulation*.]

1. A walking or going before; a preceding.

2. A preamble. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,413.)

bēll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

\***prō-ām-bū-lā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *precambulate(-) -ory*.] Going before; preceding.

"Simon Magus had *precambulatory* impieties."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 17.

\***prō-ām-bū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *præambulus*.] Going before; preceding, introductory.

"The principle *precambulous* unto all belief."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. x.

**prō-an-nōnce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *announce*.] To announce beforehand.

\***prō-ān-tē-pō-nūl-ti-mate**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *antepenultimate*.] The syllable before the antepenultimate; the fourth syllable from the end.

**prō-ā-or-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aortic* (q.v.).]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the aorta. There is a *præortic* plexus. (Quain.)

**prō-ap-point'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appoint*.] To appoint previously or beforehand.

"Visit *preappointed* for us by Irving."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences* (ed. Froude), I, 131.

**prō-ap-point'-ment**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *appointment*.] Previous appointment.

\***prō-ap-prē-hen-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *apprehension*.] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

"Such as regarding the clouds, beheld them in shayer comfort to *preapprehensions*."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. vi.

**prō-arc-tūr'-ūs**, **prō-are-tūr'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Lat. *arcturus* (q.v.).]

*Paleont.*: The earliest known Isopod. It is from the Devonian rocks.

\***prō-arm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *arm*, (v.)] To arm beforehand; to forearm.

"These be good thoughts to *prearm* our souls."—*Adams: Works*, III, 25.

\***prease**, *v. & s.* [PRESS, *v. & s.*]

**prē-a-sū-ŕan-ŕance** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *assurance*.] Previous assurance.

**prē-āu-di-en-ŕe**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *audience*.]

*English Custom*: The right of being heard before another. The precedence of the bar is as follows: (1) The queen's attorney-general, (2) the queen's solicitor-general, (3) the queen's advocate-general, (4) the queen's counsel, (5) the recorder of London, (6) advocates of civil law, (7) barristers.

\***prē-a-vēr'**, \***pre-a-vorr'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *aver*.] To affirm or declare beforehand; to prophesy.

"Another, past all hope, doth *preaver* the birth of John."

*Slyvester: In Barba*, first day, first week, 778.

**prē-āx-i-ā-l**, **prē-āx-i-ā-l**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *axial* (q.v.).]

*Anat.*: Anterior or internal to the axis of the limb. Used of life parts on its ulnar or fibular side. (Huxley.)

**prēb'-ēnd**, *s.* [Fr. *prébende*, from Lat. *præbenda* = a payment to a private person from a public source; prop. fem. sing. of *præbendus*, fut. par. of *præbeo* = to afford, to give, from *præ* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Sp. *prebenda*; Ital. *prebenda*, *prebenda*.]

1. The stipend or maintenance granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate; a canonry. A Simple Prebend is one restricted to the revenue only; a Dignitary Prebend has jurisdiction annexed to it.

"Prizes of a very different sort from a rectory or a prebend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

\* 2. A prebendary.

"Ministers of colleges, *præbendes*, persons and *vicars*."—*Bale: English Vaticania*, pt. I.

**prēb'-ēnd-al**, \***prēb'-ēnd'-all**, *a.* [Eng. *prebend*; -al.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a prebend or prebendary.

2. Holding a prebend.

"No sleek *prebend* priest could be More thoroughly devout than he."

*Cooper: Fen-Fert.*

**prebendal-stall**, *s.* The seat of a prebendary in a church, into which he is inducted by the dean and chapter.

**prēb'-ēnd-ar-ŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *prébendier*, from Low Lat. *præbendarius*, from Lat. *præbenda* a prebend (q.v.); Ital. *prebendario*.]

1. The holder of a prebend or prebendal stall; a stipendiary of a cathedral.

"The chapter, consisting of canons or *prebendaries*, are sometimes appointed by the crown, sometimes by the bishop, and sometimes elected by each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 2.

\* 2. A prebend; a prebendaryship.

"A prebendary was offered me . . . It was a good fat benefice, and I accepted it."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 124.

**prēb'-ēnd-ar-ŷ-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prebendary*; -ship.] The office, rank, or position of a prebendary; a canonry.

"A prebendaryship of Windsor."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 369.

\***prēb'-ēn-dāte**, *v.t.* [Eng. *prebend*; -ate.] To make a prebendary of; to present to a prebend.

"He was *prebendated* at Paris."—*Grafton: Chronicle*; *King John* (au. 11).

\***prēb'-ēnd-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prebend*; -ship.] A prebendaryship; a prebend.

"Every one of them should confer one *prebendship* to the same foundation."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 218.

**prē-cāl'-cū-lāte**, \***prē-cāl'-cū-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *calculate* (q.v.).] To determine on, or arrange for, beforehand; to prearrange.

"C. defined himself to a carefully *precalculated* opium-debauch."—*Mason: De Quincy*, p. 32.

**Prē-cām'-brī-an**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *Cambrian* (q.v.).]

*Geol.*: A term applied to a series of strata deposited prior to the Cambrian. They are largely volcanic, and products of Precambrian volcanoes are believed to exist at St. Davids, in Carnarvonshire, in Charnwood Forest, and in the Wrekin. Dr. Hicks divides the Precambrian rocks in an ascending order into the Dimetian, the Arvenian, and the Pelidian (q.v.). Some of his views have been disputed by Dr. Geikie and other geologists. In America the Precambrian rocks are divided into the Huronian and the Laurentian (q.v.). Called by Dana Archean.

\***prē-cant**, *s.* [Lat. *precans*, pr. par. of *precor* = to pray.] One who prays; a prayer; a supplicant. (Cotteridge.)

**prē-cār-i-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *precarius* = obtained by prayer, or as a favour, precarious, from *precor* = to pray; Fr. *précario*; Sp. & Ital. *precario*.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by court-sy; liable to be changed, alienated, or stopped at the pleasure of another.

"They would allow only a very limited and a very precarious authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

3. Uncertain in the result; doubtful, hazardous.

"Who has ever observed a writer of any eminence a candidate in a precarious contest?"—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. x.

4. Dangerously uncertain or doubtful as to the issue; as, a precarious state of health.

\* 5. Unsettled, doubtful.

"That the fabric of the body is out of the concourse of atoms is a more precarious opinion."—*Mure: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. II, ch. I.

**precarious-loan**, *s.*

*Law*: A bailment at will.

**prē-cār-i-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precarious*; -ly.] In a precarious manner; at the will or pleasure of others; by a doubtful tenure; dangerously.

"Ever precariously fluctuating and unsettled."—*Burke: Vindict. of Natural Society*.

**prē-cār-i-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *precarious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being precarious; dependence on the will or pleasure of others; uncertainty.

"Yet there is more precariousness about the tenure of the berry than about that pertaining to the leaf of the *Bohea shrub*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

**prē-cār-i-ŷ-ŷūm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *precarius* = obtained by prayer.]

*Rom. & Scots Law*: A loan of anything revocable at the will or discretion of the lender.

\***prē-cā-tion**, \***pre-ca-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *precatio*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] The act of praying; prayer, supplication, entreaty.

"And can you not from your *preca-tion* . . . To think of an old friend find some vacation?"—*Cotton: Epistle to John Bradshaw*, Eng.

\***prē-ca-tive**, \***prē-ca-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *precativus*, *precatorius*, from *precatus*, pa. par. of *precor* = to pray.] Begging, praying, suppliant, beseeching.

"This particle, Amen . . . is *precatory*."—*Hupkins: On the Lord's Prayer*.

\***prē-ca-tōr-y**, *a.* [PRECATIVE.]

**precatory-words**, *s. pl.* "Words in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done.

\***prē-cāu-tion**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *caution*, (v.)]

1. To caution or warn beforehand.

"By the disgraces, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned*."—*Locke: On Education*, § 94.

2. To take care of or see to beforehand.

"He cannot hurt me, That I *precaution*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, II, 1.

**prē-cāu-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcautionem*, acc. of *præcautio*, from *præ* = before, and *cautio* = a caution (q.v.).]

1. Previous caution; caution or care taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"The evils which had brought that kingdom to ruin might, it was said, have been averted by timely *precaution*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A measure of caution taken beforehand to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success; as, To take *precautions*.

\***prē-cāu-tion-al**, \***pre-cau-tion-all**, *a.* [Eng. *precaution*; -al.] Precautionary.

"This first filial fear is but virtuous and *precautionall*."—*Mountague: Devout Essays*, pt. I, treat. vi, § 3.

**prē-cāu-tion-ar-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *precaution*; -ary.]

*A. As adjective.*

1. Containing or expressing previous caution or warning; as, *precautionary* advice.

2. Done or adopted for the sake of precaution; adapted or intended to guard against danger or risk, or to insure success.

"Wholesome *precautionary* rules."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

\* *B. As subst.*: A precaution.

"Thou seest by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, IV, 49.

**prē-cāu-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *cautious*.] Cautious beforehand; relating to or using precaution; precautionary.

"To be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful."—*North: Examen*, p. 93.

**prē-cāu-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precautious*; -ly.] In a cautious manner; with precaution; carefully.

**prē-cāu-tious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *precautious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being precautionary; precaution.

\***prē-cē-dā-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [PRECEDE.] Going before in time; preceding, previous, antecedent.

"Precedaneous to the constitution or ordination."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

**prē-cēde**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *précéder*, from Lat. *præcedo*, from *præ* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *preceder*; Ital. *precedere*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To go before in order of time; to happen previously to.

"Acts of the will by which they were *preceded*."—*Shewhart: Of the Mind*, vol. I, ch. II.

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

"Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

3. To cause something to go before; to preface.

"It is usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration."—*Hent*.

*B. Intrans.*: To go before; to be or happen before in time or place.

"Eminent among the seven professors of the *preceding* year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

**prē-cēd'-en-ŕe**, \***prē-cēd'-en-gŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *précedence*, from Lat. *præcedentia* = a going before, from *præcedens* = precedent (q.v.).]

1. The act or state of preceding or going before in order of time; precession, priority in time.

2. The state of going or being before in point of rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place in public processions or ceremonies,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīro, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qn = kw.



or in the civilities of life; or order, place, or position according to rank.

"Halifax, whose rank, age, and abilities entitled him to precedence, was spokesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

¶ Precedence in Great Britain is regulated partly by statutes and letters patent, and partly by ancient usage and established customs. In the United States, where all are presumably of equal rank and importance, questions of precedence are much less considered than abroad.

3. The foremost or chief place in a ceremony; a superior place to another; priority in place. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 33.)

4. Superiority; superior importance or influence.

"If we here measure the greatness of the virtue, by the difficulty of its exercise, passive obedience will certainly gain the precedence."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 7.

\*5. That which precedes or goes before; something past.

"It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedence that hath to be seen."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. i. 1.

¶ **Patent of precedence:** Letters patent granted as a mark of honour by the Crown to persons entitling them to such precedence or preëminence as is stated in their respective letters.

**prē-cēd'-ent**, a. & s. [Fr. *précédent*, pr. par. of *précéder* = to precede (q.v.); Lat. *precedens*.]

**A. As adj.:** Going before in time; antecedent, previous, former, prior.

"Our own precedent passions do instruct us."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

**B. As substantive** (pron. *prē-cēd'-ent*):

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Something done or said which may be adduced, or serve as an example or rule to be followed, in subsequent cases of the same or a similar kind; an authoritative example.

"'Twill be recorded for a precedent."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. A rule or course of action followed on the course adopted in similar antecedent cases.

"Precedent was directly opposed to this odious distinction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\*3. A preceding circumstance or condition.

"For much he knows, and just conclusions draws from various precedents, and various laws."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* i. 307.

\*4. A sign, an indication, an example.

"Your grace has given a precedent of wisdom."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

\*5. A first draught of a document; the original copy of a writing.

"Return the precedent to these lords again."—*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 2.

**II. Law:**

1. A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar cases.

"To abide by former precedents, where the same points come again in litigation."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (introd.).

2. A form of proceeding to be followed in similar cases.

**precedent-condition**, s.

**Law:** Something which must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged.

\***prē-cēd'-ēnt-ēd**, a. [Eng. *precedent*; -ed.] Based on or having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by a precedent.

"It is allowable and precedent to expatiate in praise of the work."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. (Pref.).

¶ Now only used negatively: as, *unprecedented* (q.v.).

\***prē-cēd'-ēn'-tial** (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *precedent*; -tial.] Of the nature of a precedent; fit to be acted upon or followed as a precedent.

"Their practice hath proved precedent to other places in the same nature."—*Fuller: Worthies; Gloucestershire*.

\***prē-cēd'-ēnt-ly**, adv. [Eng. *precedent*; -ly.] Beforehand, antecedently.

\***prē-cēl'**, \***prē-celle**, v.t. & t. [Lat. *præcellere*.] [PRECCELLENT.]

**A. Intrans.** To excel, to surpass, to have precedence.

"He which *præcellit* in honor, should also *præcellit* in virtues."—*Fuller: Worthies* iii.

**B. Trans.** To excel, to surpass, to exceed.

He pondered . . . his adversaries, whose puissance he, both in nombre and force, farre did surmount and *præcellit*.—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 2).

\***prē-cēl'-lēnce**, \***prē-cēl'-lēn-çy**, s. [O. Fr. *precellence*, from Lat. *præcellentia*, from *præcellens* = precellent (q.v.).] Excellence, superiority.

"The great variety of things, and precellency of one above another."—*Moré: Antidote against Atheism*. (Pref.).

\***prē-cēl'-lēnt**, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *præcellens*, pr. par. of *præcellere* = to excel, to surpass.] [EXCEL.] Excellent, surpassing.

"The rectitude of reason in the precellent knowledge of the truth."—*F. Holland: Pustarch*, p. 653.

**prē-cēn'-tōr**, s. [Lat. *præcantor*; from *præ* = before, and *cantor* (q.v.); Fr. *précanteur*, *préchantre*; Ital. *præcantore*.]

1. **Church of Eng.:** An officer in a cathedral, formerly sometimes called chaunter, and ranking in dignity next to the dean. His stall is on the opposite (north) side of the choir, and that side is called *cantoris* side, the side of the cantor, as the other is called *decani*, the side of the dean. He has the direction of the musical portion of the service. The precentor is, in cathedrals of the new foundation, a minor canon, and is removable by the Dean and Chapter.

"A precentor in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs."—*Fotherby: Aethemastix*, p. 318.

2. **Presbyter.** The person whose duty it is to lead the congregation in singing the psalms, &c.

**prē-cēn'-tōr-ship**, s. [Eng. *precentor*; -ship.] The post, dignity, or office of a precentor.

"From a mere office, the precentorship in cathedrals became a dignity."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music*, s.v. *Precentor*.

**prē-cēp'**, \***prē-cepte**, s. [Fr. *précepte*, from Lat. *præceptum* = a precept, a rule; prop. neut. sing. of *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to take beforehand, to give rules: *præ* = before, and *cipio* = to take; Sp. *precepto*; Ital. *precepto*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An authoritative rule or direction for action; a mandate, a command, an injunction; an order authoritatively laid.

"Whanne he hadde takun such a precept, he putte hem in to the ynnur prison."—*Wycliffe: Deut* xvi.

2. An injunction respecting moral conduct; a maxim.

"Precepts are short, necessarily must be so."—*Paley: Sermon* 10.

**II. Law:**

1. A command or order in writing given by a justice of the peace, &c., for the bringing a person, record, or other matter before him.

\*2. The direction issued by the sheriffs to the returning officers of cities, boroughs, &c., for the election of members of parliament.

3. The direction of the judges for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors.

4. The direction issued to the overseers of parishes for the making out of the jury lists.

5. An order or demand for the collection and payment of a certain sum of money under a rate.

\***prē-cēpt**, v.t. [PRECEPT, s.] To direct, to enjoin; to instruct or order by rules.

\***prē-cēp'-tial** (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *precept*; -tial.] Consisting of, or containing, a precept or precepts; instructive, preceptive.

"Their counsel turns to passion, which before Would keep preceptial incline to rage."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

\***prē-cēp'-tion**, s. [Lat. *præceptio*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio*.] [PRECEPT, s.] A precept.

"Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, i. 17.

\***prē-cēp'-tive**, a. [Lat. *præceptivus*.] [PRECEPT, s.] Consisting of, containing, or giving precepts; instructive, admonitory.

"It is not so much *preceptive* as *permissive*."—*Bp. Hall: Letter on Christ's Nativity*.

**prē-cēp'-tōr**, \***prē-cep-tōr**, s. [Lat. *præceptor*, from *præceptus*, pa. par. of *præcipio* = to give rules; Fr. *précepteur*; Sp. *preceptor*; Ital. *præcellere*.] [PRECEPT, s.]

1. A teacher, a tutor, an instructor.

"The students, under the sanction of their preceptors, had taken arms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

"The Grand Master observed that the seat of one of the preceptors was vacant."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.

\***prē-cēp'-tōr'-i-al**, a. [Eng. *preceptor*; -tial.] Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

**prē-cēp'-tōr-ŷ**, \***prē-cep-tōr-ic**, a. & s. [PRECEPTOR.]

**A. As adj.:** Giving or containing precepts; preceptive.

**B. As subst.:** A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the Temple, or principal house of the order in London, under the government of an eminent knight. The preceptories of each province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom ranked above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

"The establishments of the Knight Templars were called *preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was *Preceptor*; as the principal Knights of Saint John were termed *Commanders*, and their houses *Commanderies*. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxv. (Note.)

\***prē-cēp'-trēss**, s. [Eng. *preceptor*; -ess; Lat. *præceptrix*.] A female preceptor or teacher.

**prē-cēss'-iōn** (ss as sh), s. [Lat. \**præcessio*, from *præcessus*, pa. par. of *præcedo* = to precede (q.v.); Fr. *précession*; Sp. *precession*; Ital. *precessione*.]

\*1. The act or state of going before or forward.

\*2. **Precedence.**

¶ **Precession of the equinoxes:**

(1) **Astron.:** The going forward of the equinoxes. The arrival of the sun at the point Aries a little earlier than he might be expected to reach it was first observed by Hipparchus about 150 B.C. Depending, as the phenomenon does, for its explanation, on the law of gravity, Hipparchus could not account for it. Sir Isaac Newton was the first who did so, and that his newly discovered law of gravitation explained the precession of the equinoxes was a confirmation of the accuracy with which he had read the law itself. Excepting only at the two equinoxes, the plane in which the sun moves in his orbit and that in which the earth rotates do not coincide. By the law of gravitation one body does not attract another in mass, but acts on its separate particles. The sun then does not attract the earth as a whole, but tends to pull the parts nearest it away from those in proximity to the centre, and the centre again away from those on the other side. The bulged-out equatorial zone is specially liable to be thus acted upon, and, but for the rotation of the earth, would be so drawn down towards the ecliptic that it and the equator would ultimately be in one plane. The earth's rotation, however, modifies this action, and simply causes the points at which the earth's equator intersects the plane of the ecliptic to move slowly in a direction opposite to that in which the earth rotates. This is what is denominated the precession of the equinoxes. It is generally associated with the sun, but the moon is twice as potent in producing it; owing to her comparative nearness to the earth she is able to produce a greater differential effect on the nearer and more remote portions of our planet. The annual motion of the first point of Aries is about 50", and about 25,867 years will be required for the entire revolution. [ARIES.]

"The portion of the precession of the equinoxes attributable to the sun is called solar precession, and that produced by the moon lunar precession."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (ed. 6th), p. 369.

(2) **Geol.:** It has been supposed that the precession of the equinoxes may have had some influence in producing the Glacial period.

**prē-cēss'-iōn-al** (ss as sh), a. [Eng. *precession*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to precession.

"The precessional movement of the pole of the earth."—*Egell: Prin. Geol.* (ed. 1859), ch. xxiii.

\***prē-cēss'-iōn-ērŷ** (ss as sh), **prēshess-inērŷ**, s. pl. [Eng. *precession*; -erŷ.] Candles used in processions on Candlemas Day.

\***prē-cēs'-sōr**, \***prē-ccs-sour**, s. [Lat. *præcessor*.] One who goes before; a predecessor. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. v. 7. In *Hist. Cambridge* (iii. 62) it is used, apparently, adjectively.)

\***preche**, v.t. & t. [PREACH.]

\***prē-cī-æ** (or ç as sh), s. pl. [Lat. *præcla*, *præclio* = a kind of grape-vine.]

**Bot.:** The fiftieth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. It included some of the modern Primulaceæ.

**dōl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cāt**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **this**; **sīn**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**īan**, -**tīan** = **shān**. -**tīon**, -**siōn** = **shūn**. -**ñion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**ciōus**, -**tious**, -**siōus** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

\* **prē-cī-dā-nē-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *præcido* = to cut off in front.] [PRECISE.] Cut off before.

**prē-cīnct**, \* **pre-cynot**, *s.* [Low Lat. *præcinctum* = a boundary; prop. neut. sing. of *præcinctus*, *pa. par.* of *præcingo* = to enclose, to gird round: *præ* = before, and *cingo* = to surround, to gird; Ital. *precinto*.]

1. The exterior line or boundary enclosing a place; a bound, a limit, a confine (often used in pl.).

"When this Dany Kyng Athelstanne had y<sup>e</sup> possession of thysse sayd countreys, ys shall understonde that all suche Angles as dwelled there, and within y<sup>e</sup> precinct of them, were [under] his obedyence."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i, ch. cxiix.

2. A portion of space within a certain boundary.

"The common vice of these castle-builders is to draw the precincts within its precincts."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv, § 2.

3. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

"The precinct of this house had, before the Reformation, been a sanctuary for criminals."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. liii.

4. A constable's district. (*Wharton*.)

\* **prē-cī-ōs-i-tŷ**, (*c* as *sh*) \* **pre-cy-os-y-te**, *s.* [Eng. *precious* -*ity*.]

1. Value, preciousness.

"Ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specially nymyd, a relyke accomptyd of great *preciosyte*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. ii (an. 1227).

2. Something valuable or precious.

"The Index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. iv.

**prēc-iōus** (*c* as *sh*), *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *preciosus*, *preciosus* (Fr. *précieux*), from Lat. *pretiosus* = valuable; *pretium* = price, value; Sp. & Port. *precioso*; Ital. *prezioso*.] [PRICE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of great price or value; very costly.

"A gift is as a *precious* stone in the eyes of him that loveth it."—*Prov.* xlii, 8.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable, highly esteemed. (*Milton: P. L.*, lli. 611.)

3. Very great or large; considerable. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

4. Worthless, rascally. (Used in irony or contempt.)

\* 5. Fastidious, over-nice.

"But lest that *precious* folk be with me wroth, How that he wrought, I dare not to you tell."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, v. 837.

**B. As adv.:** Very. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

**precious-garnet**, *s.* [ALMANDINE.]

**precious-metals**, *s. pl.* Gold and silver, so called on account of their value.

**precious-opal**, *s.*

*Min.*: A very pure variety of opal, exhibiting a play of bright and contrasting colours. The most durable are obtained from the mines of Czerwenitz, Hungary; those from Mexico, when first found, surpass them, however, in vividness of colour.

**precious-ophite**, *s.* [PRECIOUS-SERPENTINE.]

**precious-serpentine**, **precious-ophite**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A pure variety of Serpentine (q.v.), usually very free from accessory minerals, and of a rich yellow to dark-green colour.

**precious-stones**, *s. pl.* Jewels, gems.

**prēc-iōus-lŷ** (*c* as *sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *precious* -*ly*.]

1. In a precious manner; to a great price; valuably.

2. Very much, very far, very greatly. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

**prēc-iōus-nēss** (*c* as *sh*), *s.* [Eng. *precious* -*ness*.] The quality or state of being precious; great value or worth; high price.

"The preciousness of gospel dispensations."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 7.

**prē-cī-pē**, *s.* [PRECIPICE.]

**prēc-i-pice**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcipitum* = a falling headlong down, a precipice; *præcepis* (genit. *præcipitis*) = head-foremost: *præ* = before, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head; Sp. *precipicio*; Ital. *precipizio*.]

\* 1. A headlong fall.

"His fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of Honour to a deep puddle of penury."—*Adams: Works*, vol. iii, 238.

2. A headlong steep; a very steep declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep or perpendicular or overhanging. (*Milton: P. L.*, l. 173.)

3. The brink of a precipice; the edge of a cliff; hence, a situation of extreme danger or risk.

"It cannot be safe for any men still to walk upon a *precipice* . . . and to be always upon the very border of destruction."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 11.

\* **prē-cī-pī-cious**, *a.* [PRECIPITIOUS.]

\* **prē-cī-pī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præcipiens*, *pr. par.* of *præcipio* = to give rules.] [PRECEPT, *s.*] Commanding, directing.

\* **prē-cī-pī-tā-bīl-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *precipitable* -*ity*.] The quality or state of being precipitable.

\* **prē-cī-pī-tā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *precipit(ate)* -*able*.] Capable of being precipitated to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

**prē-cī-pī-tānce**, **prē-cī-pī-tān-cŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *precipitant(s)* -*ce*, -*cŷ*.] The quality or state of being precipitant, headlong or rash haste or hurry; excessive haste in forming an opinion or resolve, or in executing a purpose.

"The bollings of a fever and the rashness of *precipitancy*."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

**prē-cī-pī-tant**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præcipitans*, *pr. par.* of *præcipio* = to precipitate (q.v.); Fr. *précipitant*; Ital. *precipitante*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Falling or rushing headlong; headlong, precipitate.

"His *fight precipitant*."—*Milton: P. L.*, lli. 563.

2. Precipitate; rashly hurried; hasty.

"These dreams the *precipitant* and unskillful are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural."—*Moré: Enthusiasm*, § 27.

3. Rushing or moving precipitately.

**B. As substantive:**

*Chem.*: A term applied to any substance which, on being added to a liquid, causes the precipitation of something held in solution.

† **prē-cī-pī-tant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitant* -*ly*.] In a precipitant or precipitate manner; headlong, precipitately; with rash or foolish haste.

"If we make a rash beginning and resolve *precipitantly*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. L, ch. iv.

\* **prē-cī-pī-tant-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *precipitant* -*ness*.] The quality or state of being precipitant; rash or foolish hurry or haste.

**prē-cī-pī-tāte**, *v.t. & i.* [PRECIPITATE, *a.*] [Fr. *précipiter*; Sp. *precipitar*; Ital. *precipitare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To throw headlong; to hurl.

"A single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above."—*Eutaw: Italy*, vol. i, ch. i.

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence.

"Swift to the ships *precipitated* her flight."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* ii, 204.

3. To hurry on hastily, rashly, or blindly; to bring to a crisis too soon.

"To precipitate the great struggle, so long foreseen."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 9, 1888.

\* 4. To throw or drive suddenly.

"Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

5. To throw or cause to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

\* 6. To bring to ruin; to ruin, to overthrow. "Without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said ecc."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i, bk. ii, No. 22.

**B. Intransitive:**

\* 1. To fall headlong.

"So many fathom down *precipitating*."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv, 4.

2. To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution; to be deposited as a sediment.

\* 3. To make too great haste; to hurry over-much.

**prē-cī-pī-tāte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præcipitatus*, *pa. par.* of *præcipio* = to throw headlong; *præcepis*, genit. *præcipitis* = headlong; Ital. *precipitato*; Sp. *precipitado*.] [PRECIPICE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Falling headlong; flowing or rushing with steep descent and violently; headlong.

"Precipitate the furious torrent flows."—*Prior: (Todd)*

\* 2. Rapidly running its course; short but violent. (*Arbutnot*.)

3. Headlong, hasty, tumultuous.

"A retreat so *precipitate* that it might be called a flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. Hasty, overhasty, rash.

"The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that, which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it."—*Clarendon*.

\* 5. Adopted without due deliberation or care; hurried, rash.

"Provided the same requisition be reasonably made, not upon rash and *precipitate* advice."—*11 of Oct. Remains*, p. 533.

**B. As substantive:**

*Chem.*: A term applied to any solid matter thrown down from a state of solution, by the action of heat, light, or chemical reagent.

\* ¶ (1) *Red precipitate:*

*Pharm.*: The red oxide of mercury prepared by heat. Called also Precipitate per-se.

(2) *White precipitate:*

*Pharm.*: Ammonio-chloride of mercury.

**precipitate per-se**, *s.* [*Red-precipitate*.]

**prē-cī-pī-tāte-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitate* -*ly*.] In a precipitate manner; headlong, hastily, rashly; in blind haste.

"Ill-counsel'd force, by its own native weight *precipitately* falls."—*Francis: Horace*, bk. iii, ode 4.

**prē-cī-pī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcipitationem*, acc. of *præcipitatio* = a throwing headlong, from *præcipitatus*, *pa. par.* of *præcipio* = to precipitate (q.v.); Sp. *precipitacion*; Ital. *precipitazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of precipitating or throwing headlong; the state of being precipitated.

"In peccat *precipitationem*."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, lli. 2.

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing headlong with violence and rapidity.

3. Great or blind hurry or haste; rash hurry; tumultuous or rapid movement; with hurried or rash action.

"Let's avoid *precipitation*."—*Digby: Elzeira*, l. 1.

**II. Chem.**: The act of precipitating, or the formation or subsidence of a precipitate.

**prē-cī-pī-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *precipitator(e)* -*or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence and rashness.

"The hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom."—*Hammond: Works*, iv, 390.

† 2. *Chem. & Manufact.*: A vessel in which precipitation takes place.

\* **prē-cī-pī-tious**, \* **prē-cī-pī-cious**, *a.* [Eng. *precipic(e)* -*ious*.] Precipitons.

"Any such *precipitons* and impertinent rupture as might preclude all mediation of accord."—*Noton: Remains*, p. 288.

\* **prē-cī-pī-tious-lŷ**, \* **prē-cī-pī-cious-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitons* -*ly*.] Precipitously.

"Headlong riot *precipitously* will on."—*Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 174.

**prē-cī-pī-tōus**, *a.* [O. Fr. *precipiteux*, from Lat. *præcepis*, genit. *præcipitis* = headlong; Sp. & Ital. *precipitoso*.]

1. Very steep, like a precipice.

"Through a series of narrow valleys and *precipitous* gorges."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. Headlong; directly falling or descending.

"Such a *precipitous* fall as they intended."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

\* 3. Hasty, precipitate.

"Nature . . . takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extrem to another."—*Glanville: Sceptic*, ch. xiii.

**prē-cī-pī-tōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *precipitous* -*ly*.] In a precipitous manner; with steep descent or fall; precipitately. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. lli, ch. xxi.)

**prē-cī-pī-tōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *precipitous* -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being precipitous; steepness of descent or fall.

2. Haste, precipitation, rush, hurry. (*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv, ser. 3.)

**prē-cīs** (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [PRECISE.]

1. A concise or abridged statement or summary of facts or circumstances; an abstract.

2. The act or practice of drawing up such abstracts.

**precis-writing**, *s.* The same as *PRECIS*, 2.]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, **campl**, **hēr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**pré-cise, \*pre-cyso, \*pre-syse, a.** [Fr. *précis*, *ém. précis* = strict, precise, from Lat. *precisus* = cut off, shortened, concise, *ia. par. of precido* = to cut off near the end; *præ* = before, and *caedo* (in comp. -*cido*) = to cut; Sp. & Ital. *preciso*.]

1. Sharply or exactly defined or limited; having nice and exact limits; definite, exact; not loose, vague, or equivocal.

"Fix the year precise"

When British birds begin to immortalize."

Pope: *Horace*: Ep. to Augustus.

2. Exact or nice in conduct; strictly adhering to rule; excessively nice or exact; formal, punctilious, scrupulous, particular.

"If [she be] precise, you must feast all the aliened brethren."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, II. i.

**pré-cise-ly, \*pre-syse-ly, adv.** [Eng. *precise*; -ly.]

1. In a precise manner; exactly, nicely, accurately; with exact adherence to truth, reality, or rules.

"Words of precisely the same signification."—Edwards: *On the Will*, p. L, § 1.

2. With excessive formality or niceness; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness; punctiliously.

3. As a positive reply.

**pré-cise-ness, \*pre-cise-nesse, s.** [Eng. *precise*; -ness.]

1. Exactness, rigid niceness, precision.

2. Excessive formality or punctiliousness; scrupulous adherence to form, custom, or fashion; rigid formality, stiffness.

"Savoring of puritanism and over-strict preciseness."—Fryne: *1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

**pré-çî-sian (si as zh), s. & a.** [Eng. *precis(e)*; -ian.]

A. As subst.: One who is rigidly or superstitiously precise in adherence to form, custom, or fashion; a punctilious person.

"This pronunciation in the mouth of an affected precisian is offensive."—Alford: *Queen's English*, p. 78.

B. As adj.: Precise, punctilious; rigidly exact in adherence to form, custom, or fashion.

**\*pré-çî-sian-ism (si as zh), s.** [Eng. *precisian*; -ism.] The quality or state of being a precisian; the act or views of a precisian; preciseness, punctiliousness, formality.

"The now esteemed precisianism in wit."

Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humour*, IV. 4.

**\*pré-çî-sian-ist (si as zh), s.** [Eng. *precisian*; -ist.] One who rigidly adheres to form, custom, or fashion; a precisian.

**pré-çî-sion, s.** [Fr. from *précis* = precise (q.v.).] The quality or state of being precise; preciseness, exact limitation, exactness, accuracy.

"The line of demarcation was not . . . drawn with precision."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

**\*pré-çî-sion-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *precision*; -ize.] To lay down or define precisely.

"What a pity the man does not *precisionize* other questions."—Sir G. C. Lewis: *Letters*, p. 143.

**\*pré-çî-siv, a.** [Eng. *precis(e)*; -ive.] Exactly limiting, by cutting away all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose; producing or causing precision, accuracy, or exactness.

"Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart, which cannot really exist apart."—Watts: *Logic*, pt. I, ch. VI.

**\*pré-clair, a.** [Lat. *præclarus*.] Illustrious, eminent.

"That puissant prince preclair."

Lyndsay: *Monarchie*.

**pré-clude, v.t.** [Lat. *præcludo*, from *præ* = before, and *claudo* = to shut.]

1. To shut out; to hinder, to stop, to impede.

"To preclude his majesty from consenting to any arrangement."—Burke: *Letter to Sir H. Langrish*.

2. To shut out by anticipatory action; to render inoperative by anticipation; to obviate, to neutralize; to render ineffectual; to hinder or prevent the action of, access to, or enjoyment of.

"Intercourse which nearly precludes the necessity of domestic visits."—Eustace: *Italy*, vol. III, ch. XII.

**pré-clû-sion, s.** [Lat. *præclusio*, from *præclusus*, *pā. par. of præcludo* = to shut out.] [PRECLUDE.] The act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

"St Augustine's preclusion of all star-predictions out of this place."—Adams: *Works*, I. 3.

**pré-clû-sive, a.** [Lat. *præclusus*.] [PRECLUDE.]

1. Shutting out.

2. Precluding or tending to preclude by anticipatory action.

**pré-clû-sive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *preclusive*; -ly.] In a preclusive manner; in a manner tending to preclude.

**\*pré-coçe, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *præcox* = precocious (q.v.).] Precocious.

"Divers forward and precox youths."—Evelyn: *Memoria*, II.

**pré-cô-clous, \*pré-cô-tious, a.** [Lat. *præcox* (gent. *præcoxis*), *præcoquis*, *præcoquis* = ripe before its time; *præ*, before, and *coquo* = to cook, to ripen; Fr. *précoce*; Sp. *precoz*; Ital. *precoce*.]

\*1. Prematurely ripening or ripe; ripe before the natural or usual time.

"Precocious trees . . . may be found in most parts of Europe."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. VI.

2. Intellectually or mentally developed before the usual time; having the faculties developed more than is natural or usual at a given age.

"Other precocious and conceited wits also."—Cudworth: *Intellect. System*, bk. I, ch. IV.

3. Too forward, pert: as, a *precocious* child.

**pré-cô-clous-ly, adv.** [Eng. *precocious*; -ly.] In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness; with forwardness or pertness.

**pré-cô-clous-ness, s.** [Eng. *precocious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being precocious; precocity.

"To prevent a saucy precociousness in learning."—Manningham: *Discourses*, p. 10.

**pré-coç-i-tÿ, s.** [Fr. *précocité*, from *précoce* = precocious (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being precocious; premature ripeness or development of the mental faculties; prematureness, forwardness.

"Some impute the cause of his fall to a precocity of spirit and valour."—Howell: *Vocal Forest*.

2. *Bot.*: The state of being ripe before the usual time.

**\*pré-cô-ê-tâ-në-an, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *coetaneum* (q.v.).] One contemporary with but yet older than another.

"Petraarch the preetaneum of Chaucer."—Fuller: *General Worthies*, ch. IX.

**\*pré-coç-i-tâ-te, v.t.** [Lat. *præcogito*: *præ* = before, and *cogito* = to think.] To think of, consider, or contrive beforehand.

**\*pré-coç-i-tâ-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *cogitation* (q.v.).] Previous thought, consideration, or contriving.

**pré-côg-nî-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *cognition* (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

"Let us first take notice by way of *preognition*."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. I.

2. *Scots Law*: A preliminary examination of a witness, or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially an examination of witnesses to a criminal act before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

"A Commission of *Preognition* had, a few hours before, passed in all the forms."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

**pré-côg-nî-tûm, s.** [PRÆCOGNITUM.]

**\*pré-côg-niz-a-ble, pré-côg-niz-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *cognizable*.] Cognizable, or capable of being known, beforehand.

"Work to certain definite and *precognizable* ends."—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, 1885.

**\*pré-côg-nize, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *cognize* (q.v.).] To acknowledge or recognize beforehand; to proclaim. [PRECOGNIZE.]

"Preognizing a Gambettist ministry."—Daily News, Aug. 25, 1882.

**pré-côg-nôscë, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *cognosce* (q.v.).]

*Scots Law*: To take the preognition of; as, To *precognosce* a witness.

**\*pré-côl-lêc-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *collection* (q.v.).] A collection previously made.

**\*pré-côm-mënd, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).] To commend or approve beforehand. (*Swif.*)

**\*pré-côm-pôse, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).] To compose beforehand.

"He did not *precompose* his cursory sermons."—Johnson: *Life of Watts*.

**\*pré-côn-cêit, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conceit*, v. (q.v.).] To conceive beforehand; to preconcieve.

"Whose sweet supposed sowers

Of preconcited pleasures grieved me most."

Stirling: *Aurora*, s. 2.

**\*pré-côn-cêit, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conceit*, s. (q.v.).] A conceit or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

"Their misfashioned *preconceit*."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

**\*pré-côn-cêit-êd-ly, adv.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conceitedly*.] By previous arrangement; according to prearrangement.

"My cousin and I, *preconceitedly* paid Uncle Rungdugon a visit."—Poe: *Works* (1864), II. 380.

**\*pré-côn-cêive, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or form an opinion of beforehand; to form a preconception of. (*Waterford: Works*, II. 2.)

**\*pré-côn-cêp-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] The act of preconceiving; a conception, idea, or opinion formed beforehand.

"And others that do admit of these things, *preconceptions* from education."—More: *Immortality of the Soul*, bk. II, ch. XVI.

**pré-côn-cêrt, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *concert*, v. (q.v.).] To concert, plan, contrive, or agree on by previous arrangement.

"Executed some *preconcerted* stratagem."—Watson: *English Poetry*, II. 155.

**\*pré-côn-cêrt, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *concert*, s. (q.v.).] An arrangement previously made; something arranged or concerted beforehand.

**pré-côn-cêrt-êd, pa. par. or a.** [PRECONCERT, v.]

**pré-côn-cêrt-êd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *preconcerted*; -ly.] In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert or previous arrangement.

**pré-côn-cêrt-êd-ness, s.** [Eng. *preconcerted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being preconcerted.

**\*pré-côn-cêr-tion, s.** [PRECONCERT, v.] The act of preconcerting or arranging beforehand; preconcert.

**pré-côn-dëmn (final n silent), \*pre-con-dëmnë, v.t.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] To condemn beforehand.

"They will quite reject and *precondemne* them."—Fryne: *Histrio-Mastix*. (Ep. Bed. p. 4.)

**\*pré-côn-dëmn-nâ-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *condemnation* (q.v.).] The act of condemning beforehand; the state of being precondemned.

**\*pré-côn-dî-tion, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *condition* (q.v.).] A previous or antecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

**\*pré-côn-form, v.i.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To conform in anticipation.

**\*pré-côn-form-i-tÿ, s.** [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Previous or antecedent conformity.

**pré-côn-îce, v.t.** [PRECONIZE.]

**\*pré-côn-î-zâ-te, \*pre-con-ni-sâ-te, v.t.** [PRECONIZE.]

1. To proclaim, to publish.

2. To summon, to call.

"She was thrice *preconizate*, and called oft-soons to return and appear."—Burnet: *Records*, bk. II, No. 23.

**pré-côn-î-zâ-tion, pré-côn-î-çâ-tion, s.** [PRECONIZATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A public proclamation; a publishing by proclamation. (Now scarcely ever used except in Convocation.)

"The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you there to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace."—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*, add. 3.

bôil, boy; pôit, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iâg. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. *Eccles.*: The solemn approbation by the Pope of a person designated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities.

"A bull of preconization is expedited to the candidate."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 682.

**prē-cōn-ize**, **prē-cōn-ize**, *v.t.* [*Eccles.* Lat. *preconizo*, from Lat. *preconor* = to proclaim; *præco* = a public crier, a herald.]

*Eccles.*: To approve solemnly; used of the act by which the Pope approves the appointment of a person nominated to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, when a majority of the Cardinals have reported in his favour.

"The Pope will preconize, among others, the rector of the Irish College here for the See of Ephesus."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1876.

\* **prē-cōn-quē** (*qu* as *k*), *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *conquer* (q.v.).] To conquer beforehand.

"The partages of this kingdom, which they had pre-conquered in their hopes."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*.

**prē-cōn-sciūs** (*sc* as *sh*), *a.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *conscious* (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or involving, a state anterior to consciousness.

\* **prē-cōn-sēnt**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consent*, *s.* (q.v.).] Previous consent.

— "Whoever but his approbation added, Though not his preconsent."

*Shaksp.: Pericles*, iv. 4.

**prē-cōn-sid-ēr**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consider* (q.v.).] To consider or think over beforehand.

\* **prē-cōn-sid-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consideration* (q.v.).] Previous consideration.

\* **prē-cōn-sign** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consign* (q.v.).] To consign beforehand; to make a previous consignment of.

**prē-cōn-sol-ī-dāt-ēd**, *a.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consolidated* (q.v.).] Consolidated beforehand.

\* **prē-cōn-sti-tūte**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *constitute* (q.v.).] To constitute or establish beforehand.

**prē-cōn-sūme**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *consume* (q.v.).] To consume beforehand.

— "A premature necessity Blocks out the forms of nature, *preconsumes* The reason."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

\* **prē-cōn-tract**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *contract*, *s.* (q.v.).] A previous contract; a contract or engagement entered into previously to another.

"He is your husband on a precontract."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

**prē-cōn-tract**, *v.t. & t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *contract*, *v.* (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.**: To contract or bargain beforehand; to make a previous contract or engagement.

**B. Trans.**: To engage or bind by a previous contract.

"This Lepida has been precontracted unto Metellus Scipio."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 629.

**prē-cōn-trive**, *v.t. or t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *contrive* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand; to preconcert.

**prē-cor-dī-āl**, *a.* [*PRÆCORDIAL*]

**prē-cor-dī-āl**, *s. pl.* [*PRÆCORDIAL*] The same as *PRÆCORDIA* (q.v.).

\* **prē-cūr-rēr**, *s.* [*Lat. præcurro* = to run before; *præ* = before, and *curro* = to run.] A precursor.

"Foul precursor of the fiend."

*Shaksp.: The Passionate Pilgrim*, 20.

\* **prē-cūr-sē**, *s.* [*Lat. præ* = before, and *cursus* = a running.] A forerunner.

"The like precursor of fierce events."

*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, I. 1.

\* **prē-cūr-sive**, *a.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *cursor* (q.v.).] Preceding, introductory, precursor.

"A deep precursor sound."

*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations*.

**prē-cūr-sōr**, *s.* [*Lat. præcursor*, from *præ* = before, and *cursor* = a runner; Fr. *précurseur*; Sp. *precursor*.] A forerunner; one who or that which precedes and leads up to, or indicates the approach of anything; a harbinging, a messenger; an omen, a sign.

"The precursor of the Millennium."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

\* **prē-cūr-sōr-ship**, *s.* [*Eng. precursor*; -ship.] The condition or position of a precursor. (*Ruskin*.)

**prē-cūr-sōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [*Lat. præcursorius*.]

**A. As adj.**: Forerunning; preceding and indicating as a forerunner, precursor, or harbinging.

"A precursor judgment of the latter day."—*Bacon: Church Controversies*.

**B. As subst.**: An introduction.

"A necessary precursor to depth of knowledge."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 168.

**prē-dā-cean** (*ce* as *sh*), *s.* [*PREDACEOUS*.] A carnivorous animal.

**prē-dā-ceoūs** (*ce* as *sh*), *a.* [*Lat. præda* = prey.] Living by prey.

"Those are endowed with poison because they are predaceous."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ix, ch. ii.

\* **prē-dal**, *a.* [*Lat. præda* = prey.] Practising plunder; plundering, predaceous.

"The predal raven took his flight."

*Boys: The Olive*.

\* **prē-dāte**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *date*, *v.* (q.v.).] To date by anticipation; to ante-date; as, To predate a letter.

\* **prē-dā-tion**, \* **prē-da-ci-on**, *s.* [*Lat. prædatio*, from *præda*, *pa. par.* of *predor* = to plunder; *præda* = prey, booty.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"This sodain visitation or predation cleane shaued them."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

\* **prē-da-tōr-ēs**, *s. pl.* [*Lat. prædatores*, *pl.* of *predator* = a plunderer.]

*Ornith.*: Swainson's first, or typical, tribe of Coleoptera. They feed upon other insects. Families: Cicindelidæ, Carabidæ, Dyticidæ, Silphidæ, and Staphylinidæ.

**prē-dā-tōr-ŷ**, \* **prē-dā-tōr-i-ōūs**, *a.* [*Lat. prædatorius*, from *predator* = a plunderer, from *præda*.] [*PREDATION*.]

1. Given to or practising plunder or pillage; plundering, pillaging; characterised by pillage.

"The old predatory habits were effectually broken."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\* 2. Hungry, ravenous, rapacious.

"Air is predatory."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 468.

**prē-dāzz-ite** (*zz* as *tz*), *s.* [After Predazzo, Tyrol, to which; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A massive substance resembling a fine-grained, crystalline dolomite. Colour, white. Investigation shows it to be a mixture of calcite and brucite (q.v.). [*PENCATITE*.]

\* **prēde**, *s.* [*Lat. præda*.] Prey, booty.

"His kinsman would seeme to rescue the prede of his deslile lo."—*Holinshead: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi.

\* **prēde**, \* **prēide**, *v.t.* [*Lat. prædor*.] To pillage, to plunder. (*Holinshead: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

\* **prē-dē-cāy**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *decay* *s.* (q.v.).] Premature decay.

"Some predē-cay [of oracles] is observable from that of Cicero."—*Brown: Fulgur Errores*, bk. vii, ch. xii.

\* **prē-dē-cēase**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] The decease or death of one person before another.

**prē-dē-cēase**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *decease* (q.v.).] To die before. *Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1750.

\* **prē-dē-cēss**, *v.t.* [Coined from predecessor (q.v.).] To precede; to be the predecessor of.

"Lord John Sackville predeceased us here."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 164.

\* **prē-dē-cēs-sive**, *a.* [*PREDECESSOR*.] Preceding. (*Massinger: Old Law*, I. 1.)

**prē-dē-cēs-sōr**, \* **prē-de-ces-sōr**, *s.* [*Lat. prædecessor*, from *præ* = before, and *decessor* = one who leaves an office, from *decessus*, *pa. par.* of *decedo* = to go away.]

1. One who precedes or goes before another in any position, state, office, &c.; one who held an office or position before another; one whom another follows in an office or position.

"His revenues far exceeded those of his predecessors."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. An ancestor.

\* **prē-dē-clāre**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *declare* (q.v.).] To declare beforehand; to foretell. (*Massinger: Guardian*, I. 1.)

\* **prē-dē-fine**, *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *define* (q.v.).] To define or limit beforehand; to preordain. (*Sp. Hall: Hard Texts*; *Daniel* ix. 2.)

\* **prē-dē-fī-nī-tion**, \* **prē-dyf-fyn-yi-on**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *definition* (q.v.).] A defining or limiting beforehand; a preordaining. (*Bale: Image*, pt. i.)

\* **prē-dē-lib-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *deliberation* (q.v.).] Deliberation beforehand; forethought.

\* **prē-dē-līn-ē-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *delineation* (q.v.).] Previous delineation.

**prē-dē-lī-la**, *s.* [*Ital.*]

*Ecclesiology*: 1. The upper platform in front of the altar on which the celebrant stands to say mass, &c.

2. The ledge at the back of the altar on which candlesticks, vases, &c., are placed.

3. A strip under an altar-piece, containing small paintings of subjects closely related to that of the altar-piece itself; hence sometimes used in art for a small picture connected with, and in the same frame as a larger work. (*Athen.*, Ap. 30, 1837, p. 580.)

\* **prē-dē-sērt**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *desert*, *s.* (q.v.).] Previous desert or merit.

"Those [offices] are the noblest that we do without pre-desert."—*L'Estrange: Seneca's Morals*, ch. ii.

\* **prē-dē-sign** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *design*, *v.* (q.v.).] To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine, to preordain.

**prē-dēs-ig-nāte**, *a.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *designate* (q.v.).]

*Logic*: One of Hamilton's divisions of Propositions according to the Quantity, merely from the accidental circumstances of the external expression of the internal thought.

"Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity (determinate or indeterminate) marked out by a verbal sign or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought. They may be called in the one case *Predestinate*; in the other *Freidesignate*."—*Hamilton: Logic* (ed. Mansel), i. 244.

**prē-dēs-ig-nā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. pre.* and Eng. *designation* (q.v.).]

*Logic*: A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

**prē-dēs-ig-na-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [*Eng. predestinate* (q.v.).] Marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

**prē-dēs-tīn-ār-i-ān**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. predestin(e)*; -arian.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Pertaining or relating to predestination.

"To silence the predestinarian controversy."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 388.

2. Holding or supporting the doctrine of predestination. (*Jortin: Dissertations*, No. 2.)

**B. As subst.**: One who believes or supports the doctrine of predestination. (*Decay of Piety*.)

**prē-dē-stīn-ār-ian-controversy**, *s.* [*GRACE*, *s.* II. 6.]

**prē-dēs-tīn-ār-i-ān-ism**, *s.* [*Eng. predestinarian*; -ism.] The doctrines or system of the predestinarians.

\* **prē-dēs-tīn-ār-ŷ**, *a.* [*Eng. predestin(e)*; -ary.] Predestinarian.

"Their predestinarian doctrines."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterianism*, p. 21.

\* **prē-dēs-tīn-āte**, \* **prē-des-ty-n-āte**, *a.* [*Lat. predestinatus*, *pa. par.* of *predestino* = to determine beforehand; *præ* = before, and *destino* = to destiny (q.v.).] Predestinated; ordained or appointed beforehand.

"They were predestinate to suffer yet more plagues."

*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 4.)

**prē-dēs-tīn-āte**, *v.t. & t.* [*Fr. prédestiner*; Sp. & Port. *predestinar*; Ital. *predestinare*.] [*PREDESTINATION*, *a.*]

**A. Trans.**: To appoint beforehand by irreversible decree or unchangeable purpose; to preordain; to predetermine. (*Eph.* i. 5.)

**B. Intrans.**: To hold the doctrine of predestination. (*Dryden*.)

**prē-dēs-tīn-ā-tion**, \* **prē-des-tīn-a-ci-on**, *s.* [*Fr. predestination*, from *Lat. predestinatus* = predestinate (q.v.). Sp. *predestinacion*; Ital. *predestinazione*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, eūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ as ē; ey as ā; qu as kw.



bell, boy; pout, jow1; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shan -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

over others in power, strength, influence, or authority.

"The predominance of conscience over interest."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

\*2. *Astrol.*: The superior influence or power of a planet. (*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.)

**prē-dōm'-i-nant**, *a.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. dominant* (q.v.); *Fr. prédominant*.] Predominating, prevailing, or having the ascendancy over others in power, strength, influence, or authority; superior, overruling, controlling.

"Man's predominant passion craves."

*Dryden*: *Hind & Panther*, iii. 387.

**predominant-passion**, *s.*

*Roman Theol.*: A besetting sin (q.v.).

**prē-dōm'-i-nant-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. predominant*; *-ly*.] In a predominant manner or degree; with superior strength, influence, or authority.

"Predominantly inclined to follow God."—*Scott*: *Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. iii.

**prē-dōm'-i-nāte**, *v.t. & t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. domine* (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.**: To prevail; to be ascendant; to be superior or supreme in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence over others; to have the mastery.

"The style that had predominated both in painting and architecture."—*Walpole*: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

**B. Trans.**: To dominate over, to overpower, to master, to conquer.

"Let your close fire predominate his smoke."

*Shakesp.*: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

**prē-dōm'-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. domination* (q.v.).] The act or state of predominating; the state of being predominant; ascendancy, predominance; superior influence.

"Their predominations sway so much Over the rest."

*Brown*: *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. i.

\***prē-dōne**, *a.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. done* (q.v.); *cf. foredone*.] Exhausted beforehand.

"Predone with various kinds of work at once."—*C. Kingsley*: *Life*, i. 92.

**prē-dōm'**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. doom*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To doom beforehand; to sentence to a doom by anticipation.

"Predoomed to miserable failure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1855.

2. To foreordain.

"To the predoomed adventure."

*Coleridge*: *Destiny of Nations*.

**prē-dor'-sal**, *a.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. dorsal* (q.v.).]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the back.

\***prē-dour**, *s.* [*Eng. pred(e)*; *-our* = *-or*.] A plunderer, a pillager. (*Hollinshead*: *Description of Ireland*, ch. vi.)

**prē-dy**, *a. & adv.* [*Fr. prêt* = ready.]

**A. As adjective**:

*Naut.*: A term applied to a ship cleared and ready for action.

**B. As adv.**: Easily, readily. (*Prov.*)

**prēe, priē**, *v.t.* [*Mid. Eng. priēve* = prove.] To try or prove by tasting; to taste. (*Scott.*)

\***prē-ē-lēct'**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. elect*, *v.* (q.v.).] To elect or choose beforehand.

"God . . . preselected her before the world was to be the mother of the Lord."—*Poz*: *Martyrs*, p. 733.

\***prē-ē-lēc-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. election* (q.v.).] Election or choice by previous determination of the will. (*Bp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.)

**prē-ēm'-i-nence**, \***prē-em-y-nence**, \***prē-hēm'-i-nence**, *s.* [*Fr. prééminence*, from *Lat. praeeminētia*, from *prae* = before, and *eminētia* = eminence (q.v.); *Sp. & Port. preeminencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being pre-eminent; superiority in excellent or noble qualities; superior or surpassing eminence or high position; distinction above others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used for superiority or notoriety in evil.)

"[They] disputed the preeminence of the Kings of Scotland."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Superiority of power or influence; predominance.

"The same preeminence over our other senses."—*Stewart*: *Phil. Essays*, pt. ii., ess. 1.

**prē-ēm'-i-nent**, \***prē-hēm'-i-nent**, *a.* [*Fr. prééminent*, from *Lat. praeeminēns* (pr. par. of *preminere* = to excel; *Sp. preeminente*.)]

[*PREEMINENT*.] Eminent above all others; superior to or surpassing all others in quality, position, rank, or the like. (Rarely used in a bad sense for eminent or notorious above others in evil qualities.)

"His own services had been preeminent."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**prē-ēm'-i-nent-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. preeminent*; *-ly*.] In a preeminent manner or degree; in a manner or degree surpassing all others.

"Preeminently fertile both in legal and in parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

\***prē-ēm-plōy**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. employ*, *v.* (q.v.).] To employ previously or before others.

"That false villain.

Whom I employ'd, was preemployed by him."

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, ii. l.

**prē-ēmp't** (*mp* as *m*), *v.t. & t.* [*Coined from preemption* (q.v.).] To take up, as land, with the right of preemption (q.v.).

**prē-ēmp'-tion** (*mp* as *m*), *s.* [*Lat. prae* = before, and *emptio* = a buying, from *emptus*, pa. par. of *emo* = to buy; *Fr. préemption*.]

\*1. The act or right of buying before others; specif., the right or prerogative formerly belonging to the sovereign in England of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. Abolished by 19 Charles II.

2. The right of a settler on lands in the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

*¶ Clause of Preemption*:

*Scots Law*: A clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, regulating that if the vassal should be inclined to sell the lands, he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed by the clause.

\***prē-ēmp'-tive** (*mp* as *m*), *a.* [*Eng. preempt*; *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to preemption; preempting.

**prē-ēmp'-tōr** (*mp* as *m*), *s.* [*Eng. preempt*; *-or*.] One who preempts; one who takes up land with the right of preemption.

**prēen**, *s.* [*A.S. preon* = a clasp, a bodkin; *Dan. preen* = the point of a graving tool; *Gael. prín*; *Irish. prjón* = a pin.]

1. A forked tool used by clothiers.

2. A pin, a bodkin. (*Scotch.*)

"My memory's no worth a preen."

*Burns*: *To William Simpson*. (*Postscript*.)

**prēen**, *v.t.* [*A variant of prune* (q.v.).] To trim with the beak, as birds trim their feathers, by drawing over them the oil secreted by the uropygial gland.

"Water-fowl . . . preen, when they sleek or replace their wet feathers in the sun."—*Warren*: *Observations on Spenser*.

**prē-ēn-gāg'e**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. engage* (q.v.).]

1. To engage by previous contract, promise, or agreement.

"By being the first solicitors, preengage the Gods in their favor."—*Hume*: *Nat. History of Religion*, § 4.

2. To engage or occupy by previous influence; to preoccupy; as, *To preengage one's attention*.

**prē-ēn-gāg'e-mēt**, \***prē-in-gāg'e-mēt**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. engagement* (q.v.).]

1. A previous engagement; precedent obligation or engagement; as, *He cannot come, as he has a preengagement*.

2. A previous attachment, binding the will or affections.

\***prē-ē-rēct'**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. erect*, *v.* (q.v.).] To erect or set up previously; to preestablish.

"To institute their preerected principalities."—*Frynne*: *Treachery & Dialogues*, pt. I, p. 91.

\***prees**, \***prease**, *s.* [*PRESS*, *s.*]

**prē-ēs-tāb'-lish**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. establish* (q.v.).] To establish or settle beforehand.

"[They] showed him the laws they had preestablished."—*Frynne*: *Treachery & Dialogues*, p. 77. (*App.*)

\***prē-ēs-tāb'-lish-mēt**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. establishment* (q.v.).] Establishment or settlement beforehand.

\***prē-ē-tēr-ni-tē**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. eternity* (q.v.).] Time without a beginning; infinity of previous existence or duration.

"To maintain the world's preeternity."—*Cudworth*: *Intel. System*, p. 293.

**preeve**, *v.t.* [*PROVE*.] (*Scotch.*)

**prē-ēx-ām-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. examination* (q.v.).] Previous examination.

"By no means proceed any farther, without a pre-examination of the fossil Giovan Battista."—*Rottqua*: *Wottoniana*, p. 309.

**prē-ēx-ām'-ine**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. examine* (q.v.).] To examine beforehand.

**prē-ēx-ist'**, \***prae-ēx-ist'**, *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. exist* (q.v.).] To exist previously or before something else.

"That preexisting created substance."—*Waterland*: *Works*, I. 188.

**prē-ēx-ist'-ence**, \***prē-ēx-ist'-en-cy**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence previous to or before something else.

"Wisdom declares her antiquity and preexistence to all the works of this earth."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul previous to its union with the body. Preexistence was a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, and several others of the old philosophers, and is still found in many Eastern religions. [*TRANSMIGRATION*.]

"This consequence of our soul's preexistence is more agreeable to reason than any other hypothesis whatever."—*More*: *Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

\***prē-ēx-ist'-en-cist**, *s.* [*Eng. preexist-ence* (q.v.).] A supporter of the doctrine of the preexistence of the soul.

\***prē-ēx-ist'-en-cy**, *s.* [*PREEXISTENCE*.]

**prē-ēx-ist'-ent**, *a.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. existent* (q.v.).] Existing previously, or before something else; preceding or prior existence; preexisting.

"All generation, the rude peasant knows,

A preexistent matter must suppose."

*Blackmore*: *Creation*, iii.

\***prē-ēx-ist-i-mā-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. estimation* (q.v.).] Previous esteem or estimation.

\***prē-ēx-pēc-tā-tion**, *s.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. expectation* (q.v.).] Previous expectation.

**prēf'-ace**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Low Lat. praefatium*, from *Lat. praefatio*, *praefatum* = a preface; *prae* = before, and *fatus*, pa. par. of *for* = to speak; *Ital. prefazio, prefazione*; *Sp. prefacio, prefacion*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something spoken or written as introductory to a discourse, treatise, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks; an introduction, a preamble, a prologue, a prelude.

"In his preface he expanded with great skill and elegance the character which had been given of Shakspeare by Dryden."—*Johnson*: *Life of Pope*.

2. *Eccles.*: In the Roman and Greek Church an introduction to the Canon of the Mass. It is an exhortation to thanksgiving, and ends with the Sanctus (q.v.). The Roman rite recognises ten prefaces: the Common, and those of Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, the Trinity, the Apostles, and the Cross. The Greek Church has but one preface. In the Anglican obedience the preface is said in the Communion Service. In addition to the common preface, there are proper prefaces for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and the Feast of Trinity.

**prēf'-ace** (1), *v.t. & t.* [*PREFACE*, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To introduce by a preface or introductory remarks.

**B. Intrans.**: To make introductory or prefatory remarks.

"Having prefaced concerning prudence."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

\***prēf'-ace** (2), *v.t.* [*Fr. pre-*, and *Eng. face* (q.v.).] To cover, to face.

"Not prefacing old rags with plush."

*Cleveland*.

**prēf'-ac-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. prefacer*, *s.*; *-er*.] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

"The prefacer to these satyrs."—*Wood*: *Past Ozon*, vol. ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gē, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**préf-a-tôr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prefatory*; -*al*.] Prefatory, introductory, preliminary.

"Much prefatorial matter also may arise."—*Günin: Preface to Sermons.*

**préf-a-tôr-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prefatory*; -*ly*.] By way of preface or introduction.

**préf-a-tôr-y**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *profatorius*.] [PREFACE, *s.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory, preliminary. (*Waterland: Works*, ii. 155.)

**\*prefe**, **\*preve**, **\*priefe**, **\*prieve**, *s.* [PROOF.]

**prô-fect**, **\*præ-fect**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prefect* (Fr. *préfet*), from Lat. *praefectus* = a prefect, from *præ* = before, and *factus*, *pa. par.* of *facio* = to make, to set; Sp. & Port. *prefecto*; Ital. *prefetto*.]

1. A governor, a commander, a chief magistrate; specif.:

(1) A title given to several officers, military, naval, and civil, in ancient Rome. Thus, in the time of the kings the officer appointed by the king to act as his deputy when he was compelled to leave the city was called the *Præfectus Urbi*, or Prefect of the City. Later, during the earlier ages of the republic, when both consuls were required for military service, a *Præfectus Urbi*, was named by the Senate to act during their absence. He must have held the office of consul, and he enjoyed during the period of his office the same powers and privileges within the walls as the consuls themselves. In times of dearth or famine a commissioner was appointed to procure supplies, his official title being *Præfectus annonæ*, or Prefect of Corn. In war the whole body of the cavalry was under the command of an officer, also styled a Prefect. The captain of a ship of war was called *Præfectus navis*, and the admiral of a fleet, *Præfectus classis*. Under Constantine the Prefects became governors of provinces.

(2) In France a *préfet*, the civil governor of a department, having control of the police, and extensive powers in regard to municipal administration.

"The very place where the Prefect was."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

\*2. A superintendent.

"The psalm thus composed by David, was committed to the prefect of his music."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 69.

3. A monitor in a public school.

\*4. Tutelary power.

**prê-fêc-tôr-i-al**, **\*prê-fêc-tôr-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prefect*; -*ôr-al*, -*or-al*.] Of or pertaining to a prefect or prefects.

"Exempt from prefectorial pressure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**prê-fect-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prefect*; -*ship*.] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; prefecture.

**prê-fect-ure**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *praefectura*, from *praefectus* = a prefect (q.v.).]

1. The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect or chief magistrate.

"The members of the Eure Prefecture."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. The official residence of a prefect.

"The news . . . reached the Prefecture at Evreux."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1886.

3. The officials of a prefecture.

"The Prefecture of Police confirms the arrest."—*Echo*, Feb. 6, 1886.

**prê-fêr**, **\*pre-ferre**, *v.t.* [Fr. *préferer*, from Lat. *præfero* = to carry in front, to prefer; *præ* = before, and *fero* = to carry; Sp. *preferir*; Ital. *preferire*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To offer or present for one's consideration, decision, or acceptance; to set forth or before one; to address.

"Presently prefer his suit to Caesar."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1. To offer or bring forward publicly; as, To prefer a charge.

\*3. To offer. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7. Many editions read *prepared*.)

4. To advance, as to a dignity or office; to raise, to promote, to exalt.

"I will love thee, and prefer thee too."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

\*5. To address, to direct.

"If . . . you know any such, Prefer them hither."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

\*6. To recommend.

"He is preferred by thee to us."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

7. To set above or before something else in estimation; to have a greater liking for; to hold in higher estimation or favour; to choose rather. (It is now usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *before*; formerly also by *above*.)

"Though a man would prefer flying to walking, yet who can say he ever wills it?"—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii, ch. xxi.

II. Law: To apply or move for: as, To prefer for costs.

**\*prêf-êr-a-bil-i-té**, *s.* [Eng. *preferable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being preferable.

"To be cross-questioned and persecuted about the preferability of Milton to Eliza Cook."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 138.

**prêf-êr-a-ble**, **\*pre-fer-ra-ble**, **\*pre-fer-ri-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *preferable*, from *preferer* = to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *preferible*.]

1. Worthy or deserving of being preferred or chosen before something else; to be preferred; more eligible, more desirable.

"Whether an education formed by travelling, or by a sedentary life, be preferable."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

\*2. Preferring.

"I have a preferable regard for Mr. Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 203.

**prêf-êr-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *preferable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being preferable; preferability.

"To measure or weigh the preferableness of several vocations."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. i, treat. x, § 7.

**prêf-êr-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *preferable*(ly); -*ly*.] In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another; by preference.

"Do not think I make a merit of writing to you preferably to a good supper."—*Gray: To Mr. Wedd.*

**prêf-êr-enge**, *s.* [Fr.] [PREFER.]

1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing before another; choice of one thing before another; higher esteem or estimation of one thing above another; predilection. (Followed by *to*, *above*, *before*, or *over*.)

2. The right, power, or opportunity of choosing between two things; right of choice.

3. That which is preferred; the object of choice; choice.

4. A game at cards.

¶ **Fraudulent preference:**

Law: The act of transferring a sum of money or other valuables to a creditor by a debtor, with the intent of preventing the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among all his creditors.

**preference shares, or bonds**, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Shares or bonds on which a fixed dividend is to be paid before any part of the company's profits are divided among the ordinary shareholders. Called also Preference Stock.

**prêf-êr-ên-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [PREFERENCE.] Giving, indicating, or having a preference.

"Shares which, though not entitled to a fixed interest, shall enjoy a preferential claim to profits up to a specified point."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*

**prêf-êr-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *prefer*; -*ment*.]

\*1. The act of preferring or choosing before another; preference.

2. The act of preferring or advancing to a higher post, rank, or dignity; advancement, promotion.

3. A superior place of honour or profit, especially in the church.

"Any ecclesiastical or academical preferment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\*4. That which is preferred, placed before, or at an advanced grade, position, or the like.

**prêf-êr-rêr**, *s.* [Eng. *prefer*; -*er*.] One who prefers.

**prê-fêr** (t silent), *s.* [Fr.] A prefect (q.v.).

**\*prêf-i-dence**, *s.* [Eng. *president*(t); -*ee*.]

1. Excessive confidence or trust.

"This shall tempt him to preference."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 513.

2. Previous confidence or trust.

**\*prêf-i-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *præfident*, *pr. par.* of *præfido*.]

1. Trusting too much; over-confident.

2. Trusting before.

**\*prê-fîg-u-râ-te**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præfigurare*, *pa. par.* of *præfigo*, from *præ* = before, and *figuro* = to figure, to form.] To show by an antecedent figure or representation; to prefigure.

"This Mathusalem . . . did præfigure the vili age of the world."—*Grafton: Chronicle*, pt. i, First Age.

**†prê-fîg-u-râ-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præfiguratio*, from *præfigurare*, *pa. par.* of *præfigo*; Sp. *præfiguración*.] The act of prefiguring; the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation.

"Præfigurations or preludes to his passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 27.

**†prê-fîg-u-râ-tive**, *a.* -[Eng. *præfigurative*]. Prefiguring; showing by antecedent figures, signs, or types.

"Præfigurative of this most true and perfect sacrifice."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 27.

**prê-fîg-ûre**, **\*pre-fyg-ure**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *figure*, *v.* (q.v.); Fr. *préfigurer*; Sp. *præfigurar*; Ital. *præfigurare*.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, types, or similitudes; to foreshadow.

"These mercies . . . were præfigured by ancient dispensations."—*Borne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxxix.

**\*prê-fîg-ûre-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *præfigure*; -*ment*.] The act of prefiguring; the thing prefigured; a prefiguration.

**\*prê-fîno**, **\*pre-fyne**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præfinio*; *præ* = before, and *finio* = to limit; *finis* = a limit; Fr. *préfinir*; Sp. *præfinir*.] To limit beforehand.

"Hath prefin'd their constituted tymes."—*Joyce: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

**\*prê-fî-nite**, *a.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *finite* (q.v.).] Defined beforehand; predefined, prearranged.

**\*prê-fî-nî-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præfinitio*, from *præfinitus*, *pa. par.* of *præfinio* = to prefinis (q.v.).] Previous limitation.

"A præfinition of their periods."—*Fletcher: Theomastix*, p. 270.

**prê-fix**, **\*pre-fixe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præfixus*, *pa. par.* of *præfigo* = to fix in front; *præ* = before, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *préfixe* = prefixed; Ital. *præfiggere*.]

1. To put, place, or set before, in front, or at the beginning of anything; to attach to the beginning.

"The disquisition to which it is prefixed."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. i, ch. iv, § 4.

\*2. To fix, settle, or appoint beforehand; to preappoint, to prearrange; to determine beforehand.

"The hour prefixed Of her delivery to this valiant Greek."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 2.

\*3. To settle, to arrange, to determine, to establish.

**prê-fix**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præfixus*.] [PREFIX, *v.*]

\*A. As adj.: Prefixed.

"The Greek word *βασίς* is a prefix augmentation to many nouns in that language."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxiv.

B. As substantive:

\*1. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

"By a prefix of the letter N."—*Beidoe: Mathematical Evidence*, p. 7. (Note.)

2. A letter, syllable, or word prefixed to or put at the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification. It differs from a preposition in becoming part of the word to which it is prefixed. [AFFIX.]

**\*prê-fix-iôn** (x as ksh), *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of prefixing.

**prê-flôr-â-tion**, *s.* [PRÆFLORATION.]

**prê-flô-li-â-tion**, *s.* [PRÆFOLIATION.]

**\*prê-fool**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *fool*, *v.* (q.v.).] To play the fool before.

"I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has præfooled you."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, ii. 1.

**prê-form**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *form*, *v.* (q.v.).] To form previously or beforehand.

"Their natures and præformed faculties."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

**prê-form-a-tive**, *s.* [Pref. *præ*, and Eng. *formative* (q.v.).]

Philology:

1. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.

2. A prefix.

**boûl**, **boy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shûn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhûn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shûs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

\* **prē-frāct**, *a.* [Lat. *præfractus*.] Obstinate, unbending.

"Thou wast so *præfract* and stout in religion."—*Bradford: Works*, I. 474.

\* **prē-fūl'-gēn-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *præfulgens*, *pr. par. of præfulgeo* = to excel in brightness: *præ* = before, and *fulgeo* = to abine.] Superior brightness or effulgency.

"The *præfulgency* of his excellent worth and merit."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

\* **prē-gāge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *gage* (q.v.).] To pledge or engage beforehand; to preengage.

"By oath *prægaged* to the Pope."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, IX. 1. 42.

\* **prē-glā'-cī-al** (or *cī as shi*), *a.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *glacial* (q.v.).]

*Geol.*: Immediately preceding the Glacial period. Used by Lyell (*Elem. Geol.*, ch. xiii.) as synonymous with Upper Pliocene.

\* **prē-g-nā-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *prénable*, from *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo*, *prendo*) = to take.]

1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable. (Only used now in the negative impregnable.)

"The marshal caused the towne to be anewed, so as if it were *prénable* or not."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. II.

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced.

\* **prēg-nānce**, *s.* [PREGNANCY.]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant; pregnancy.

2. Inventive power; fertility of invention.

"The ripeness and the *prægnance* of his native trenchery."—*Milton: Colasterion*.

\* **prēg-nān-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *pregnant* (i); -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being pregnant or with child; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child.

"The seeming *prægnance* of the queen."—*Watpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. II.

2. The quality of being full of important signification, contents, issue, or the like.

"You'd little think of what consequence and *prægnance* this imp is!"—*Marmion: The Antiquary*, I. 1.

3. Fertility of invention; inventive genius or power.

"There appeared in him a great acuteness of wit and wonderful *prægnance* of parts."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

\* 4. A promising youth.

"One or more of the most promising *prægnances* out of both universities."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VI. 340.

¶ (1) Concealment of pregnancy:

*Law*: A misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour.

(2) Plea of pregnancy:

*Law*: If a woman, being pregnant, is convicted of a capital crime, the execution of the sentence is delayed until after the birth of the child.

\* **prēg-nant** (1), \* **prēg-nant**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *pregnant*, from Lat. *pregnans* (genit. *pregnantis*), from *præ* = before, and *gno* = to bear (an obsolete verb seen in the *pa. par. gnatus*, commonly spelt *natus*); Ital. *pregnante*; Sp. *preñado*.]

*A. As adjective:*

I. Literally:

1. Being with young; having conceived; great with young; gravid.

"Pregnant by thee."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 779.

\* 2. Fruitful, fertile, prolific.

"The smiling fields rejoice, and hail the *pregnant* year."—*Pitt: Pindar: Art of Poetry*, III.

II. Figuratively:

\* 1. Full, abounding, overflowing.

"Bold is his aspect; but his eye is *pregnant* with anxiety."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*.

2. Full of important contents, signification, or issue; abounding with consequences, results, or significance; weighty.

"The just motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myself furnished."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

\* 3. Full of promise or excellence; stored with information; of unusual or high excellence, ability, or capacity.

"There had not been for twenty years a more *pregnant* year."—*Keelyn*.

\* 4. Expert, clever, ingenious, artful, skilled.

"Wherein the *pregnant* enemy does much."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

\* 5. Probable in the highest degree; easily seen; clear, evident.

"Most true, if truth were ever *pregnant* by circumstance."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

\* *B. As subst.*: A woman with child.

¶ *Negative pregnant*: [NEGATIVE].

**pregnant-construction**, *s.*

*Rhet.*: A construction in which more is implied than is said or seems: as, The beasts trembled from their dens, i.e., came forth trembling from their dens.

\* **prēg-nant** (2), *a.* [Fr. *prénant*, *pr. par. of prénure* = to take.] Ready to admit or receive; giving account; disposed, ready, prompt.

"My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *prénant* and vouchsafed ear."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, III. 1.

\* **prēg-nant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pregnant* (1); -ly.]

1. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully, weightily.

2. Plainly, clearly, evidently. (*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.)

\* **prē-grāt-tite**, *s.* [After *Pregratten*, Tyrol, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of paragonite (q.v.), containing somewhat more of protoxides, and a higher percentage of water, which causes it to exfoliate before the blow-pipe.

\* **prē-grā-vāto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prægravatus*, *pa. par. of prægravo* = to press heavily: *præ*, intens., and *gravis* = heavy.] To bear or weigh down; to depress.

"The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *prægrate* and trouble the soul."—*Sp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. II, § 1.

\* **prē-grā-vi-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *gravitate* (q.v.).] To descend by gravity; to sink.

\* **prē-gūst-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *prægustans*, *pr. par. of prægusto*: *præ* = before, and *gusto* = to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste.

\* **prē-gūst-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prægustatio*.] [PREOUSTANT.] A tasting before; a foretaste.

\* **prē-hēnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prehendo*.] To lay hold of; to seize, to take.

"Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year."

*Prehended yet?*—*Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

\* **prē-hēn-si-ble**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *prehensibilis*, from *prehensus*, *pa. par. of prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Capable of being seized.

\* **prē-hēn-sile**, *a.* [Lat. *prehensilis*, *pa. par. of prehendo* = to take, to seize.] Seizing, grasping; adapted to seizing or grasping.

**prehensile-organs**, *s. pl.*

*Zool.*: Organs adapted for grasping. In the American monkeys the tail is prehensile; the prehensile organ of the elephant is his proboscis; a similar but shorter organ exists in the tapir. The technically prehensile foot among birds is that of the Trochilidae, which



PREHENSILE ORGANS.

1. Proboscis of Tapir; 2. Proboscis of Elephant; 3. Prehensile tail of American Monkey; 4. Prehensile arms of Octopus.

seek their food among trees. Various insects hold tenaciously by their curved and sharp claws. The males of many oceanic crustacea have their legs and antennae modified extraordinarily for the prehension of the female, and the octopus grasps the victim on which it feeds by a number of arms furnished with suckers.

\* **prē-hēn-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *prehensio*, from *prehensus*, *pa. par. of prehendo* = to take, to seize.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold, as with the hand or other limb.

"Organs of *prehension* and locomotion."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 158.

\* 2. The act of seizing or taking possession of.

"The *prehension* and clearing of a definite tract of ground."—*Phear: Arayan Village*, p. xv. (Introd.)

\* **prē-hēn-sōr**, *s.* [Lat. *prehensus*, *pa. par. of prehendo*.] One who seizes or takes hold of.

\* **prē-hēn-sōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *prehensus*, *pa. par. of prehendo*.] The same as PREHENSILE (q.v.).

\* **prē-his-tōr-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *historic* (q.v.).]

1. *Archæol.*: Pertaining or relating to a period antecedent to that at which history began to record the deeds of any particular people. [PROTOSTORIC.]

2. *Geol.*: The term applied to the latest sub-period but one of the Post-tertiary, a portion of the recent period. [RECENT.]

\* **prēhn-ite**, *s.* [After *Oberst von Prehn*, who first found it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: An ortho-hemic mineral, occurring as thin tables, sometimes in barrel-shaped groups, also globular, and mammillated, with a crystalline surface and fibrous diverging structure. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 2.8 to 2.953; lustre, vitreous; colour, various shades of green, yellow, sometimes gray or white; sub-transparent. Compos.: silica, 43.6; alumina, 24.9; lime, 27.1; water, 4.4 = 100, corresponding with the formula,  $\frac{1}{2}(\text{HfO}_2) + \text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SiO}_2$ . Found in many places, though mostly in old igneous rocks, but occasionally in granite, gneiss, &c.

\* **prēhn-īt-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *prehnite* (i); -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from prehnite (q.v.).

**prehnite-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_4$ . A poly-basis acid, obtained by heating hydromellitic acid with five times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in large grouped prisms; very soluble in water. When anhydrous it melts at 240°, and decomposes into water and anhydro-prehnitic acid.

\* **prēhn-īt-ōid**, *s.* [Eng. *prehnite* (i); suff. -*oid*.]

*Min.*: A dipyre (q.v.), found in Sweden, associated with hornblende. Hardness given as 7; sp. gr. 2.50. Resembles prehnite in aspect, hence its name.

\* **preife**, *s.* [PROOF.]

\* **prē-īn-dō-sig-nāte**, *a.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *designate*.] [PREDESIGNATE.]

\* **prē-īn-dis-pōse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *indispose* (q.v.).] To make indisposed beforehand.

\* **prē-īn-strūct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct previously or beforehand.

"Preinstructed by men of the same spirit."—*Morse: Def. of Moral Cabbala*, pt. IV, ch. I.

\* **prē-īn-ti-mā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *intimation* (q.v.).] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

\* **preise**, *v. & s.* [PRAISE.]

\* **prē-jīnk**, *a.* [Prob. the same as *pranked* or *prinked*.] Trim; dressed out; prim. (*Scotch*.)

\* **prē-jūdge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q.v.).] To judge beforehand, or before the case has been fully heard or considered; to judge or decide by anticipation; hence, to condemn beforehand or without hearing.

"When Wilkes, *præjudic'd*, is sentenc'd to the tower."—*Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth*.

\* **prē-jūdg-mēt**, \* **prē-jūdge-mēt**, *s.* [Pref. *præ*-, and Eng. *judgment* (q.v.).] The act of prejudging; judgment of a case beforehand or unheard.

"It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate. It is hasty and arrogant *præjudgement*."—*Anon: Two Sermons*, p. 33.

\* **prē-jū-dī-çā-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *præjudicatio*.] Prejudice, prepossession.

\* **prē-jū-dī-cal**, *a.* [Lat. *præjudico* = to prejudice (q.v.).] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a *præjudicial* inquiry.

**fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ar. wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



\* **prē-jū-dī-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *præjudicans*, *pr.* par. of *præjudico* = to prejudice.] Judging with prejudice; prejudiced, biased.

—Hear him with not too hasty and prejudicant ears.  
—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

\* **prē-jū-dī-cate**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *præjudicatus*, *pa.* par. of *præjudico* = to prejudice; *præ* = before, and *judico* = to judge.]  
**A. Trans.** : To prejudice; to determine beforehand to disadvantage.

—Our dearest friend  
Prejudicates the business.  
—Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 2.

**B. Intrans.** : To prejudice; to form a judgment without due examination of the facts.

\* **prē-jū-dī-cate**, *a.* [PREJUDICATE, *v.*]  
1. Formed by prejudice; prejudged, prejudiced.

—Casting away all our former prejudicate opinions.  
—Watts: *Logic*, pt. II, ch. IV.

2. Prejudiced, biased, prepossessed.

—Were not the angry world prejudicate.  
—Bp. Hall: *Satires*, v. 1.

\* **prē-jū-dī-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [PREJUDICATE.]  
Prejudiced, biased.

—Such being the forward disposition of prejudicated persons.  
—Fryne: *Histrio-Mastix*, (Epist. Ded.)

\* **prē-jū-dī-cate-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicate*; *-ly*.] In a prejudiced or biased manner; with prejudice or bias.

**prē-jū-dī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præjudicatio*, from *præjudicatus*.] [PREJUDICATE, *v.*]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of prejudicing or prejudicating; prejudgment; determination of a case without due examination of the facts and evidence.

2. *Roman Law* :

(1) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute.

(2) A precedent or previous treatment and decision of a point.

\* **prē-jū-dī-cā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *prejudicate*(*e*); *-ive*.] Prejudging; forming an opinion or judgment without previous examination.

—A thing as ill beseeching philosophers as hasty prejudicative sentence political judges.  
—More: *Indignity of Worlds*, (Pref.)

**prē-jū-dī-ce**, \* **prē-jū-dī-ce**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præjudicium* = a judicial examination before a trial, damage, prejudice; *præ* = before, and *judicium* = judgment; Sp. *perjuicio*; Ital. *pregiudizio*, *pregiudizio*.]  
1. The act of prejudging; foresight.

—That nought mote hinder his quicke *præjudice*.  
—Spenser: *P. Q.*, II, ix, 49.

2. An opinion or judgment formed beforehand; a decision arrived at without due consideration of the facts or arguments necessary for the formation of an impartial or just determination. The word did not originally imply that the judgment formed was unfavourable; but the meaning now attached to it is that of a bias, leaning, or predisposition in favour of or against some person, action, or course of conduct, formed without reason, or for some private reason, and on insufficient grounds; a prepossession; an unjustifiable bias or leaning. (Locke: *Conduct of Understanding*, § 10.)

3. Mischief, hurt, damage, injury, detriment. (Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.)

¶ *Without prejudice* : A legal phrase applied to overtures or communications between the parties to a suit, after or before action, but before trial or verdict. It is used to denote an understanding that, if the overtures fall through, no advantage shall be taken of them by either side. Thus, should a defendant make an offer, without prejudice, to pay half the amount of a claim, the offer must not be taken as an admission of the plaintiff having a right to any payment.

**prē-jū-dī-ce**, *v.t.* [PREJUDICE, *s.*]

1. To prepossess with prejudice or prejudices; to instil a prejudice into the mind of; to bias; to give a prejudiced leaning or bent to.

—This did not prejudice me much in his favour.  
—Book: *Gilbert Gurney*, ch. vi.

2. To cause a prejudice against; to injure by prejudice; hence, generally, to injure, to hurt, to damage, to cause detriment to, to harm. (Daniel: *Civil Wars*, ii.)

**prē-jū-dī-cial** (cl as sh), **prē-jū-dī-cial**, *a.* [Fr. *préjudiciel*, from Lat. *præjudicialis*, from *præjudicium* = prejudice (q.v.); Sp. *prejudicial*, *prejudicial*; Ital. *pregiudiciale*.]

\* 1. Biassed; possessed or moved by prejudice; prejudiced.

\* 2. Contrary, opposed, opposite.

—What... is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold?  
—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

3. Causing prejudice, hurt, or detriment; hurtful, mischievous, detrimental.

—*Prejudicial* to the privilege of the clergy.—  
Grafton: *Henry II.* (au. 13).

**prē-jū-dī-cial-lý** (cl as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prejudicial*; *-ly*.] In a prejudicial manner; so as to cause prejudice, hurt, or detriment; injuriously, disadvantageously.

**prē-jū-dī-cial-nēss** (cl as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prejudicial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prejudicial; hurtfulness, injuriousness.

**prē-ke**, *s.* [PRICK, *s.*] The squid, *Loligo vulgaris*.

\* **preke**, *v.t.* [PRICK, *v.*]

**prē-knowl-ēdge** (k silent), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] Previous knowledge; foreknowledge.

**prē-a-cý**, \* **prē-a-sie**, *s.* [Low Lat. *prælatia*, from Lat. *prælatus* = a prelate (q.v.).]  
1. The office, dignity, or position of a prelate.

—*“Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices.”*  
—Ayliffe: *Paperygon*.

\* 2. Prelates or bishops collectively.

—Bishops, abbats, and others of the *prelacie*.—  
Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 241.

\* 3. Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates. (Formerly applied to the forms and practices of the High Church party.)

\* **prē-lal**, *a.* [Lat. *prælum* = a press.] Pertaining to printing; typographical: as, *prel faults*. (Fuller.)

**prē-late**, *s.* [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *prælatus* = set above, *pa.* par. of *præfero* = to set before, to prefer (q.v.); Sp. *prelado*; Ital. *prelato*.] An ecclesiastical dignitary of the highest order, having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.

—*“To the prelates he spoke with peculiar acrimony.”*  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\* **prē-late**, *v.t.* [PRELATE, *s.*] To act as a prelate.

\* **prē-lā-tō-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ity*.] Prelacy.

—Whether *prelate* or *prelaty* in abstract notion be this or that.—  
Milton: *Church Govern.*, bk. ii, ch. i.

\* **prē-late-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ly*.] Prelatical, episcopal.

—*“In their prelaty pompous sacrifices.”*  
—Hall: *Select Works*, p. 525.

**prē-late-ship**, \* **pre-lat-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

—That Thurstinus should reenter his realm, and quietly enjoy his *prelatship*.—  
Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 230.

\* **prē-lāt-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ess*.] A female prelate; the wife of a prelate.

—*“The sage and rheumatic old prelatess.”*  
—Milton: *Apol. for Simeonism*.

\* **prē-lā-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ial*.] Episcopal, prelatic.

—A portfolio... of Morocco and of *prelatical* purple.—  
Dierckx: *Lohair*, ch. xviii.

**prē-lāt-ic**, **prē-lāt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy.

—*“To set up a prelatical church in Scotland.”*  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**prē-lāt-ic-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prelatical*; *-ly*.] In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates or prelacy.

—*“Formal outside men prelatically addicted.”*  
—Milton: *Church Government*; *The Conclusion*.

\* **prē-lā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælatio*, from *prælatus*, *pa.* par. of *præfero* = to prefer (q.v.).] The setting of one above or before another; preference.

—*“A superadded prelation of the sensible nature above the vegetable.”*  
—Hale: *Orig. Mankind*, p. 47.

\* **prē-lāt-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ish*.] Episcopal.

—*“Perverted with prelatish leaven.”*  
—Milton: *Apol. for Simeonism*.

\* **prē-lāt-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ism*.] Prelacy; episcopacy.

\* **prē-lāt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ist*.] A supporter or advocate of prelaticism or prelacy; a High Churchman.

—*“The constituent bodies would have been merely small knots of prelatists.”*  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\* **prē-lāt-ize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-ize*.]  
**A. Intransitive** :

1. To perform the duties or office of a prelate.

2. To support or encourage prelacy; to encourage High Church principles.

—*“An episcopacy that began then to prelatize.”*  
—Milton: *Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence*.

**B. Trans.** : To bring under the influence of prelacy.

\* **prē-lāt-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*; *-ry*.] Prelacy.

\* **prē-lāt-ure**, *s.* [Fr., from *prélat* = a prelate (q.v.).] The post, dignity, or office of a prelate; prelacy.

—*“He never preferred to any prelature more than one ecclesiastical person who was allied to him.”*  
—Clarendon: *Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

\* **prē-lāt-ure-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prelature*; *-ship*.] The same as *PRELATURE* (q.v.).

\* **prē-lāt-y**, *s.* [Eng. *prelate*(*e*); *-y*.] Episcopacy, prelacy.

—*“Whatever faintness was but superficial to prelacy at the beginning.”*  
—Milton: *Church Government*, bk. ii, ch. i.

\* **prē-lēct**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *prælectus*, *pa.* par. of *prælego* = to read publicly; *præ* = before, in front, and *lego* = to read.]

**A. Intrans.** : To read a lecture or discourse in public.

—*“To prelect upon the military art.”*  
—Horace: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 29.

**B. Trans.** : To read, as a lecture, &c., in public.

**prē-lēc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælectio*, from *prælectus*, *pa.* par. of *prælego* = to read in public; Fr. *prélection*.] [PRELECT.] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company, or to a class of students.

—*“In the speculative portion of these prelections.”*  
—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 3, 1885.

\* **prē-lēc-tōr**, \* **præ-lēc-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *prælector*, from *prælectus*, *pa.* par. of *prælego* = to prelect (q.v.).] A reader of lectures or discourses; a public lecturer.

\* **prē-lī-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *prælibatus*, *pa.* par. of *prælibo* = to taste beforehand; *præ* = before, and *libo* = to taste; Fr. *prælibation*.]

1. A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste. (Cowper: *Task*, v. 574.)

2. A libation or pouring out previous to tasting.

† **prē-līm-in-ar-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *preliminary*; *-ly*.] In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary. (Cont. Review, Nov., 1881, p. 605.)

**prē-līm-in-ar-ý**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préliminaire*, from *pre* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *liminaire* = set at the entry, from Lat. *limen*, genit. *liminis* = a threshold; Sp. *preliminar*; Ital. *preliminare*.]

**A. As adj.** : Introductory; prefatory or previous to the main business or discourse; preparatory.

—*“Preliminary considerations to prepare the way of holiness.”*  
—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 3.

**B. As subst.** : Something introductory, prefatory, or preparatory; an introductory or preparatory act; something which has to be done, examined, determined, arranged, or concluded before the main business can be entered upon, or an affair treated on its own merits: as, the *preliminaries* to a duel, the *preliminaries* to a treaty, &c.

\* **prē-līm-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *limit*, *v.* (q.v.).] To limit beforehand.

\* **prē-līm-gual** (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q.v.).] Before the introduction or general use of articulate speech.

—*“Admirers of the prelingual period.”*  
—Fitzedward Hall: *Modern English*, p. 334.

\* **prē-look**, \* **pre-loke**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *look*, *v.* (q.v.).] To look forward; to direct the eye forward.

—*“The bloody compact of those  
That prelooked on with pre.”*  
—Surrey: *Poem*, iv.

**prē-lūde**, **prē-lūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *præuludium*, *præuludium* = a prelude from

**boil**, **boy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-alous** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **dpl**, **dpl**.

**Lat.** *præluo* = to play beforehand; *præ* = before, and *ludo* = to play; Sp. & Ital. *preludio*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Something introductory or preparatory to that which follows; an introductory or preparatory performance; an introduction.

"The murmuring prelude of the ruder gale."  
*Byron: Corsair*, l. 14.

2. **Music**: A movement played before, or an introduction to a musical work or performance; a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement, performed on the same key as, and intended to prepare the ear for, the piece that is to follow.

"Then prelude light, of livelier tone,  
Expressed their merry marching on."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, ll. 17.

**prē-lūde, prēl-ūde, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *préluder*.] [PRELUDE, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To play or perform a prelude to; to introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to.

"We may be surprised to find it *preluding* the Deluge."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

2. To serve as an introduction to; to introduce; to lead up to; to preface; to be preparatory to.

"Preluding some great tragedy."  
*Longfellow: Occultation of Orion*.

**B. Intrans.**: To serve as a prelude or introduction; to act in such a manner as to prepare for that which is to follow; to play or give a prelude.

"Henceforth in him be blest,  
And prelude to the realm's perpetual rest."  
*Dryden: Britannia Rediviva*, 187.

**prē-lūd-ēr, s.** [Eng. *prelude*; -er.] One who or that which preludes; one who plays a prelude.

"Invention, science, and execution, Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*."—*Jason: Church Music*, p. 60.

**prē-lū-di-āl, a.** [Eng. *prelude*; -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a prelude; including, introductory.

**prē-lū-di-ōus, a.** [Eng. *prelude*; -ous.] Of the nature of a prelude; preparatory, introductory.

"Preludious to and typical of the office of Christ."  
—*B. More: Phil. Writings*. (Gen. Pref. p. xxv.)

**prē-lū-di-ūm, s.** [Low Lat.] A prelude (q.v.).

"In a sweet *preludium*  
Of closer strains." *Crashaw: Delights of the Muses*.

**prē-lūm-bar, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *lumbar* (q.v.).]

**Anat.**: Placed, or situated, before the loins.

**prē-lū-sion, s.** A premonition or early indication.

**prē-lū-sive, a.** [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præluo*.] [PRELUDE, s.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction to that which is to follow.

"Softly shaking on the dimpled pool  
Prelusive drops." *Thomson: Spring*, 174.

**prē-lū-sive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prelusive*; -ly.] By way of introduction or prelude; previously.

**prē-lū-sōr-i-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prelusive*; -ly.] The same as PRELUSIVELY (q.v.).

**prē-lū-sōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *prælusus*, pa. par. of *præluo*.] [PRELUDE, s.] Prelusive, introductory, preparatory.

"The prelusive lighter brandishings of these swords."  
—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 470.

**prē-ma-tūre, a.** [Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ* = before, and *maturus* = ripe, mature (q.v.); Fr. *prématuré*; Ital. & Sp. *prematura*.] Ripe or mature too soon; happening, arriving, existing or performed before the proper time; too soon said, done, or believed; too hasty, too early; untimely.

"From vice and premature decay preserved."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

**prē-ma-tūre-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *premature*; -ly.] In a premature manner; too soon, too hastily; before the proper time.

**†prē-ma-tūre-nēss, s.** [Eng. *premature*; -ness.] The quality or state of being premature; a happening, arriving, or existing before the proper time; precocity.

**†prē-ma-tūr-i-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *prématurité*.] The same as PREMATURENESS (q.v.).

"The dangers of intellectual and military *prematurity*."—*Athenaeum*, May 17, 1884, p. 636.

**prē-māx-il-læ, præ-māx-il-læ, s. pl.** [Pref. *pre-*, and pl. of Lat. *maxilla* (q.v.).]

**Compar. Anat.**: The same as INTERMAXILLÆ.

**prē-māx-il-lā-rŷ, a. & s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the *præmaxillæ*.

"Behind the *præmaxillary* part of the cranium."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1885.

**B. As subst. (Pl.)**: [INTERMAXILLÆ.]

**præmaxillary-angle, s.**

**Anat.**: The angle between the anterior extremity of the basicranial axis and the front of the incisor ridge of the upper jaw. It varies in different skulls from 83° to 110°, and affords a means of safely estimating the degree of facial projection. When above 95° it indicates prognathism; when below it, orthognathism. (*Huxley*.)

**præmaxillary-bone, s.** [PREMAXIL-LARY, B.]

**\*preme, a.** [BREME, a.] Fierce, strong.

"The *traytour* was so *preme*."—*M.S. Cantab.*, Ft. II. 38, fo. 8a.

**\*prē-mō-dī-āte, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mediate* (q.v.).] To advocate one's cause.

**prē-mēd-i-tāte, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor*; *præ* = before, and *meditor* = to meditate (q.v.); Fr. *prémediter*; Sp. *premeditar*; Ital. *premeditare*.]

**A. Trans.**: To meditate or think on beforehand; to revolve in the mind beforehand; to plan and conceive beforehand.

"What pays him for his span of time  
Spent in *premeditated* crime?"

*Scott: Rokeby*, v. 22.

**\*B. Intrans.**: To meditate or consider beforehand; to deliberate previously.

"They should before hand *premeditate* with themselves maturely and deliberately."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (ch. 19).

**\*prē-mēd-i-tāte, a.** [PREMEDITATE, v.] Premeditated; planned and contrived by previous deliberation; deliberate; not done or said on the spur of the moment.

"To do a *premeditated* mischief to other persons."—*Burnet: Life of Rochester*, p. 25.

**prē-mēd-i-tāt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [PREMEDITATE, v.]

**\*prē-mēd-i-tāt-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *premeditated*; -ness.] The quality or state of being premeditated; premeditated or deliberate character or nature.

"Its [the Prayer-Book] order, *premeditatedness*, and constancy of devotion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 89.

**\*prē-mēd-i-tāte-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *premeditate*; -ly.] With premeditation; deliberately; of set purpose.

"He that *premeditately* cozens one, does not cozen all, but only because he cannot."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. II., res. 62.

**prē-mēd-i-tā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *præmeditationem*, accus. of *præmeditatio*, from *præmeditatus*, pa. par. of *præmeditor* = to premeditate (q.v.); Sp. *premeditación*; Ital. *premeditazione*.]

1. The act of premeditating or deliberating beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

"The orations which he made upon the sudden without *premeditation* before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 702.

2. The act of planning or contriving beforehand; as, the *premeditation* of a crime.

**prē-mē-rid-i-ān, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *meridian* (q.v.).]

**\*1. Ord. Lang.**: Before the midday.

2. **Geol.**: A term applied to one of the Appalachian Paleozoic strata, from the relative date of its origin. It is a synonym for the Lower Heberberg limestones of New York. The thickness of the entire formation seldom exceeds 300 feet. It abounds in characteristic organic remains; many of them identical with those distinctive of the Wenlock formation of Great Britain, the nearest equivalent in the European system. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

**\*prē-mēr-it, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *merit*, v. (q.v.).] To merit or deserve beforehand or previously.

"They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

**\*prē-mī-āl, a.** [PREMIUM, a.] Rewarding; by way of reward.

"I many penal statutes saw,  
But not one *premiat*." *Owen: P.p. grama*.

**\*prē-mī-çēs, \*prī-mī-çēs, s. pl.** [Fr., from Lat. *primitiæ* = first-fruits, from *primus* = first.] First-fruits.

"A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premier* or first gatherings."—*Dryden: Origin & Progress of Satire*.

**prē-mī-ēr, prēm-i-ēr, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *primarius* = principal; *primus* = first.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. First, chief, principal.

"The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions."—*Camden: Remains*.

2. Most ancient. Applied to a peer in regard to date of creation; as, The Duke of Norfolk is the *premier* duke of England.

**B. As subst.**: The Prime Minister (q.v.).

**premier-serjeant, s.** [SERJEANT]

**prē-mī-ēr-ship, prēm-i-ēr-ship, s.** [Eng. *premier*; -ship.] The office, post, or dignity of Premier (q.v.).

"Rather than run the risks of the *Premiership*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1885.

**prē-mil-lēn-nī-āl, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *millennial* (q.v.).] Previous to the millennium.

**prē-mil-lē-nā-ri-ān, a. & n.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *millennium*.]

1. **a.** Of or pertaining to premillennialism.

2. **n.** A believer in the doctrine of premillennialism.

**prē-mil-lē-nā-ri-ān-ism, n.** Same as premillennialism. *Andover Rev.*, vii. 201.

**prē-mil-lēn-nī-āl-ism, n.** The doctrine that the second coming of Christ will precede the millennium. (See Millennium.)

**prē-mil-lēn-nī-āl-ist, n.** A premillennialist.

**prē-miŷe, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *pre-* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *miŷe*, pa. par. of *mettre* = to send.]

**A. Transitive**:

\* 1. **Lit.**: To send out before the time.

"The *premier* flames of the last day."  
*Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 2.

2. **Fig.**: To set forth or lay down beforehand; to lay down or put forward as preliminary or preparatory to what is to follow; to lay down as an antecedent proposition or condition.

**B. Intrans.**: To put forward or lay down antecedent propositions or conditions.

"He *premieth* and then infers."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

**prēm-iŷe, prēm-iŷs, s.** [Fr. *prémisse*, from Lat. *præmissa*, fem. sing. of *præmissus*, pa. par. of *præmitto* = to send out before; *præ* = before, and *mitto* = to send.]

**1. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

\* 2. A condition, a supposition.

"The *premises* observed,  
Thy will by my performance shall be served."  
*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.

3. (Pl.): Houses or lands and tenements; a house or building, together with the out-houses, &c., attached to it; a building and its appurtenances [II. 1].

**II. Technically**:

1. **Law (Pl.)**: The beginning or early part of a deed or conveyance, in which the subject matter is stated or described in full, being afterwards referred to as the *premises* [I. 3.].

2. **Logic**: The name given to each of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. [MAJOR-PREMISE, MINOR-PREMISE.] Thus:

All tyrants are detestable.  
Caesar was a tyrant.

are *premises*, and if their truth be admitted, the conclusion, that Caesar was detestable, follows as a matter of irresistible inference. The entire syllogism reads as follows:

All tyrants are detestable;  
Caesar was a tyrant;  
Therefore, Caesar was detestable."

**prēm-iŷs, s.** [PREMISE, s.]

**\*prēm-iŷt, v.t.** [Lat. *præmitto*.] To *premise* (q.v.). (*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr* (1610), Pref., sig. E, 1 back.)

**prē-mī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *præmium* = profit, reward, prop. = a taking before, from *præ* = before, and *emo* = to take, to buy.]

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hōr, thēre; pinē, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōŷ, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A reward, a recompense; something given or paid in return for something else done or given:

(1) A prize offered for competition; a reward for some specific act.

(2) A bonus; an extra sum paid or offered as an incentive.

(3) A fee paid for the privilege of learning some trade or profession.

\* 2. Interest or bonus paid for the loan of money.

"People were tempted to lend, by great premiums and large interest."—Swift: *Miscellanies*.

**II. Commercial, &c.:**

1. In currency, the premium on gold or silver is the difference of value between gold and silver coins and paper notes of the same nominal amount. Thus, when the United States gold dollar was at a premium of 25, it meant that 125 paper dollars were given for 100 gold dollars.

2. In insurance, a sum periodically paid by the person insured in order to secure a stated sum of money from the society to whom the premium is paid, in case of damage by fire, or by loss of a vessel or goods at sea; or, in case of life assurance, the sum periodically paid in order to secure the payment to the representatives of the person insured of a stated sum in case of the death of the person whose life is insured. [ASSURANCE, INSURANCE, POLICY.]

3. In finance, stocks, bonds, or shares are said to stand at a premium when their market price is higher than that paid for them when originally issued. In this sense it is the opposite to discount (q.v.).

¶ Premium is sometimes used adjectively, in the sense of prize or prize-taking: as, a premium flower.

¶ At a premium:

1. Lit.: [PREMIUM, II. 3.]

2. Fig.: Enhanced in value; difficult to get or attain except at a higher price than usual.

"Accommodation is already at a premium."—Daily Chronicle, Sept. 14, 1885.

**prēm-na**, s. [Gr. *πρέμων* (*premon*) = the stamp of a tree.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Vitaceæ. Shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves and small flowers in cymes. Natives of Asia and Australia. The drupeous fruit of *Premna esculenta* is eaten. A decoction of the root of *P. integrifolia*, a small tree, a native of India and Tenasserim, is cordial and stomachic, and is used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. The leaves, with pepper, are given in colds and fevers. The milk of *P. mucronata*, a small sub-Himalayan tree, is applied to boils, and its juice is given to cattle in colic. The leaves of *P. latifolia* are eaten in Southern India in native curries.

**prēm-lar**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *molar* (q.v.).]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: One of the permanent teeth which replace the deciduous molars in diphyodont mammals. According to Owen, the typical formula is P.M.  $\frac{4}{4}$ .

2. *Anat.*: A bicuspid tooth.

\* **prēm-mōn-īsh**, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Mid. Eng. *monish* (q.v.).] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.

"I desire only to premonish you that it is my resolution."—Bp. Sanderson: *Promissory Oaths*, II., § 1.

\* **prēm-mōn-īsh-mēnt**, s. [Eng. *premonish* + *ment*.] The act of premonishing or forewarning; previous warning or admonition.

"After these premonishments, I will come to the comparison itself."—Wotton: *Architecture*, pt. I., p. 40.

† **prēm-mō-nī-tion**, **pre-mo-ni-ci-on**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monition* (q.v.).] Previous warning or notice: a forewarning.

"What friendly premonitions have been sent On your forbearance; and their value event."—Chapman: *Homer: Odyssey* II.

\* **prēm-mōn-ī-tive**, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *monitive* (q.v.).] The same as **PREMONITORY** (q.v.).

\* **prēm-mōn-ī-tōr**, s. [Lat. *præmonitor*.] One who or that which gives premonition or forewarning.

"Some such-like uncooth premonitors the great and holy God sends purposely."—Bp. Hall: *Soliloquy* 78.

\* **prēm-mōn-ī-tōr-ī-lý**, adv. [Eng. *premonitory* (q.v.).] In a premonitory manner; by way of premonition.

**prēm-mōn-ī-tōr-ý**, a. [Lat. *præmonitorius*.] Giving premonition or forewarning: as, premonitory symptoms of a disease.

**prēm-mōn-strāt**, a. & s. [PREMONSTRATENSIAN.]

\* **prēm-mōn-strāte**, v.t. [Lat. *præmonstratus*, pa. par. of *præmonstrare*: *præ* = before, and *monstrare* = to show.] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

"We premonstrate rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually."—Hardie: *Reform of Schools*, p. 51.

**Prēm-mōn-strā-tēn-sian** (si as sh), a. & s. [Eccles. Lat. *Præmonstratenses*, from Fr. *prémontré* = foreshown [PREMONSTRATE], the name given by the founder to the site of the first house of the Order, in a valley near Laon, because he believed it divinely appointed for that purpose.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to the monastic order described under B.

"In England two small Premonstratensian houses have been recently founded at Crowle and Spalding."—Addis & Arnold: *Cash. Dict.*, p. 585.

B. As substantive:  
*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: Norbertines; an order of regular canons, founded by St. Norbert, in 1119. The rule was that of St. Austin, and their founder imposed upon his subjects perpetual fasting and entire abstinence from meat. Despite, or possibly because of, the severity of the life, the order flourished greatly, and at one time, according to Hélyot, there were more than a thousand abbeys. At the dissolution in England there were thirty-five houses of the order in this country, of which two were nunneries and two cells. [CELL, A. I. 1. (3).]

"A community of French Premonstratensians has been established at Storrington."—Addis & Arnold, *Cash. Dict.*, p. 585.

\* **prēm-mōn-strā-tion**, s. [Lat. *præmonstratio*.] [PREMONSTRATE.] The act of foreshowing; a showing beforehand.

"The like premonstration is to be looked for in the fulfilling."—Shelford: *Learned Discourses*, p. 323.

\* **prēm-mōn-strā-tōr**, s. [Lat. *præmonstrator*.] [PREMONSTRATE.] One who or that which premonstrates or shows beforehand.

**prēm-morse**, **præ-morse**, a. [Lat. *præmorsus*, pa. par. of *præmordeo*: *præ* = before, and *mordeo* = to bite.]

**Bot.** (*Ora root, leaf, &c.*): Having so perished at the extremity, as to suggest that a piece has been bitten off. Nearly the same as truncate, except that the termination is ragged and irregular. The root figured as an example is that of *Scabiosa succisa*.



PREMORSE ROOT.

**prēm-mō-sā-ic**, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *mosaic* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the times before Moses.

\* **prēm-mō-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *motion* (q.v.).] Previous motion or excitement to action.

**prēm-mū-nī-ē**, s. [PREMUNIRE.]

\* **prēm-mū-nī-tē**, v.t. [Lat. *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunire*: *præ* = before, and *munio* to fortify.] To fortify or strengthen beforehand; to guard against objection.

"To premunite the succeeding treatise with this preface."—Fotherby: *Atheomastix*. (Pref.)

\* **prēm-mū-nī-tion**, s. [Lat. *præmunition*, from *præmunitus*, pa. par. of *præmunio*.] The act of fortifying or strengthening beforehand against objections.

**prēm-mū-nī-tōr-ý**, a. [PREMUNIRE.] Pertaining or relating to a premunire.

\* **premyour**, s. [Lat. *præmium*.] A recompenser, a rewarder.

"Jesus is... his lovers reward and premyour."—The Festival, ix. cxliii. (back).

**prēm-nān-thēs**, s. [Gr. *πρηνής* (*prēnēs*) = drooping, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Lactuceæ. *Prenanthes purpurea* is naturalised in Skye and near Edinburgh. The old *P. muralis* is now *Lactuca muralis*. It is indigenous.

**prēn'-dēr**, s. [Fr. *prendre* (Lat. *prendo*) = to take.]

**Law**: The right or power of taking a thing before it is offered.

"This Heriot was Parcel of the Services, and those lie in Reuder, and not in Prender."—Nelson: *Law Manerium*, p. 115.

\* **prēne**, s. [A.S. *preon*.] A pin, a preen.

\* **prēne**, v.t. [PRENE, s.] To fasten with a pin; to stick with, or as with, a pin; to pick.

"Through his herte he prened him."—R. de Brunne: *Medit. on Supper of Our Lord*, 100.

\* **prē-nō-mēn**, s. [PRENOMEN.]

\* **prē-nōm-ī-nal**, a. [Lat. *prænomen* (genit. *prænominis*) = prænomen (q.v.).] Serving as the first element in a compound name.

"They decided in the name of horse-raddish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more; conceiving therein some prænominat consideration."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. vii.

\* **prē-nōm-ī-nāte**, v.t. [PRENOMINATE, a.] To name beforehand or previously; to forename; to tell by name beforehand.

"To prenominate in nice conjecture, Where thou wilt hit me dead."—Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 2.

\* **prē-nōm-ī-nāte**, a. [Lat. *prænominatus*, pa. par. of *prænominare*: *præ* = before, and *nominare* = to name (q.v.).] Named beforehand; forenamed. (Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II. 1.)

\* **prē-nōm-ī-nā-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *nomination* (q.v.).] The privilege, right, or state of being named first.

"The watery productions should have the prænominatation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. xiv.

\* **prē-nōs-tic**, **pre-nos-tike**, s. [Lat. *præ* = before, and *noscere* = to know.] A prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"He saith for such a premonitory Most of an house was to him like."—Gower: *C. 4. 2.*

\* **prē-nōte**, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *note* (q.v.).] To note or make out previously or beforehand.

"This blind ignorance of that age thus abode pre-noted."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 120.

\* **prē-nō-tion**, **præ-nō-tion**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *notion* (q.v.); Fr. *prénotion*.] A notion or idea which precedes something else; a previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

"Connecting emblems with prænotions, as the most powerful of all admittances to the faculty of memory."—Stewart: *Human Mind*, vol. II., ch. II., § 2. (Note.)

\* **prēn-sā-tion**, s. [Lat. *prænsatio*, from *prænsatus*, pa. par. of *prænsare* (*præhensio*), intens. of *prændere* = to take, to seize.] The act of seizing with violence. (Barrow: *Pope's Supremacy*.)

**prēnt**, v. & s. [PRINT. (Scotch).]

**prent-book**, s. A printed book. (Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.)

\* **prēn-tice**, **prent-tis**, **prent-tyse**, s. [See def.] A colloquial contraction of apprentice (q.v.).

"My accuser is my prentice."—Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, I. 3.

\* **prēn'-tice-ship**, **prent-ti-ship**, s. [Eng. *prentice*; *ship*.] Apprenticeship.

"As they had served with want two prentiships."—Browne: *Britannicus Pastoral*, II. 1.

\* **prent-tis**, s. [PRENTICE.]

\* **prent-tis-hode**, s. [Eng. \* *prentis* = apprentice; *-hode* = -head.] Apprenticeship. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,384.)

\* **prē-nūn-qi-ā-tion**, s. [Lat. *prænunciatio*, from *prænunciatus*, pa. par. of *prænunciare*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncio* = to announce (q.v.).] The act of announcing or telling beforehand.

\* **prē-nūn-ci-ous**, a. [Lat. *prænunciatus*, from *præ* = before, and *nuncio* = a messenger.] Announcing beforehand; foretelling, presaging.

\* **prē-ō-blige**, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oblige* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

\* **prē-ōb-tāin**, v.t. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.).] To obtain previously or beforehand.

**prē-ōc-cu-pān-ēy, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupancy* (q.v.).] The act of occupying or taking possession before another; preoccupancy.

2. The right of taking possession of and holding before others; as, the *preoccupancy* of a country by right of discovery.

\***prē-ōc-cu-pānt, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *occupant* (q.v.).] One who preoccupies; one having preoccupancy.

\***prē-ōc-cu-pāte, v.t.** [Lat. *præoccupatus*, pa. par. of *præoccupo* = to seize beforehand, to anticipate; *præ* = before, and *occupo* = to occupy (q.v.); Fr. *préoccuper*.] To preoccupy, to prepossess, to bias, to prejudice.

"Least the pleasure of the eye preoccupate the judgment."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 40.

**prē-ōc-cu-pā-tion, s.** [Fr. *préoccupation*, from Lat. *præoccupatio*.] [PREOCCUPATE.]

\*1. The act of seizing or taking possession of anything before another; preoccupancy; prior occupation or possession.

\*2. An anticipation of objections.

"As if by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said."—*South: Sermons*.

3. Anything which preoccupies or prepossesses the mind, so as to give it a certain disposition, leaning, or tendency; prepossession, bias, prejudice.

"Not giving way to any *preoccupation*, or *byass*."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 10.

**prē-ōc-cu-pied, pa. par. or a.** [PREOCCUPY.]

**prē-ōc-cu-py, v.t.** [Fr. *préoccuper*, from Lat. *præoccupo*.] [PREOCCUPATE.]

1. To seize or take possession of before another; as, to *preoccupy* a country not before held.

2. To engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to pre-engage, to prepossess, to engross beforehand.

"Preoccupied with what you rather must do than what you should."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, II. 3.

\***prē-ōm-i-nāte, v.t.** [Lat. *præ* = before, and *ominatus*, pa. par. of *ominor* = to presage.] [OMEN.] To prognosticate, to presage, to augur, to portend. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

**prē-ō-pēr-cle, s.** [PROPERCULUM.]

**prē-ō-pēr-cu-lar, prē-ō-pēr-cu-lar, a.** [Eng., &c. *properculum* (um); -ar.] Belonging to, or connected with, the preoperculum (q.v.).

**prē-ō-pēr-cū-lūm, prē-ō-pēr-cle, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng., &c. *operculum*.]

*Ichthy.* A sub-semicircular bone, present in the post-orbital part of the head in most Teleostean Fishes and many Ganoids, and forming part of the gill-cover.

"Two spots upon the preopercle."—*Field*, March 20, 1896.

\***prē-ō-pin-lōn (i as y), s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] An opinion previously formed; a prepossession, a prejudice.

"Others opt of a thimerous *preopinon*, refraining very many."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. III., ch. xxv.

\***prē-ōp-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *option* (q.v.).] The right or privilege of first choice.

**prē-ōr-al, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *oral* (q.v.).] Anat.: Situated in front of the mouth.

**prē-or-dāin, \*pre-or-deine, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain, appoint, or determine beforehand; to pre-appoint, to predetermine.

"The purposed counsel *preordain'd* and fixt Of the Most High."—*Milton: P. R.*, l. 127.

\***prē-or-dōr, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).] To order or arrange beforehand; to prearrange, to preordain.

\***prē-or-di-nānce, \*pre-or-di-naunce, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *ordinance* (q.v.).] Antecedent or previous decree or ordinance.

"Turn *preordinance*, and first decree Into the law of children."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, III. 1.

\***prē-or-di-nāte, \*pre-or-di-nat, \*pre-or-dy-nate, a.** [Lat. *præordinatus*.] Predetermined, predetermined.

"*Preordinate* by providence dyuine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. II., ch. XII.

\***prē-or-di-nā-tion, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and

Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of preordaining; preordination.

"To be ministered unto them by the *preordination* of God."—*Bale: Image*, pt. II.

**prē-pāid, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *paid* (q.v.).] Paid beforehand or in advance; as, a *prepaid* letter.

**prē-pāl-a-tal, a.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *palatal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Immediately in front of the palate; as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

\***prē-pār-a-blo, a.** [Eng. *prepar(e)*; -able.] Capable of being prepared.

\***prē-pār-an-çe, \*pre-par-aunce, s.** [Eng. *prepare*; -ance.] Preparation.

"All this busy *preparance* to war."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*.

\***preparat, a.** [Lat. *preparatus*, pa. par. of *parare* = to prepare (q.v.).] Prepared. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,278.)

**prē-pār-rā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *preparationem*, accus. of *preparatio* = a making ready beforehand, from *preparatus*, pa. par. of *parare* = to prepare (q.v.); Sp. *preparación*; Ital. *preparazione*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of preparing or fitting beforehand for any special purpose, use, service, or condition; a making ready or fit.

"You make grand *preparation* for a duke."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, IV. 5.

2. Previous measures of adaptation or fitness.

"I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

\*3. Ceremonious introduction; ceremony.

"I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, II. 2.

4. The state of being prepared, ready, or fit; preparedness, readiness.

5. That which is prepared, made, or arranged for a particular purpose: the measures taken or things done in readiness for any thing or person.

"Jealousy shall be call'd assurance, and all the *preparation* overlorn."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, II. 2.

6. Anything made or prepared by a special process, as a medical substance prepared for the use of a patient, a part of the body for anatomical study, a subject for the microscope, a dish prepared by cookery, &c.

"I wish the chemists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*."—*Browne: Vulg. Err.*

\*7. A force ready for combat, as an army or fleet.

"The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, I. 3.

\*8. Accomplishment, qualification, parts.

"Your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 2.

II. Music: The causing a discord to be heard as a concert immediately before its percussion. It must take place in the same part as that which has the discord.

**prē-pār-a-tive, \*pre-par-a-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *préparatif*; Sp. & Ital. *preparativo*.]

A. As adj.: Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

"Some rude *preparative* strokes towards efformation."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. II., ch. x.

B. As substantive:

1. That which tends or serves to prepare; anything which serves to make ready or to pave the way; a preparatory, a prelude.

"A *preparative* and introduction to the doing of something worse."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 8.

\*2. That which is done in readiness or preparation for something else; a preparation.

"These your most holy, pure *preparatives* For death and judgment."—*Lytton: Richelieu*, I. 2.

**prē-pār-a-tive-lý, adv.** [Eng. *preparative*; -ly.] In a preparative or preparatory manner; by way of preparation.

"It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**prē-pār-a-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who prepares subjects beforehand, as anatomical specimens, subjects for dissection, &c.

"He stayed in the museum as *preparator*."—*Nature*, Feb. 7, 1884, p. 343.

**prē-pār-a-tōr-y, a. & s.** [Fr. *préparatoire*.]

A. As adj.: Tending or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; necessary to be done in order to prepare for that which is to follow; antecedently necessary; intro-

ductory to and making provision for that which is to come; preparative.

"To pass a small portion of its existence in one state to be *preparatory* to another."—*Paley: Sermons*, I.

\*B. As subst.: A preparative. (*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 3.)

\***prē-pār-a-ture, s.** [Lat. *præ* = before, and *paratura* = a preparing.] Preparation.

"Making such *preparature*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 178.

**prē-pāre, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *préparer*, from Lat. *parare*: *præ* = before, and *paro* = to get ready, to set in order; Sp. & Port. *preparar*; Ital. *preparare*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To make ready, fit, adapted, or qualified for any special purpose, use, service, or condition, by any means whatever; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to adapt; as, To *prepare* ground for seed.

2. To make ready for something which is to come, happen, or be told; to make ready to expect something. (Frequently used reflexively in this sense.)

"*Prepare* her ears to hear a wooer's tale."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, IV. 4.

3. To get ready; to provide; to procure as suitable and necessary.

"Let us *prepare* some welcome for the mistress."

*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To make ready for examination; to study; as, To *prepare* lessons.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To make all things ready; to make the necessary preparations.

"Bid them *prepare* for dinner."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, III. 5.

2. To take the previous measures necessary; to get ready.

"Nay, gentlemen, *prepare* not to be gone."

*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, I. 5.

3. To make one's self ready; to hold one's self in readiness; to be prepared. (*Amos* IV. 12.)

\*4. To repair, to proceed.

"With these instructions he *prepares* to the Court of Scotland."—*Heglin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 220.

\***prē-pāre, v.** [PREPARE, v.] Preparation.

"Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war."

*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, IV. 1.

**prē-pāred, pa. par. or a.** [PREPARE, v.]

\***prē-pār-ēd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *prepared*; -ly.] In a prepared manner; in a state of readiness or preparation. (*Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 1.)

\***prē-pār-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prepared*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prepared, or in a state of readiness.

"An appearance of martial order and *preparedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVI.

**prē-pār-ēr, \*pre-pair-er, s.** [Eng. *prepar(e)*; v.; -er.] One who or that which prepares, fits, or makes ready.

"Anne Turner, widow, the *preparer* of them."—*Wood: Athens Oxon.*, vol. I.

**prē-pāy, v.t.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q.v.).] To pay previously or beforehand; to pay for before obtaining possession of the article paid for; to pay in advance; as, To *prepay* calls or shares, &c.

**prē-pāy-mēt, s.** [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *payment* (q.v.).] The act of prepaying; payment beforehand or in advance.

**prē-pēnsē, a.** [Fr. *pre* (Lat. *præ*) = before, and *penser* = to think.] Premeditated; deliberate; meditated and contrived beforehand; preconceived, aforesought. (It is placed after the word to which it refers, and is almost obsolete, except in the phrase *malice prepense*.) [MALICE, s. II.]

\***prē-pēnsē, v.t. & i.** [PREPENSE, a.]

A. Trans.: To weigh or consider beforehand; to premeditate.

"All circumstances *prepened*."—*Bp. Hall: Via Media: The Way of Peace*.

B. Intrans.: To deliberate beforehand. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 14.)

\***prē-pēnsē-lý, adv.** [Eng. *prepense*; -ly.] In a prepense or premeditated manner; with premeditation; deliberately.

\***prē-pōl-lēnce, \*pre-pōl-lēn-ēy, s.** [Eng. *prepollent* (t); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance, prevalence.

"Having a *prepollency* of good in its effects."—*Cowenry: Philomel to Hyde*, conv. III.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



\* **prē-pōl-lēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *propollens*, pr. par. of *propolles* = to be very powerful or strong: *prō* = before, and *polles* = to be able.] Having superior power, weight, or influence; predominating.

"The ends of self-preservation or of *propellent* utility."—*Sp. Hurd: Works*, vii. 315.

\* **prē-pōn-dēr**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præpondero* = to preponderate (q.v.).] To outweigh.

"Unless appearances preponderate truths."—*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 27.

**prē-pōn-dēr-ānce**, \* **prē-pōn-dēr-ān-çy**, *s.* [Fr. *prépondérance*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being preponderant or of preponderating; superiority of weight.

"This accessional preponderance is rather an appearance than reality."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

2. *Fig.*: Superiority of power, weight, or influence; excess of force, influence, or numbers.

"The preponderance in my favour was further increased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

II. *Ordn.*: The excess of weight of the part in rear of the trunnions over that in front. It is usually  $\frac{1}{2}$  the weight of the gun.

\* **prē-pōn-dēr-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *præponderans*, pr. par. of *præpondero*; Fr. *prépondérant*.] Preponderating, outweighing.

"The preponderant scale must determine."—*Reid, in Richardson*.

\* **prē-pōn-dēr-ant-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *preponderant*; -ly.] In a preponderant or preponderating manner or degree; so as to outweigh or preponderate.

**prē-pōn-dēr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *præponderatus*, pa. par. of *præpondero* = to outweigh: *prō* = before, and *pondero* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight; Sp. *preponderar*; Ital. *preponderare*.]

\* A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To outweigh; to exceed in weight; to overpower by weight.

"In static experiment, an inconsiderable weight . . . will preponderate much greater magnitudes."—*Gianelli: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

II. Figuratively:

1. To have more weight, force, or influence than; to outweigh.

"The triviallest thing, when passion is cast into the scale with it, preponderates substantial blessings."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. To cause to prefer; to cause to incline to or decide on anything. (Fuller.)

3. To ponder or observe previously. (Shafesbury.)

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance.

2. *Fig.*: To exceed in influence, weight, force, numbers, or extent.

"The preponderating influence of the polled type."—*Field, Jan. 2, 1886*.

\* **prē-pōn-dēr-āt-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREPONDERATE.]

\* **prē-pōn-dēr-āt-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *preponderating*; -ly.] In a preponderating manner or degree; preponderantly.

"Towns which past reformers generally regarded as preponderantly Liberal."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1886.

\* **prē-pōn-dēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præponderatio*.] [PREPONDERATE.]

1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

"The preponderation of the scale of a balance."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. ii, § 7.

2. The act of mentally weighing or considering beforehand.

\* **prē-pōse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *préposer*.] [POSE, v.]

1. To set or place before; to prefix.

"His [H. Smith] life . . . preposed to his printed sermons."—*Fuller: Worthies; Leicester*.

2. To set out or expose publicly.

"Prizes were preposed for such."—*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. xii, ch. ixli.

**prēp-ō-si-tion**, \* **prēp-o-si-ci-on**, \* **prēp-ō-si-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præpositio*, accus. of *præpositio* = a placing before, a preposition, from *præ* = before, and *positio* = a placing, position (q.v.); Sp. *preposición*; Ital. *preposizione*.]

1. *Gram.*: A part of speech, so named because originally prefixed to the verb, in order

to modify its meaning. Prepositions serve to express: (1) the relations of space, and (2) other relations derived from those of space, and marked in some languages by case-endings. Prepositions are usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation: as, heat from fire, he is going to London from York, a house on a hill, &c. Frequently, however, the preposition is placed after the object of the relation: as, Whom are you speaking of? what are you thinking of? what house do you stop at? &c. Prepositions are either simple or compound. Simple prepositions are *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *on*, *out*, *to*, *up*, *with*; compound prepositions are *across*, *after* (a comparative from *of*), *against*, *above*, *about*, *amid*, *amidst*, *among*, *athwart*, *but*, *into*, *over*, *through*, *toward*, *until*, *unto*, *within*, *without*. The prepositions concerning *during*, *except*, *notwithstanding*, *outtake*, &c., arise out of a participial construction.

"Prepositions. In our sense of the term, are of yet more recent origin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

\* 2. A proposition, an exposition, a discourse.

"The said Sir John Bushe, in all his prepositions to the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Richard II.* (an. 21).

\* **prēp-ō-si-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *preposition*; -al.] Pertaining to, or having the nature or function of, a preposition.

"The prepositional form of the Infinitive is not peculiar to English."—*Earle: Philology*, § 592.

**prēp-ō-si-tion-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prepositional*; -ly.] In a prepositional manner; as a preposition: as, To use a word prepositionally.

\* **prēp-ō-si-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præpositivus*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before; Fr. *prépositif*; Sp. & Ital. *prepositivo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Placed or put before or in front; prefixed.

"The Dutch prepositive article *te* or *in*, as our *the*, &c."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. iv. (Ilust.).

B. *As subst.*: A word or particle put before another word.

"Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive prepositives."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i, ch. ix.

\* **prēp-ō-si-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *præpositor*, from *præpositus*, pa. par. of *præpono* = to place before.] A scholar appointed by the master to overlook other scholars; a monitor.

\* **prēp-ō-si-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *præpositura*.] [PROVOST.] The office, dignity, or place of a provost; a provostship.

"The king gave him the prepositure of Wells with the prebend annexed."—*Louth: Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

**prēp-ō-si-ss**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).]

1. To take possession of and hold before others; to preoccupy.

"The Spirit of God . . . prevents the external rites, and prepossesses the hearts of his servants."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 10.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill beforehand with a certain opinion, leaning, bias, or prejudice. (Not so strong as prejudice.)

"The . . . did not prepossess the ship's company in his favour."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxv.

**prēp-ō-si-ss-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREPOSSESS.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Attractive.

"The plaintiff, a young woman of prepossessing and ladylike appearance, was then called."—*Evening Standard*, May 22, 1886.

**prēp-ō-si-ss-iōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

1. Prior possession or occupancy; pre-occupancy, preoccupation.

"To give plety the prepossession."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

2. A preconceived opinion; a judgment or estimate formed beforehand, either in favour of, or against, any person or thing. It is frequently, if not generally, used in a good sense; when used in a bad sense it is a milder term than prejudice.

"The unfavourable prepossession which at first testified toward our excellent neighbour."—*Lytton: Eugene Aram*, bk. i, ch. viii.

\* **prēp-ō-si-ss-sōr**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *possessor* (q.v.).] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

"They signify only a bare prepossessor, one that possessed the land before the present possessor."—*Brady: Glossary*.

**prē-pōs-tēr-ōis**, \* **prē-pos-ter-ōuse**, *a.* [Lat. *posterius* = reversed, inverted; *lit.* = last part forwards: *prō* = before, in front, and *posterus* = latter.] [POSTERIOR.]

\* 1. Properly, having that first which should be last; in vulgar language, putting the cart before the horse; inverted, reversed.

"It is a *posterous* order to teach first and to learn after."—*Bible* (1611); *Translators to the Reader*.

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly or glaringly absurd or ridiculous; totally opposed to the nature of things; monstrous.

"What's more *posterous* than to see a *my* berry?"—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. 1.

\* 3. Foolish, ridiculous, perverse.

**prē-pōs-tēr-ōis-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *posterous*; -ly.]

\* 1. In an inverted or perverted manner; with the wrong part first.

"Some, indeed, *posterously* misplaced these."—*South: Sermons*, xl. 3.

2. In a posterous, ridiculous, or very absurd manner; ridiculously. (*Hyron: Beppo*, lv.)

\* **prē-j-ōs-tēr-ōis-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *posterous*, -ness.] The quality or state of being posterous; wrong order or method; absurdity.

**prē-pō-tēn-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *præpotentia*, from *præpotens* = potent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being prepotent; superior influence or power; predominance.

**prē-pō-tēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *præpotens*, from *præ* = before, and *potens* = powerful.]

1. Very powerful; superior in power, strength, or authority.

"Here is no *græce* so *potent* but it may be disobeyed."—*Plafere: App. to Gospel*, ch. xiv.

2. Possessing superior influence or force; prevailing, predominant.

3. Highly endowed with potentiality or potential power.

\* **prē-prāc-tise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *practise* (q.v.).] To practice or do previously.

"What voluntarily they had prepractised themselves."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xl. iii. 14.

\* **prē-prō-vidē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *provide* (q.v.).] To provide beforehand or in advance.

"He provisionally preprovided incumbents for them."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xli. ix. 25.

**prē-pūce**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præputium*.] The foreskin.

\* **prē-pūnc-tu-āl-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] More than punctuality; the habit or practice of keeping appointments or engagements before the time; excessive punctuality.

**prē-pū-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *prepuce*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce or foreskin. (*Corbet: To Thomas Coryate*.)

**prē-raph-ā-ēl-ite**, **prē-raff-ā-ēl-ite**, *a.* Of or pertaining to preraphaelitism.

**prē-raph-ā-ēl-i-tism**, **prē-raff-ā-ēl-i-tism**, *s.*

1. In art, that strict adherence to nature characteristic of the Italian school before Raphael, revived about 1847 by the English "Præraphaelite Brotherhood," which consisted of D. G. Rossetti, W. H. Hunt and J. Millais.

2. In literature, and especially in poetry, a painstaking adherence to the minutest of natural details.

\* **prē-rég-nant**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *regnant* (q.v.).] One who reigns before another; a sovereign predecessor.

"Edward, king Harold's preregnant."—*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v, ch. xxii.

\* **prē-rē-mōte**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *remote* (q.v.).] More remote in previous time or prior order.

\* **prē-rēpt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *præreptus*, pa. par. of *præripere*: *præ* = before, and *ripio* = to snatch.] To snatch or seize before.

\* **prē-rē-quire**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *require* (q.v.).] To require previously or beforehand.

"Some things are *prerequisite* of us."—*Sp. Hall: Demost. Soul*, § 9.

† **prerequisite** (as **prē-rēk-wi-īt**), *a. & i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *requisite* (q.v.).]

**bēl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tioe**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**A.** *As adj.*: Required or necessary beforehand; necessary to something subsequent.

"Necessarily prerequisite to the mixing these particles."—*Hain: Orig. of Mankind.*

**B.** *As subst.*: Something previously required or necessary for an end proposed.

"The necessary prerequisite of freedom."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

**\*prē-rō-solve, v.i.** [*Pref. prē,* and *Eng. resolve, v. (q.v.)*] To resolve or make up one's mind beforehand; to predetermine.

"No man goes thus *preresolved* to a play."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix, iv. 2.*

**prē-rōg-a-tive, a. & s.** [*Lat. prerogativus* = first asked for an opinion: *præ* = before, and *rogatus*, *pa. par. of rogo* = to ask; *Fr. prerogative*; *Sp., Port., & Ital. prerogativa.*]

**A.** *As adjective*:

\* 1. Called upon to vote first; having the right or privilege of voting before others.

"This foredone and choice of the *prerogative* centuries all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirm."—*P. Holland: Livius, p. 601.*

\* 2. Prior, first.

"The affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. I, ch. vii.*

\* 3. Pertaining to or held by prerogative, right, or privilege.

"Another species of prerogative property."—*Blackstone: Comment, bk. II, ch. 24.*

**B.** *As substantive*:

**1. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. The right or privilege of voting before others.

"The century of the younger sort . . . had the *prerogative*."—*P. Holland: Livius, p. 513.*

\* 2. Preeminence, precedence.

"Then give me leave to have *prerogative*."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.*

\* 3. Privilege, right.

"The century Galas . . . had by lot the *prerogative* of giving their first voices."—*P. Holland: Livius, p. 530.*

\* 4. An exclusive right or privilege; a right or privilege vested in, or belonging to, any person in virtue of his position or character; in a narrower sense, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability, as to the fact and the manner of its exercise.

"But yours the wait by high *prerogative*."—*Spenser: F. Q., I, xii. 31.*

**II. Eng. Law**: An exclusive privilege of the Crown, the expression the prerogative being employed for the whole or any part of such exclusive privilege. The prerogative may be confined or limited by the supreme legislative authority, and has in fact been much restricted, notably by Magna Charta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), the Bill of Rights (1689), and the Act of Settlement (1701). The chief existing prerogatives are

**1. Personal**: In order that the State may never be without a ruler and head, the sovereign is regarded as a corporation; he cannot die, nor can he be under age. He is personally irresponsible for any crime, the responsibility of his acts resting on his ministers. He cannot be guilty of negligence, nor is any time with bar his right to prosecute; though in civil matters he cannot sue after a lapse of sixty years. He is exempt from taxation and tolls; his person cannot be arrested, nor his goods distrained upon. The palaces which he uses as dwellings are exempt from taxation, as is the dissolved Holyrood House, whose precincts still afford sanctuary from civil process.

**2. Political**: All land in theory is held of the king. He may dissolve or parliament, but cannot prolong it beyond seven years. He can refuse assent to a Bill passed by both Houses. He can, with the advice of his Privy Council, issue proclamations, binding only, however, in so far as they do not clash with existing laws. He is not bound by an Act of Parliament unless expressly named therein. He can prevent a subject from leaving the kingdom, by a writ of *ne exeat* regno, and compel the return of a subject from abroad. He is the fountain of honour, and by 13 Car. II, c. 6, in him is vested the command of the army and navy. He alone can coin money, grant charters to corporations, establish schools and fairs. He is guardian of lunatics, idiots, and infants.

**3. Judicial**: The king is the fountain of justice, and the Supreme Court of Appeal, but he cannot erect contrary to the law, nor can he add to the jurisdiction of courts. He may intervene in all litigation where his own rights are concerned, or the interests of public justice demand it.

**4. Ecclesiastical**: The statutes of Henry VIII, c. 1 and 1 Eliz., c. 1 recognise the king as the Supreme Head of the Church. He convenes and dissolves Convocation (q.v.), and nominates to vacant bishoprics (*Bishop, Coadjutor*), but he cannot erect new ones in England, though he may do so in the Crown colonies.

**5. Fiscal**: A few unimportant feudal dues are still the prerogative of the king; as in the case of treasure-trove, escheats, royal fish, wrecks, waifs, and strays, &c. In theory all these privileges fall within the prerogative of the Crown; yet, with the exception of such as are purely personal, and the conferring of honours (which are usually conferred on the initiative of the

Premier), they are exercised by the responsible minister of the Crown, chosen from that party which has, for the time being, a majority in the House of Commons.

**\* prerogative-court, s.** An ecclesiastical court for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased had left effects in two different dioceses. It was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Court of Probate by the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77.

**prerogative-writs, s. pl.**

*Law*: Processes issued upon extraordinary occasions on proper cause shown. They are the writs of *procedendo*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, and *certiorari*.

**\*prē-rōg'a-tived, a.** [*Eng. prerogative*]; *-ed.*] Having a prerogative or exclusive privilege; privileged.

"'Tis the plague of great ones: '*Prerogative*'d are they less than the base."

*Shakespeare: Othello, iii. 3.*

**\*prē-rōg'a-tive-lŷ, adv.** [*Eng. prerogative*; *-ly.*] By prerogative; by exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.

**\*pres, s.** [*PRESS, s.*]

**prē-gŷ, s.** [*Ital., lit.* = taken or caught.]

*Music*: A character or mark used generally in continuous figures or canons to mark the point of entry for the voices or instruments; a lead.

**prē-sāg'e, prēs-age (age as ŭg), s.** [*Fr., from Lat. presagium, from presagio* = to perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sagio* = to perceive quickly; allied to *sagus* = presaging, predicting; *Sp. & Ital. presagio.*]

1. Something which portends or forebodes a future event; a prognostic, an omen, an augury.

"Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of Heaven."—*Shakespeare: King John, iii. 4.*

2. A foreboding; a presentiment or feeling of something about to happen.

"Better grounded *presages* of victory."—*South: Sermons, vol. v, ser. 6.*

3. A prophecy, a prediction.

"Enough to confirm the worst *presage*."—*Daily Telegraph, Aug. 31, 1855.*

4. Power of predicting or foreseeing future events; foreknowledge.

"If there be aught of *presage* in the mind."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1, 357.*

**prē-sāg'e, v.t. & i.** [*O. Fr. presagier*; *Fr. presager*, from *Lat. presagio* = to presage; *Sp. presagiar*; *Ital. presagire.*] [*PRESAGE, s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To forebode, to foreshow; to indicate by some sign or omen; to augur.

"Let it *presage* the ruin of your love."

*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.*

\* 2. To foretell, to prophesy, to predict.

"This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

\* 3. To have a presentiment of; to foresee prophetically.

\* 4. To point out beforehand; to indicate, as a road or path.

"Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*."

*Spenser: F. Q., I, x. 61.*

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To form or utter a prediction; to prophesy.

"The art of *presaging* is, in some sort, the reading of natural letters denoting order."—*Stewart: Human Mind, vol. II, § 1.*

2. To feel or have a foreboding or presentiment of ill.

"He said, and pass'd, with sad *presaging* heart, To seek his spouse, his soul's far dearer part."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad vi. 462.*

**\*prē-sāg'e-fŭl, a.** [*Eng. presage*; *-ful*]. Full of presages or forebodings; ominous.

"No sad *presageful* thought precluded fate."

*Shakespeare: Wanderer, v.*

**\*prē-sāg'e-mēt, s.** [*Eng. presage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or power of presaging; a foretelling, a prediction.

"Not beyond his *presagement*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. I, ch. x.*

2. That which is presaged; a presage, an omen.

"I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end."—*Reliquia Wottoniana, p. 254.*

**\*prē-sāg-ēr, s.** [*Eng. presage*]; *-er.*] One who or that which presages or foretells; a foreteller, a foreboder. (*Shakespeare: Sonnet 23.*)

**\*prē-sā'-giōus, a.** [*Eng. presage*; *-ous.*] Predictive, ominous. (*Sidney: Arcadia, p. 204.*)

**\*prē-sa-gŷ, \*prē-sa-gle, s.** [*Lat. presagium.*] A presage (q.v.).

"This is a *presage* of God's fierce wrath."—*Stubbs: Two Exemplars.*

**\*prē-sar-tōr-ī-al, a.** [*Pref. prē,* and *Eng. sartorial* (q.v.)] Before the age of tailoring; prior to the use of fashioned clothes.

**\*prēs-bŷ-ōpe, s.** [*PRESBYOPIA.*] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a preshyte.

**prēs-bŷ-ō-pī-a, prēs-bŷ-ō-pŷ, s.** [*Gr. πρεσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and ὤψ (*ōps*), genit. ὠπός (*ōpos*) = the eye.] Long-sightedness (q.v.). Opposed to myopia (q.v.).

**prēs-bŷ-ōp-īc, a.** [*Eng. presbyop*]; *-ic.*] Affected with presbyopia; long-sighted.

**prēs-bŷ-ōp-tic, a.** [*Gr. πρεσβυς* (*presbus*) = old, and *Eng. optic.*] Presbyopic. (*Gaunil: Physics, ed. Atkinson, p. 499.*)

**prēs'-bŷte, s.** [*PRESBYTIA.*] One who is affected with presbyopia; a long-sighted person.

**prēs-bŷ-tēr, s.** [*Lat., from Gr. πρεσβύτερος* (*presbuteros*) = elder, comp. of πρεσβυς (*presbus*) = old; *O. Fr. presbyter, prestre* (*Fr. prêtre*); *Sp. presbytero, preste*; *Ital. preste. Presbyter and priest are doublets.*] [*PREIST.*]

\* 1. An elder, or a person advanced in years who had authority in the early Christian Church (1 Peter v. 1).

\* 2. A priest, a parson.

"What better title could there be given them than the revered name of *presbyters*, or fatherly guides?"

*Hooker: Eccles. Pol., bk. v, § 78.*

3. (*In the Presbyt. Church*): A member of a presbytery; spec., a minister.

\* 4. A Presbyterian.

**\*prēs-bŷt-ēr-īal, a.** [*Fr. presbytéral*; *Sp. presbytéral.*] Pertaining or relating to a presbyter or presbytery.

**prēs-bŷt-ēr-āte, s.** [*Lat. presbyteratus*, from *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); *Fr. presbytéral, presbytériat*; *Ital. presbiterato*; *Sp. presbiterado.*]

1. The office or state of a presbyter or priest.

2. A presbytery.

**\*prēs-bŷt-ēr-ēss, \*pres-byt-er-esse, s.** [*Eng. presbyter*; *-ess.*] A female presbyter; the mistress of a priest.

"Some of these were *presbyteresses*, as they pleased the spiritual fathers."—*Bale: English Votaries, pt. I.*

**\*prēs-bŷ-tōr-ī-al, a.** [*Eng. presbyter*; *-ial.*] The same as *PRESBYTERIAN* (q.v.).

"Little is it that I fear lest any crookedness, any wrinkle or spot should be found in *presbyterial* government."—*Milton: Church Government, bk. XI.*

**prēs-bŷ-tōr-ī-an, a. & s.** [*Eng. presbyter*; *-ian*; *Fr. presbytérien*; *Sp. & Ital. presbiteriano.*]

**A. As adjective**:

\* 1. Pertaining or relating to a presbyter.

2. Pertaining to presbyters as governors in a church; pertaining to church government or discipline by presbyteries.

"An act was prepared for securing the *presbyterian* government."—*Burnet: Own Times* (1706).

3. Pertaining to presbyterianism or its supporters; belonging to the Presbyterian church.

**B. As substantive**:

*Church Hist. & Ecclesiol. (PL.)*: Those who believe that the government of the church by means of presbyters is "founded on and agreeable to the word of God." They hold that presbyter (elder) and bishop are different names for the same ecclesiastical functionary (cf. Acts xx. 17, 28, R.V., Phil. i. 1, &c.); that, consequently, every presbyter is a bishop, and on a footing of equality with his other brethren in the eldership. Presbyters are divided into two classes—teaching and ruling elders (1 Tim. v. 17). The former are popularly called "ministers," the latter "elders," or "lay-elders;" but, theoretically, both hold spiritual office. The government is by means of four courts of judicature, rising consecutively in dignity and authority. The lowest—called in Scotland, &c., the "Kirk-session," or simply the "Session" [*KIRK-session*], rules over the congregation in all spiritual matters; while finance, being deemed more secular, is relegated to deacons or

**ſāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father**; **wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre**; **pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll**; **trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

managers. Above the Session is the Presbytery (q.v.). Above this again is a Synod for a province; it is held half-yearly. Highest of all is the General Assembly, meeting annually. The minister of a congregation presides *ex officio* in the Session, and non-ministerial elders are ineligible for the Moderatorship of the Presbytery, Synod, and Assembly. A Presbyterian denomination stands to an Episcopal one nearly in the same relation as a republic to a monarchy. The Waldensian church was constituted on an essentially presbyterian model. The system was partially introduced into Switzerland in 1541, and its discipline was subsequently carried out by Calvin with iron firmness at Geneva. The first French Synod met in Paris in 1559, the first Dutch Synod at Dort in 1574. The Hungarian and various other continental Protestant churches are also Presbyterian. The system thoroughly rooted itself in Scotland, the first General Assembly being held there in 1560. [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.] The same year presbytery was formed in Ireland, at Carrickfergus [SYNOD OF ULSTER], and in 1572 one in England, at Wandsworth. In 1646-7 the Church of England was reconstituted on a presbyterian basis, but in 1660 was again made episcopal. [CHURCH OF ENGLAND.] The first Presbyterian congregations in the American colonies were organized in Maryland, that of Rehoboth about 1690. The first Presbytery met in Philadelphia in 1705. The earliest members were immigrants from Scotland and Ireland. A synod, composed of four Presbyteries, was organized in 1716. In 1758 the American Presbyterian churches, which had been divided by dissensions, were reunited, and in 1788 a General Assembly was instituted. At that date there were 419 congregations, with 188 ministers. The church grew rapidly in the United States. In 1844 it had 22 synods and about 1900 ministers. In 1838 a division took place, the church dividing into the Old School and New School Presbyterians, the former holding high Calvinistic doctrines, the latter a modified Calvinism. A union between these divisions was accomplished in 1869. There are several divisions of the Presbyterian church in the United States, each with a special title, and having its own theological colleges and seminaries. In 1890 there were in all 13,619 churches with a membership of 1,229,012.

#### Presbyterian-baptists, s. pl.

*Eccles.*: A small Baptist denomination under presbyterian government.

**prĕs-by-tĕr-i-an-izm**, s. [Eng. *presbyterian*; -izm.] The doctrines, tenets, or discipline of the Presbyterians.

"The Whig ecclesie would end in Presbyterianism."—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 54.

\* **prĕs-by-tĕr-i-an-lĭ**, adv. [Eng. *presbyterianly*; -ly.] Towards, or in favour of, presbyterianism; with the principles of presbyterianism.

"This person, tho' presbyterianly affected, yet he had the king's ear."—*Wood: Athena Oxon.*, vol. II.

\* **prĕs-by-tĕr-izm**, s. [Eng. *presbyter*; -izm.] Presbyterianism.

"Presbyterianism was disclaimed by the king."—*Bucket: Life of Williams*, II. 197.

\* **prĕs-by-tĕr-ĭte**, s. [Eng. *presbyter*; -ite.] A presbyter; a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

"The distinct order of presbyterite."—*Jeremy Taylor: Epiacopy Asserted*, I. 1.

**prĕs-by-tĕr-i-um**, s. [Low Lat., from Gr. *πρεσβυτεριον* (*presbyterion*).] [PRESBYTER.]

*Arch.*: That part of a church where divine service is performed; the presbytery. Applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church.

\* **prĕs-by-tĕr-ship**, s. [Eng. *presbyter*; -ship.] The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

**prĕs-by-tĕr-y**, s. [Low Lat. *presbyterium*; Fr. *presbytere*; Ital. & Sp. *presbiterio*.] [PRESBYTERIUM.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A body of elders in the Christian church. "The laying on of the hands of the presbytery."—*1 Timothy* IV. 14.

\* 2. Presbyterianism.

"The question between episcopacy and presbytery."—*Craik*, in *Anandale*.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The same as PRESBYTERIUM (q.v.).

2. *Presbyterian Church*: A court of judicature above the session and beneath the synod. It is composed of all the ministers of an assigned district, with a representative ruling elder from each. These elders hold office for six months, and are capable of re-election. Professors of theology are members of that Presbytery in which the college is situated. The Moderator opens and closes each meeting with prayer. The functions of the court are executive, not legislative. The Presbytery supervises all the congregations within its bounds, hears appeals from the decisions of sessions, examines candidates for the ministry, licenses probationers, and ordains ministers by laying on of hands (1 Tim. IV. 14) [ORDINATION], &c. Appeal lies from it to the Synod (q.v.).

3. *Roman Church*: (See extract).

"Presbytery is often used among English Catholics to designate the priest's house. In this sense it is a translation of the French *presbytere*, so used (I think) since the twelfth century; *presbyterium* (see Ducange) appears never to have had this meaning."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 690.

† **prĕs-by-tĕs**, s. [PRESBYTIA.]

*Zool.*: A synonym of *Semnopithecus* (q.v.).

**prĕs-byt-i-a**, † **prĕs-byt-izm**, s. [Gr. *πρεσβυτης* (*presbutēs*) = an elderly person.] The same as PRESBYOPIA (q.v.).

**prĕs-byt-ic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *presbyt(ic)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining to, or affected with, presbytia; long-sighted.

† **prĕs-byt-izm**, s. [PRESBYTIA.]

\* **prĕ-scĕne**, \* **prĕ-scĕne**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scene* (q.v.).] An induction, a prologue.

"The prescenc of Hell."

*Sylvester: Du Barlas*; Sixth day, first week, 1072.

**prĕ-scĭ-ence** (so as sh), s. [Fr., from Lat. *prescientia* = foreknowledge; *præ* = before, and *scientia* = knowledge, science (q.v.); Sp. *presciencia*; Port. *prescencia*; Ital. *prescienza*.] [PRESIDENT.] The quality or state of being prescient; foreknowledge, foresight; knowledge of events before they take place.

"And you may guess the noble Dame, Durst not the secret prescience own."

*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 30.

**prĕ-scĭ-ent** (so as sh), a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *presciens*, pr. par. of *prescio* = to know beforehand; *præ* = before, and *scio* = to know; Ital. *presciente*.] Having knowledge of, or foresight into, events before they take place; foreknowing, foreseeing.

"To show the wisdom of their master's prescient injunctions."—*Hilly Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1888.

**prĕ-scĭ-ĕn-tĭf-ic**, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *scientific*.] Prior to the period at which science began to be extensively cultivated; as, a prescientific age.

\* **prĕ-scĭ-ent-lĭ** (so as sh), adv. [Eng. *prescient*; -ly.] With prescience or foresight. (*De Quincy*.)

\* **prĕ-scĭnd**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *prescindo*, from *præ* = before, and *scindo* = to cut.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To cut off; to abstract.

2. *Metaph.*: To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

"The bare essence of the soul quite prescinded from all union with matter."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. III. ch. I.

B. *Intrans.*: To consider or reason on things separately or independently. (*Berkley*; *Alciphron*, dial. 7, 36.)

\* **prĕ-scĭnd-ent**, a. [Lat. *prescindens*, pr. par. of *prescindo* = to prescind (q.v.).] Prescinding, abstracting.

"The prescinding faculties of the soul."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles*.

\* **prĕ-scĭ-ous** (so as sh), a. [Lat. *prescius*, from *præscio* = to be prescient (q.v.).] Prescient, foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

"Precious of ills, and leaving me behind, To drink the dregs of life by fate assigned."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* XI. 242.

**prĕ-scribe**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *prescribo* = to write beforehand, to appoint, to prescribe; *præ* = before, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *prescribir*; Port. *prescrever*; Ital. *prescrivere*; O. Fr. *prescriber*; Fr. *prescrire*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To lay down with authority, as a direction or rule of conduct; to appoint, to dictate.

"My rapid hours pursue the course Prescribed them by love's sweetest force."—*Cooper: Gunter; Joy of the Cross*.

\* 2. To direct, to appoint.

"Let streams prescribe their fountains where to run."—*Dryden: (Todd)*.

II. *Med.*: To direct to be used as a remedy.

#### B. Intransitive:

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: To lay down rules or directions for conduct; to give law; to dictate.

"Time and long possession enable it to prescribe."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 8.

#### II. Technically:

##### 1. Law:

(1) To claim by prescription; to make a claim to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment.

"The lord of a manor cannot prescribe to raise a tax or a toll upon strangers."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 14.

(2) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation or the like.

2. *Med.*: To direct what remedies are to be used; to write or give directions for medical treatment.

"Garth, generous as his muse, prescribes and gives."—*Dryden: To his Kinsman, John Dryden*.

**prĕ-scrib-ĕr**, s. [Eng. *prescriber*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions.

"The prescribers and appointers what it is that must be given to the sycke."—*Udal: Luke*, (Pref.)

2. *Med.*: One who prescribes medically.

\* **prĕ-script**, \* **pre-scripte**, a. & s. [Lat. *prescriptus*, pa. par. of *prescribo*; to prescribe (q.v.); Fr. *prescrit*; Sp. *prescripto*; Ital. *prescritto*.]

A. *As adj.*: Prescribed; set or laid down as a rule; directed.

"The prescript number of the citizens."—*More: Utopia*, bk. II, ch. v.

#### B. As substantive:

1. A direction, a prescription, a precept, a model prescribed. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 249.)

2. A medical prescription; a thing prescribed.

\* **prĕ-scrip-tĭ-bĭl-i-tĭ**, s. [Eng. *prescriptible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being prescriptible.

\* **prĕ-scrip-tĭ-ble**, a. [Fr.] Suitable or fit to be prescribed; depending or derived from prescription.

"The whole prescription of the Scottee, if the matter were prescriptible, is thus deduced evidently to xlii. years."—*Grafton: Chronicle: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

**prĕ-scrip-tĭ-on**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prescriptionem*, accus. of *prescriptio* = a prescribing, from *prescriptus*, pa. par. of *prescribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescripcion*; Ital. *prescrizione*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating, as a rule of conduct; direction, precept, precept.

"No works might than be used of God's prescription, but such as were fantasized by them for advantage."—*Bale: Image*, pt. I.

2. A title or claim based on long use or custom.

"He has no reverence for prescription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Civil Law*: A claim or title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use or enjoyment; the right or title acquired by such use or by possession had during the time, and in the manner fixed by law, as a right of way, of common, or the like. Uninterrupted enjoyment or use for a term of years fixed by legislative enactment gives a *prima facie* title by prescription to the thing enjoyed, and enjoyment for a certain term, unless such enjoyment has continued under some consent or agreement, gives an absolute and indefeasible title. Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage and not annexed to any person, whereas prescription is a personal usage.

"In the first place nothing but incorporeal hereditaments can be claimed by prescription. Secondly, a prescription cannot be for a thing which cannot be raised by grant. For the law allows prescription only to supply the loss of a grant, and therefore every prescription presupposes a grant to have existed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 14.

bĕl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gōm; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**2. Scots Law:** Positive prescription is a claim or title to lands acquired by uninterrupted possession upon some written title for a period of twenty years. Negative prescription is the loss or omission of a right by neglecting to use it during the time limited by law. The term is also used for limitation in the recovery of money due by bond, &c.

**3. Med.:** A direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe; a written statement of the remedies or medicines to be taken by a patient.

**prē-scrip-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *prescriptivus*, from *prescripsi*, pa. par. of *prescribo* = to prescribe (q.v.); Sp. *prescriptivo*.]

1. Consisting in, arising from, or acquired by prescription.

"It [common in gross] may be claimed by *prescriptive* right."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

\* 2. Arising from or sanctioned by use or custom.

**prē-scrip-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prescriptive*; -ly.] By prescription. (*Burke*.)

**prē-scrip-tūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A prescript (q.v.).

**prese**, *v.t. or i.* [PRESS, *v.*]

**pre-se-ance**, *s.* [Fr.] Priority of place in sitting.

"The guests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet conduct in precedence and *pre-ance*, read a lesson to our civilt gentry."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

**prēs-ēnce**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presentia* = presence, from *presens* = present (q.v.); Sp. *presencia*; Ital. *presenza*, *presenzia*.]

1. The quality or state of being present; the state of being or existing in a certain place.

2. The state of being within sight or call; neighbourhood without the intervention of anything that hinders or prevents intercourse.

"The hostile armies were now in *presence* of each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. Persons present or assembled in a place, especially persons of rank; noble company.

"Then slow her drooping head she raised, And fearful round the *presence* gazed."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 26.

4. Company, society.

"From his *presence* I am barred."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

\* 5. Approach face to face or nearness to a superior or great personage.

"Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

\* 6. The room or apartment in which an assembly is held before a prince or other great personage; a presence-chamber.

"The two great cardinals wait in the *presence*."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

\* 7. Something present, close, or near.

"I stay, and like an invisible *presence* Hover around her."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

\* 8. Personality, person.

"Lord of thy *presence*, and no hand beside."—*Shakespeare: King John*, i.

\* 9. Personal appearance, mien, air, deportment. (*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 10.)

¶ (1) *Presence of mind*: A calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties under control; undisturbed state of the thoughts, which enables a person to act or speak without embarrassment or disorder in unexpected difficulties; quickness or readiness of invention or of devising expedients in positions of sudden difficulty or danger.

"What is called *presence of mind* really means that power of self-control which prevents the bodily energies being paralyzed by strong sensory impressions."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 261.

(2) *Real Presence*: [TRANSUBSTANTIATION].

**presence-chamber**, **presence-room**, *s.* A room or apartment in which a great personage receives company.

**prē-sen-sā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *sensation* (q.v.).] Previous sensation, idea, or notion.

"The *presence* and *pre-sensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy."—*Mure: Def. of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

**prē-sen-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *præsentio*, from *præ* = before, and *sensio* = to feel, to perceive.] Perception beforehand.

"A *pre-sensation* and foretaste of the joys of the celestial life."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i, ch. iv.

**prēs-ent**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presens* = being in front, present; *præ* = before, and \*sens, an old participle from *sum* = to be; cogn. with Sansc. *sant* = being; Sp., Port., & Ital. *presente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Being in a certain place; opposed to absent. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,085.)

2. Being in company or society; being in the presence or before the face of another.

3. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future.

4. Being now in view or under consideration.

5. Not forgotten; kept in the mind or memory.

\* 6. Done or used on the spot; instant, immediate.

"Sign me a *present* pardon."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

\* 7. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious.

"Nor could I hope, in any place but there, To find a god so *present* to my pray'r."—*Dryden: Tord*.

\* 8. Ready at hand; quick in emergency.

"He had need have a *present* wit."—*Bacon: Essays*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The present time; time now passing.

"Many a man there is, even at this *present*."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. An affair in hand; a question under consideration.

"Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?"—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

\* 3. The money or property which a person has about him.

"I'll make division of my *present* with you."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

\* 4. A mandate, a document.

"What *present* hast thou there?"—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

**II. Law:** A term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, a letter of attorney, &c., to denote the writing itself: as, Be it known to all men by these *presents*, i.e., by the present writing or the document itself. (Now only used in the plural.)

¶ (1) *The present*: An expression used elliptically for the present time.

(2) *At present*: At the present time; just now.

(3) *For the present*: For the time or moment.

**present-tense**, *s.*

**Gram.**: That tense or modification of a verb which denotes existence or action at the present time, as *I write*, or *I am writing*.

**present-use**, *s.*

**Law**: A use which has an immediate existence, and can be at once operated on by the Statute of Uses.

**prē-sēnt**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *présenter*, from Lat. *præsentō* = to set before, to offer, lit. = to make present, from *præsens* = present (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *presentar*; Ital. *presentare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To set before, or introduce to the presence of another; to introduce formally, as to a superior; to offer for acquaintance.

"Let's *present* him to the duke."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 2.

2. To exhibit, to display, to show, to offer to view: as, To *present* an appearance of misery.

3. To give; to bestow as a gift, donation, or offering; especially to give or offer for acceptance formally and ceremoniously.

"My last, least offering, I *present* thee now."—*Cooper: Guide*; *Vietudes*.

4. To bestow a gift upon; to favour with a gift. (Followed by with before the thing given.) (*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

5. To hand, or put into the hands of another with ceremony.

6. To lay or place before a public body for consideration: as, To *present* a petition to parliament.

\* 7. To offer openly; to proffer.

8. To point, to level, to aim; to direct, as a weapon, and more particularly a firearm: as, To *present* a gun at a person.

\* 9. To represent, to personate.

"To-night at Herne's Oak, just 'twixt twelve and one, Must my sweet Nan *present* the Fairy Queen."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 6.

10. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

**II. Law:**

1. To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"When a person has been admitted to holy orders, he may be *presented* to a [parsonage or vicarage; that is, the patron, to whom the advowson belongs, may offer his clerk to the bishop to be instituted."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i, ch. ii.

2. To bring an indictment or action against; to accuse; to lay before a court of judicature (lay or ecclesiastical) as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially, of, as a crime or offence.

"And say you would *present* her at the lect."—*Shakespeare: Tempest of the Shrew*. (Induct. II.)

**B. Intransitive:**

**Law:** To nominate a clerk to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"The Roman Catholic . . . cannot *present* to a living in the English Church."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

¶ (1) *To present a bill for acceptance*: To bring it to the person on whom it is drawn, and request him to undertake to pay it, which he does by writing the word "Accepted" on its face, and signing his name thereto.

(2) *To present a Bill or Promissory Note for Payment*: To bring it to the principal debtor and demand payment for it. It should be presented for payment punctually on the day when it falls due; otherwise, all the parties to it, except the drawer and acceptor, are discharged from their liability.

(3) *To present arms*:  
Mil.: To hold the arms or rifle in a perpendicular position in front of the body to salute a superior officer, or as a token of respect.

**prēs-ent**, *s.* [PRESENT, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is presented or given; a gift.

"The ambassadors . . . brought hym *presents*."—*Brentide: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 51.

2. *Mil.* (pronounced *prē-jēnt*): The position from which a rifle is fired.

**prē-sēnt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; *table*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Capable of being presented; fit to be exhibited or offered.

2. Fit to be introduced into society; fit to be shown or seen.

"Scoured to make them more *presentable*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii, p. 372.

**II. Ecclesiastical:**

1. Capable of being presented to an ecclesiastical benefice: as, a *presentable* clerk.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others."—*Aspliffe: Paragon*.

**prēs-ēn-tā-nē-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *præsentaneus*, from *præsens* = present, *a.* (q.v.).]

Quick, ready; rapidi in effect.

"Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enueate in two hours."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**prēs-ent-ar-le**, *a.* [Lat. *præsentarius*.]

**Present**.

"An *eternæ* and *presentariæ* estate."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe; Conclusions*.

**prēs-ēn-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *præsentationem*, acc. of *præsentatio*, from *præsentatus*, pa. par. of *præsentō* = to present (q.v.); Sp. *presentación*; Ital. *presentazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of presenting, giving, bestowing, or offering; the state of being presented or given.

"Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The act of representing, exhibiting, or displaying; display, representation.

\* 3. Semblance; show, appearance.

"Under the *presentation* of that he shoots his wit."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 4.

4. That which is presented; a present, a gift.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Ecclesiastical:**

(1) The act or right of presenting a clergyman, or of offering him to the bishop or ordinary for institution to a benefice.

(2) The same as PRESENTMENT, 2.

"When the bishop is also the patron, and confers the living, the *presentation* and institution are one and the same act."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i, ch. ii.

¶ Prior to the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland, in 1874, the term was applied to the nomination of a minister by a patron to be pastor of a congregation, subject to the approval of the Presbytery.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



2. *Obstetrics*: The part of a foetus which is felt presenting, on examination *per vaginam*. Presentations are of three kinds: (1) Natural, when the head, foot, knee, or breech presents; (2) Preternatural, when any other part presents, necessitating the operation of turning; (3) Substituted, when any portion of the presenting mass of the foetus becomes changed for another.

¶ (1) *Bond of presentation*:

*Scots Law*: A bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.

(2) *Feast of the Presentation*: [CANDLEMAS].

(3) *Order of the Presentation*:

*Church Hist.*: An order of nuns founded in Ireland in 1777 by Miss Nano Nagle (1728–84), now possessing nearly 100 houses in that country, America, India, and Australia. It was at first an institute with simple vows, but in 1805 Pius VII. raised it to the rank of a religious order, with solemn vows and strict enclosure. The nuns take a fourth vow, binding themselves to instruct young girls, especially the poor, in the principles and practices of religion.

**presentation-copy**, *s.* A copy of a book presented to a person by the author or publisher.

**pré-sen-t-à-tive**, *a.* [PRESENTATION.]

I. *Ecclesiastical*:

1. Having the right of presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"An advowson presentation is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 2.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clerk.

"To annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*."—*Spelman: On Tythes*. (Pref., p. ixlii.)

II. *Metaph.*: Capable of being immediately apprehended.

"A presentative revelation implies faculties in man which can receive the presentation."—*Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, I.

**presentative-advowson**, *s.* [ADVOWSON].

**presentative-faculty**, *s.*

*Metaph.*: The faculty for acquiring knowledge.

"The latter term, *Presentative-faculty*, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a *Representative Faculty*. It is subdivided into two, according as it is external or internal. In the former case it is called External Perception, or, simply, Perception; in the latter, Internal Perception, Reflex Perception, Internal Sense, or, more properly, Self-Consciousness."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 23.

\* **pré-sen-té**, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; *-ee*.] One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

"Give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\* **pré-sen-t-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who presents, offers, or gives.

"The promoter was rewarded with the stroke of a sabre."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 297.

\* **pré-sen-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; *-ial*.] Supposing or implying actual presence; present.

\* **pré-sen-ti-ál-i-tý** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *presential*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being present, presence.

"This eternal, indivisible act of his existence makes the *presentiality* of the object."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

\* **pré-sen-ti-ál-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *presential*; *-ly*.] In a presential manner; with the notion or state of actual presence.

"All spirits that around their rites extoll Possess each point of their circumference *Presentially*."—*Morse: Immort. of the Soul*, pt. III, c. II, s. 28.

\* **pré-sen-ti-à-te** (ti as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; *-iate*.] To make present.

"Perfection to *presentiate* them all."—*Grove: Como*. Sacra, bk. III, ch. IV.

\* **pré-sen-ti-ent** (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *presentiens*, *pr. par.* of *presentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand.] [PRESENTIMENT.] Feeling or perceiving beforehand.

\* **pré-sen-tif-ic**, \* **pré-sen-tif-ick**, \* **pré-sen-tif-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *presens* = present, and *facio* = to make.] Making present. (*More: Defence of Philosophical Cabala*, ch. II.)

\* **pré-sen-tif-ic-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *presentific*;

*-ly*.] In a presentific manner; so as to make present.

"The whole evolution of times and ages collectively and *presentifically* represented to God at once, and existent before him."—*More: Def. of Phil. Cabala*, ch. II.

\* **pré-sen-t-i-mént**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *presentio* = to feel or perceive beforehand: *præ* = before, and *sentio* = to feel or perceive.]

\* 1. Previous perception, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future.

"Reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters*.

2. Anticipation of impending evil; a foreboding; a vague or undefined antecedent impression or conviction that something calamitous or serious is about to happen.

"These *presentiments* of disaster were unfortunately justified."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. III, ch. v.

\* **pré-sen-t-i-mént-al**, *a.* [Eng. *presentiment*; *-al*.] Pertaining to, or having, presentiments.

\* **pré-sen-t-ive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; *-ive*.] *Grammar*:

A. As *adj.*: A term applied to a class of words which present any conception to the mind. The things presented may be objects of sense, acts, or abstract qualities. Substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and most verbs are *presentive* words. *Presentive* is opposed to *symbolic* (q.v.).

"How greatly the word 'will' is felt to have lost *presentive* power in the last three centuries."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

B. As *subst.*: A presentive word.

"In English prose the number of *symbolic* words is generally about sixty per cent. of the whole number employed, leaving forty per cent. for the *presentives*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

\* **pré-sen-t-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ly*.] As a presentive word; with presentive force.

"I have let the word 'home' stand once *presentively*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 244.

\* **pré-sen-t-ive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *presentive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being presentive; presentive power or force; capability of presenting an independent notion or conception to the mind or to the imagination.

"The word 'shall' offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism."—*Earle: Philology*, § 235.

\* **pré-sen-t-ly**, \* **pres-ent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *present*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

\* 1. At present; at the present time; now.

"The towns and forts you *presently* have."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

2. At once; immediately, directly, forthwith.

"*Presently* I Ay, with a twink."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, IV.

3. In a short time; soon, shortly; before long.

\* 4. With actual presence; actually present.

"His precious body and blood *presently* there."—*Bp. Gardner: Real Presence*, to. 22.

\* **pré-sen-t-mént**, \* **pre-sente-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *present*, *v.*; *-ment*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of presenting; presentation; the state of being presented.

"Upon the heels of my *presentment*."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, I. 1.

2. Representation; anything presented or exhibited; a picture.

"The Feast of the Leafy Pavilions

Saw us in living *presentment*."—*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper*.

3. Conduct, behaviour.

"In his *presentment* as a member of society he should take a sacred care to be more than he seems."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 65.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*:

(1) (See extract).

"A *presentment* is a very comprehensive term: including not only *presentments* properly so called, but also inquisitions of office and indictments by a grand jury. Properly speaking, it is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any indictment laid before them at the suit of the crown; as the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, and the like; upon which the officer of the court must afterwards frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 23.

(2) The formal information to the lord by the tenants of a manor of anything done out of court.

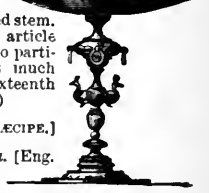
2. *Eccles.*: Complaints lodged by the authorities of a parish before the archdeacon or bishop.

3. *Comm.*: The presenting a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance or to the acceptor for payment.

\* **pré-sen-t-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *present*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being present; present.

"Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentment* of mind in danger."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, II. 558.

**presentoir** (as pré-zant-wâr), *s.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem. It was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use, but was much fabricated in the sixteenth century. (*Fairholt*.)



PRESENTOIR.

\* **pre-se-pe**, *s.* [PRECIPE.]

† **pré-serv-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *preserve*(*able*); *-able*.] Capable of being preserved; adapted for, or admitting of, preservation (q.v.).

\* **pré-sér-vá-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from *préserv* = to preserve (q.v.); Sp. *preservación*; Ital. *preservazione*.]

1. The act of preserving or keeping in safety or security from harm, injury, decay, or destruction.

"In their dear care And *preservation* of our person."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 2.

2. The state of being preserved; escape from injury or danger; safety.

"I mean our *preservation*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II. 1.

3. The state or condition of being preserved from decay, damage, or destruction; as, a picture in good *preservation*.

\* 4. One who or that which preserves or saves.

5. The act or system of protecting from being hunted, taken, or killed.

"The success which has attended the *preservation* of salmon in the U.S."—*Pield*, Jan. 23, 1886.

\* **pré-serv-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préservatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preservativo*.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the power, quality, or property of preserving, or keeping safe, a person or thing from injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; capable of preserving; tending to preserve.

"*Preservative* against all poisons."—*Drayton: Poly-Oibion*, I. 9. (Ilust.)

B. As *subst.*: Anything which preserves or tends to preserve against injury, decay, corruption, or destruction; that which secures or keeps something else in a safe and sound state; a preventive of injury or decay.

"[Religion] is the surest bond and *preservative* of society in the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

\* **pré-serv-a-tör-ý**, *a. & s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

A. As *adj.*: Preserving, preservative; tending to preserve.

"But all this while, the intentions and *endeavours* must be no other than *preservatory*."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 2, case 8.

B. As *subst.*: That which has the power or property of preserving; a preservative.

"Such vain *preservatives* of us."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

\* **pré-sér-ve**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *préserv*, from Lat. *præ* = beforehand, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *preservar*; Ital. *preservare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To save; to keep safe or secure from injury, loss, or destruction; to defend or guard from harm, evil, or hurt; to protect. (*Genesis* xlv. 5.)

2. To maintain in the same state; to uphold, to sustain, to protect. (*Psalms* xxxvi. 6.)

3. To save or keep from decay or corruption by means of some preservative, as sugar, salt, &c.; to keep in a sound state; as, To *preserve* fruit.

4. To keep from being hunted, taken, or killed, except at certain seasons, or by certain persons.

"Foxes will be strictly *preserved* as heretofore."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

5. To protect the game or fish in.

"There is no better *preserved* wood throughout the length and breadth of the Hertfordshire country."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To season fruits, &c., for preservation.

"To make perfumes, distill, *preserve*."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 5.

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

**prê-serve**, *s.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

1. That which is preserved; fruit or the like seasoned and kept from decay by preservative substances.

"The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve*."—*continuer: Husbandry.*

2. A place in which game is preserved for purposes of sport.

**prê-served**, *pa. par. & a.* [PRESERVE, *v.*]

**preserved-meat**, *s.* Meat preserved by being frozen or by antiseptics. It was first introduced into England from Australia in 1865, and from America about 1875.

**prê-serv-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *preserve*(*e*), *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who preserves, protects, or saves from injury, hurt, or destruction; a saviour.

"The Greeks' *preserver*, great Machon."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xi. 729.

2. One who preserves fruit, &c.

3. One who preserves game; a game-preserver.

**prê-serv-ër-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *preserver*; -*ess*.]

A female preserver.

"Memoir, *preserver* of things done."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, i.

**prê-sès**, *s.* [Lat. *preses*, from *presideo*.]

[PRESIDE.] One who presides over the meetings or deliberations of a society; a president or chairman of a meeting. (*Scott*.)

**prê-show**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *show*, *v.* (q.v.).] To show beforehand; to foreshow.

**prê-side**, *v.i.* [Fr. *présider*, from Lat. *presideo*.] To sit before: *præ* = before, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *presidir*; Ital. *presiedere*.] [PRESIDE.]

1. To be set over others; to have the place of ruler, moderator, controller, or director, as the chairman or president of a meeting, board, &c.; to act as director, controller, or president; as, *To preside at a public meeting.*

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

"God himself in his own person immediately *presided* over them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. vii.

**prê-si-dence**, *s.* [Fr. Superintendence, presidency.

"The *presidence* and guidance of an unseen governing power."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

**prê-si-den-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; -*cy*; Sp. & Port. *presidencia*; Ital. *presidenza*.]

\* 1. Superintendence; control and care.

"The *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. I.

2. The office of a president; as of the republic of the United States, of France, Switzerland, &c.

3. The period or term during which a president holds his office; presidentship.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.

"Difficulties of communication rendered intercourse between the *Presidencies* slow."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

**prê-si-dent**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *presidens*, *pr. par.* of *presideo* = to preside (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *presidente*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who is appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of others; as,

(1) The chairman or chief officer of a company, board, society, or office; as, the *president* of an insurance company, the *president* of the Board of Trade.

(2) The chief officer of a college or university.

(3) The chairman of a public meeting.

(4) The highest officer of state in a republic; as, the *President* of the United States.

¶ The office of President of the United States was instituted by the Constitution, formed in 1787, under which General Washington became the first incumbent of the office. There have been to the present date 23 Presidents of this country, several of them serving for two terms, or eight years, while in four instances the Vice-President has succeeded to the office through the death of the President. The similar officials in Switzerland and France, in like manner, bear the title of President.

**Vice-President:** The second in authority to the president.

**prê-si-den-t-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; -*ess*.]

A female president. (*Maud. d'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 171.)

**prê-si-dên-ti-ăl** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *president*; -*ial*.]

\* 1. Presiding or watching over others.

"The *presidential* angels."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, ser. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, a *presidential* chair.

**prê-si-dên-t-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *president*; -*ship*.]

1. The office or place of a president; presidency.

To hold his *presidentship* of S. John's Coll. in commendam with it."—*Wood: Athens* (Oxon.), ii.

2. The term during which a president holds his office.

**prê-sid-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *presid(e)*; -*er*.] One who presides; a president.

"The hospitable *presider* is never so happy as when surrounded by a large party of friends."—*D. Powell: Living Authors*, p. 192.

**prê-sid-i-ăl**, *a.* [Lat. *presidium* = a garrison.] [PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

"There are three *presidential* castles in this city."—*Hoswell: Letters*, bk. I, § 1, let. 39.

**prê-sid-i-ăr-y**, *a. & s.* [PRESIDIAL.]

**A. As adj.:** Presidential, garrisoned.

"Having near upon fifty *presidential* walled towns in their hands."—*Hoswell: Letters*, bk. I, § 1, let. 25.

**B. As subst.:** A guard.

"One of those heavenly *presidaries*."—*Hall: Contemp.*; *Eliza & the Asyrians*.

**pres-i-dle**, *s.* [PRESIDIAL.] A garrison; a fortified town or place; a fortress.

Seigneur Renzio shall lie in a *preside*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 905.

**prê-sig-ni-fî-câ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

"Some *presignification* or prediction."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 9.

2. A type, an emblem.

"This is but a dark *presignification* of the new wine we shall drink in our Father's kingdom."—*Manton: Works*, i. 117.

**prê-sig-ni-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To signify, intimate, or denote beforehand; to presage.

"*Presignifying* unhappy events."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xxi.

**prê-sphê-nôid**, *præ-sphê-nôid*, *a.* [Pref. *præ-*, *præ-*, and Eng. *sphenoid*.]

**Comp. Anat.:** A term applied to the centrum of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the front part of the sphenoid bone in man.

**prê-spin-ăl**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *spinal*.]

**Anat.:** Situated in front of the spine.

**press** (1), *pres*, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *presser* = to press, to strain, from Lat. *presso*, & frequent. from *pressus*, *pa. par.* of *premo* = to press.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To compress with force or weight; to act upon with weight. (*Luke* vi. 38.)

2. To squeeze, to crush; to extract the juice of by using pressure. (*Genesis* xl. 11.)

3. To embrace, to hug, to clasp fondly.

4. To bear or lie upon.

"Fam'd son of Hippasus: there *press* the plain."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xi. 565.

5. To be urged or driven against.

"My spur *pressed* my courier's side."—*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 19.

6. To crowd upon; to throng round or against. (*Luke* viii. 45.)

7. To follow closely upon; to keep close to.

8. To urge, to ply hard, to constrain; to plead earnestly with; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

"*Press* me not."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

9. To urge or compel the acceptance of; to offer with earnestness; as, He *pressed* the offer on me.

10. To straiten, to distress; to weigh or bear down upon. (*Psalms* xxxviii. 2.)

11. To bear hard upon; to ply hard.

\* 12. To affect strongly. (*Acts* xviii. 5.)

13. To inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce, to urge.

"The President had not insisted upon *pressing* views of his own."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

14. To offer freely.

"Hops have been *pressed* for sale."—*Standard*, April 5, 1885.

\* 15. To commit to the press; to print.

"The discourse upon this conference staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*."—*Bayly: Life of Laud*, p. 121.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To exert pressure; to act with weight or compressive force.

2. To throng, to push. (*Mark* iii. 10.)

3. To push forward towards an object; to strive or strain eagerly or with zeal.

"I *press* toward the mark."—*Phil.* iii. 14.

4. To make invasion; to encroach. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, i. 242.)

5. To push forward improperly; to intrude, to pry.

"*Pressing* too much into the secrets of heaven."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 7.

6. To bear or weigh heavily; as, His difficulties are *pressing*.

\* 7. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to importune, to solicit earnestly.

"He *pressed* upon them greatly, and they turned in unto him."—*Genesis* xix. 3.

\* 8. To act with weight or influence; to have influence or moral force.

¶ (1) To press sail:

*Naut.:* To crowd sail. [*Crowd*, *v.*]

(2) To press upon: To attack or pursue closely; to attack violently.

**press** (2), *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *prest* = ready, the spelling being influenced by the compulsion used in forcing men to enter into the naval service.] [PRESS.]

\* 1. To hire for service at sea.

"I was *pressed* to go on the third voyage."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 457.

2. To impress; to force into service, especially into the naval service. [IMPRESSMENT.]

"Her husband had been *pressed* and sent to sea."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

\* 3. To constrain, to oblige.

"I was *pressed* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty."—*Temple: Miscellany*.

**press** (1), *\* prease, \* preasse, \* prees,*

**\* pres, \* preesse, s.** [Fr. *preste* = a pressing, a throng, from *presser* = to press.] [PRESS, (1), *v.*]

\* 1. A crowd, a throng.

"There was a great *press* about the king."—*Grafton: Chronicle; Edward III.* (an. 30.)

\* 2. A hand-to-hand fight; a mêlée, an affair.

"He was forced to retire out of the *prease* and fight."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 342.

3. The act of pressing or pushing forward; a crowding, a thronging.

"In their throng and *press* to that last hold."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

4. Urgency, pressure; urgent demands of business or affairs; as, a *press* of business.

5. An instrument or machine for pressing, squeezing, compressing or crushing any body or substance, or for forcing it into any desired and more compact form. Presses are of various forms, according to the particular uses for which they are intended, and are usually distinguished by a descriptive prefix; as, a printing-press, an hydraulic-press, a cheese-press, &c.

6. Specially applied to

(1) A wine-press, a wine-vat.

"Thy *presses* burst with wine."—*Proverbs* iii. 10.

(2) A printing-press (q.v.).

"All the *presses* and pulpits in the realm took part in the conflict."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

(3) In photography, a printing-frame (q.v.).

7. The publications of a country collectively; printed literature in general, but more especially applied to newspaper literature; the periodical literature of a country. [NEWSPAPER.]

"The eighty or ninety reporters for the *press* then in Parliament."—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, I. 206.

8. Those engaged on the press; espec. reporters for newspapers.

9. An upright case or closet in which clothes and other articles are kept.

"A cupboard with a *faire press*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1761.

(1) *Censorship of the press:* [CENSORSHIP.]

(2) *Liberty of the press:* [LIBERTY, ¶ 4.]

(3) *Press of sail:*

*Naut.:* As much sail as the ship can carry.

**press-agent**, *s.* One who attends to the newspaper advertising of a theatrical company.

**press-cake**, *s.* [MILL-CAKE, I.]

**âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.**

**press-keys**, *s. pl.* Brass keys to hold tightly the strings in a sewing-press.

**press-pack**, *v. t.* To compress by an hydraulic or other press: as, To *press-pack* wool.

**press-pin**, *s.* The iron lever of a screw-press.

**press-printing**, *s.*  
*Porcelain*: One of the modes of printing porcelain. The process is applied to biscuit.

**press-room**, *s.*  
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The room in a house in which presses for any purpose are kept.  
2. *Print.*: The room where the press-work is done, as distinguished from the composing-room, &c.

**press-wheel roller**, *s.*  
*Agric.*: A roller constructed of a series of wheels which combine to form a rolling ridge and hollow face, and avoid clogging, or the necessity for a scraper to clean the roller.

**press-work**, *s.*  
1. *Joinery*: Cabinet work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure.  
2. *Print.*: The act or process of taking impressions from type, &c., by means of a press; the print ng-off of a forme by hand-press.

**\*press-yard**, *s.* A room or yard in Newgate in which accused persons who refused to answer were subjected to the penalty of *peine forte et dure* (q.v.).

"We have still in Newgate what is called the *press-yard*."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

**press** (2), *s.* [PRESS (2), v.] A commission or order to press or force men into service.

"I have misused the king's *press*."—*Shaksp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

**press-gang**, *s.* A detachment of seamen under an officer empowered to press or force men into the naval service. (*English*.)

"They heard that the *press-gangs* were out."—*Marryat*: *Peter Simple*, ch. x.

**\*press-master**, *s.* The leader of a *press-gang*. (*D'Urfe*: *Collins's Walk*, ii.)

**\*press-money**, *s.* Preat-money (q.v.).  
"I never yet did take *press-money*."  
*Curtwright*: *Ordinary*, III. 1.

**prés-san-tè**, *adv.* [Ital.]  
*Music*: Pressing on, hurrying the time.

**pressed**, *pa. par. or a.* [PRESS (1), v.]

**pressed-brick**, *s.* A brick forcibly compressed, when nearly dry, into a metallic mould. This gives a smooth face, and leaves the arrises very sharp.

**pressed-glass**, *s.* Glass brought to shape in a mould by a plunger.

**press-ër**, \* **press-our**, *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. One who or that which presses.  
"Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*."—*Swift*.

2. One who presses, urges, or enforces anything by argument.

\* 3. A wine-press.  
"The *pressour* of wyne of strong unalliance of the wrath of almighty God."—*Wycliffe*: *Apocalips* xix.

4. A form of ironing-machine.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Knitting*: The bar in a knitting-machine which drives the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank in order to let off the loop.

2. *Sewing-mach.*: The foot-piece in a sewing-machine which rests upon the cloth to hold it steady while the needle penetrates and withdraws, and then rises to allow the cloth to be fed; a *presser-foot*.

3. *Spinning*:

(1) The pressure-roller of a drawing-frame.

(2) The spring-finger of a bobbin-frame.

**presser-bar**, *s.*

*Knitting-mach.*: A bar which presses upon the barb of the hook, so as to close it against the shank of the needle.

**presser-flier**, *s.*

*Spinning*:

1. A machine fitted with the fliers described under 2.

2. A flier with a spring arm pressing upon the bobbin upon which it delivers the yarn.

**presser-foot**, *s.* [PRESSER, II. 2.]

**presser-frame**, *s.*  
*Spinning*: A frame furnished with *presser-fliers*. [PRESSER-Flier, 2.]

\* **press-fât**, *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), *s.*, and *fat* = a vat.] The vat of a wine- or olive-press for the collection of oil or wine. (*Haggai* ii. 16.)

**press-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PRESS (1), v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

1. Urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

"There is room for economy in works of a less *pressing* kind."—*Times*, March 26, 1886.

2. Urging, importuning.

"The *pressing* questions of the divines."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ **Pressing to death**: [*Peine forte et dure*].

**pressing-bag**, *s.* The horsehair cloth bag in which flaxseed or stearic acid is pressed.

**pressing-board**, *s.*

1. An ironing-board upon which seams are pressed.

2. *Bookbinding*: A board placed between a layer of books when piled in the standing-press (q.v.).

**pressing-plate**, *s.* A follower-board in an oil-press; board and bags of the material alternate.

**pressing-roller**, *s.*

1. A wire-ganze roller which takes up the moisture from the felted pulp in paper-making.

2. The roller which presses the sheet of damp paper to remove moisture.

**press-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pressing*; -ly.]

1. In a pressing manner; urgently, importantly, busily. (*Southey*: *Letters*, iv. 451.)

\* 2. Shortly, quickly.

"The one contracts his words, speaking *pressing*."—*Bacon*.

\* **press-iôn** (as *as sh*), *s.* [Lat. *pressio*, from *pressus*, *pa. par.* of *premo* = to press; Fr. *pression*.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of pressing; pressure.

"If light consisted only in *pression*."—*Newton*: *Optics*.

2. *Cartesian Philos.*: An endeavour to move.

† **prés-si-rôs-tër**, *s.* [PRESSIROS-TES.] Any individual of the *Pressirostres*.

† **prés-si-rôs-tral**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pressirostris*]; Eng. suff. -al.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the *Pressirostres* (q.v.).

† **prés-si-rôs-trës**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pressus* = flattened, compressed, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

*Ornith.*: A section of the old order *Grallatores*. Bill moderate, seldom longer than head, with tip protracted, hard, compressed, somewhat tumid behind the nostrils. Feet elongate; toes somewhat short, almost always connected at the bases by membrane; hallux in some resting on point only, in many absent.

\* **prés-i-tant**, *a.* [PRESS (1), v.] Gravitating, heavy.

\* **press-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; -ive.]

1. Oppressive, burdensome.  
"The taxation was so *pressive*."—*Bp. Hall*: *Comtempl.*; *Reheboam*.

2. Pressing, urgent, important; demanding immediate attention.

\* **press-ly**, \* **pres-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *press* (1), *s.*; -ly.] With compression; closely, concisely.  
"So man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily."—*Ben Jonson*: *Discoveries*.

**press-man** (1), *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), *s.*, and *man*.]

1. One who attends to a printing-press.

"The *pressman* begins the work by printing a dozen flat proofs of the cut on different thicknesses of fine paper."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 40.

2. A journalist, a reporter.

"A sporting reporter was on his way with another *pressman*."—*Echo*, April 15, 1886.

\* 3. One engaged in a wine-press.

"One only path by which the *pressman* came."—*Chapman*: *Homer*; *Iliad* xviii. 515.

\* **press man** (2), *s.* [Eng. *press* (2), v., and *man*.]

1. A member of a *press-gang*; one who impresses men.

2. One who is pressed into the public service.

3. A man ready for service.

\* **press-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *press* (1), v.; -ness.] The state of being pressed; closeness, compression; condensation of thought or language.

\* **press-our**, *s.* [PRESSER.]

\* **press-ur-age**, \* **press-ër-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of pressing; pressure.

"A *gret pressurage* of totes that of the sorve is messurage."—*De Deguilerie*: *Pilgrimage of the Man-hoe*, p. 184.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by pressure.

3. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.

**press-tire** (as *as sh*), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *pressura*, orig. fem. sing. of *pressurus*, fut. part. of *premo* = to press; Ital. *pressura*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A constraining, compressing, squeezing, or crushing; the state of being pressed or compressed. (*Longfellow*: *Dedication*.)

2. A state of difficulty or embarrassment; severity, difficulty, or grievousness, as of personal affairs; straits, difficulties, distress.

"Sorrow and her saddest *pressures*."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 7.

3. A constraining, compelling, or impelling force; that which constrains the intellectual or moral faculties.

"He had no painful *pressure* from without."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. i.

4. Urgency; pressing or urgent demand on one's time or attention; as, a *pressure* of business.

\* 5. An impression; a stamp; a character impressed.

"All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past."—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

\* 6. A wine-press; a press.

"An housbondman that plantaine a vineyard and ... dalfes *pressure* theyrnyne."—*Wycliffe*: *Matt.* xxi. 33.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Geol.*: Pressure is one of the great agencies in solidifying rocks.

2. *Mech.*: The force exerted by one body on another by weight or the continued application of power. [HYDROSTATICS.]

¶ If a body be compressed into smaller space, its temperature rises as the volume diminishes. Pressure is a source also of electricity.

¶ (1) *Atmospheric pressure*: [ATMOSPHERIC].

(2) *Centre of pressure*: [CENTRE, s. III. (30), (31)].

**pressure-filter**, *s.* A filtering-chamber placed in a pipe under a head of water.

**pressure-frame**, *s.* [PAINTING-FRAME.]

**pressure-gauge**, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.*: A gauge for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler. [MANOMETER.]

2. *Naut.*: A deep-sea pressure-gauge is one which is constructed for measuring depths by the amount of compression to which the contained fluid is subject when submerged.

**pressure-sensations**, *s. pl.* [SENSATION.]

† **prést**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [PRESS (1), v.]

\* **prést**, *a. s., & adv.* [O. Fr. *prest* = (a.) ready, (s.) a loan, ready money; Fr. *prêt* = ready.] [PREST, v.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Ready, in readiness; prompt, quick, prepared.

"How'er we stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey."—*Bacon*: *Hamlet*; *Wild Goose Chase*, v. 1.

2. Neat, tight, tidy.

"More people, more handsome and *prest* Where had ye?"—*Tusser*: *Husbandry*, lxxii. 7.

**B. As substantive**:

1. Ready money; a loan of money.

"Requiring of the cittle a *prest* of six thousand marks."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

**C. As adv.**: Quickly, readily, promptly, immediately.

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.  
-**clan**, -**clian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tlous**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

**prest-money**, *s.* Money paid to men who enlist into the public service; prest-money. (So called because those who receive it are to be *prest* or ready when called on.)

\* **prēst**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *prester* (Fr. *prêter*), from Lat. *presto* = to become surety for, to give, to provide. *præ* = before, and *sto* = to stand; Ital. *prestare* = to lend.] To offer or give as a loan; to lend.

\* Such sums of money, as for the sayd marriage before time had ben disbursed, or prested out in loan. —*Dial. Edward IV.* (an. 22).

**prēst'-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Payable; capable of being made good.

**prēs'-tant**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Music:* The open diapason of an organ, sometimes of sixteen feet, sometimes of eight feet in length.

\* **prēs-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prestatio* = a giving, a providing; *presto* = to give, to provide.] [PREST, *v.*] A payment of money; purveyance. (Cowell.)

**prestation-money**, *s.* A sum of money paid yearly by archdeacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

\* **prēs-tēr** (1), *s.* [Gr., from *πρήθω* (*prēthō*) = to kindle.]

1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire.

2. One of the veins of the neck, which swells when a person is angry.

\* **prēs-tēr** (2), *s.* [A contract, of *presbyter* (q.v.).] A priest.

**Prester-John**,

1. A mythical descendant of Ogier the Dane, believed in the middle ages to rule as a Christian sovereign and priest somewhere in the interior of Asia.

2. *Her.* : A Prester-John is borne in the arms of the See of Chichester.



ARMS OF THE SEE OF CHICHESTER.

**prē-stēr-nūm, prēs-tēr-nūm**, *s.* [Pref. *prē*, and Mod. Lat. *sternum* (q.v.).]

*Comp. Anat.* : The anterior portion of the breast bone as far back as the articulation of the second rib. It corresponds to the *manubrium sterni* in man.

**prēs-tēzz'-a** (zz as tz), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music:* Haste, hurry, or quickness of movement or execution.

\* **prēs-tī-dīg'-it-al**, *a.* [Lat. *presto* = at hand, ready, and Eng. *digital*.] Having fingers fit for juggling.

\* The second his prestidigital hand. —*Reade, Never too late to Mend*, ch. vi.

**prēs-tī-dīg'-i-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *presto* = at hand, ready, and *digitus* = a finger.] [PRESTIGATION.] Sleight of hand; legerdemain, juggling.

**prēs-tī-dīg'-i-tā-tōr**, *s.* [PRESTIDIGATION.] One who practises or is skilled in prestidigation; a juggler.

\* **prēs-tī-dīg'-i-tā-tōr'-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prestidigitator*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to prestidigitator or legerdemain.

**prēs-tīge, prēs-tīge**, *s.* [Fr. = fascination, magic spell, magic power, from Lat. *prestigium* = a deceiving by juggling tricks, a delusion; *prestigiae* = tricks, trickery; *præ* = before, and *stīg*, root of *stīguo* = to extinguish; allied to Gr. *στίζω* (*stizō*) = to prick; Eng. *stick*. *Prestige* is one of the rare instances of a word acquiring a good in place of a bad meaning. Ital & Sp. *prestigio*.]

\* 1. An illusion, a trick, a juggling trick, a delusion, an imposture.

\* The sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture. —*Warburton, Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

2. Influence or weight derived from former fame, excellence, or achievements; influence or weight arising from a confident expectation of future successes or triumphs derived from previous achievements.

\* The power and prestige which it has gained through the success of the present strike is prodigious. —*Times*, March 26, 1884.

\* **prēs-tīg'-ī-āte**, *v.t.* [PRESTIGATION.] To deceive, to cheat. (*Dent*: Pathway to Heaven, p. 10.)

\* **prēs-tīg'-ī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prestigia* = tricks.] [PRESTIGE.] The acting or playing of legerdemain; juggling, trickery, prestidigitator.

\* Divers kinds of fascinations, 'necantations, prestigitations.' —*Howell: Letters*, iii. 23.

\* **prēs-tīg'-ī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *prestigitator*, from *prestigia* = tricks.] A juggler, a cheat.

\* This cunning prestigitator (the devil) —*More: Mystery of Godliness*.

\* **prēs-tīg'-ī-ā-tōr'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *prestigitator*; -y.] Juggling, cheating, deceiving.

\* Petty, low, and useless prestigitatory tricks. —*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

\* **prēs-tīg'-iōus**, \* **prēs-tī-gy-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *prestigiosus*, from *prestigia* = tricks.] Cheating; practising cheating or tricks.

\* The prestigious conveyance of a mysterious witchcraft. —*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 43.

**prēs-tī-mōn'-y**, *s.* [Fr. *prestimonie*, from Low Lat. *prestimonium*, from Lat. *presto* = to afford, to provide.]

*Canon Law* : A fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the pope or the ordinary, but of which the patron is collator.

**prēs-tīs'-si-mō**, *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music:* Very fast indeed.

\* **prēs-tīly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prest*, *a.*; -ly.] Quickly. \* *Prestily* and readily showed forth. —*Udall: Luke* xxi

**prēs-tō**, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *presto* = at hand, ready.] [PREST, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Quickly, at once.

\* Now only used by jugglers as a word of command for sudden changes.

2. *Music:* Fast, quickly : *presto assai* = very fast.

\* **prēs-strīc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prestrictio* = a binding up, from *prestrictus*, *pa. par.* of *prestringo* = to tie or bind up, to make blunt or dim.] An obstruction of the sight; dimness or dullness of sight.

\* It is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's prestriction. —*Milton: Animadversion*, 4c.

\* **prēs-stūd'-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *prē*, and Eng. *study*, *v.* (q.v.).] To study beforehand.

\* He . . . preached what he had prestudied. —*Failler: Worthies*, l. 165.

**prēs-tīch'-i-a**, *s.* [Named after Mr. Joseph Prestwich, Professor of Geology at Oxford. He was appointed in 1874.]

*Palæont.* : A genus of Xiphosura (q.v.). Known British species three, from the Carboniferous Rocks.

\* **prēs-sūl'-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *presultor*, from *præ* = before, and *sūto* = to leap, to dance.] A leader or director of a dance.

\* The Corypheus of the world, or the precursor and presultor of it. —*Cudworth: Intellect. System*, p. 397.

**prēs-gūm'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *presume*(e); -able.] That may be presumed or supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without direct evidence or enquiry; such as may be assumed or taken as granted.

**prēs-gūm'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *presumab*(le); -ly.] In a presumable manner or degree; according to or by presumption.

\* Authors presumably writing by common places break forth at last into useless rhapsodies. —*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

**prēs-gūme**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *présumer*, from Lat. *presumo* = to take beforehand, to anticipate, to presume; *præ* = before, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. & Port. *presumar*; Ital. *presumere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. *Lit.* : To take or assume beforehand; to venture on without leave previously obtained.

\* Bold deed thou hast presumed. —*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 921.

2. *Fig.* : To assume; to take for granted without previous enquiry or examination; to hold or regard as true, false, &c., on probable or reasonable grounds; to infer.

\* Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is found guilty. —*Blackstone: Comment.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To suppose or believe without previous enquiry or examination; to infer or assume on probable or reasonable grounds but without direct or positive evidence.

\* Presume not that I am the thing I was. —*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 5.

2. To venture without previous leave given or asked; to take the liberty; to go beyond what is justifiable or permissible; to be or make bold; to be presumptuous.

\* Dare he presume to scorn us in this manner? —*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

3. To form over-confident or arrogant ideas; hence, to act upon such over-confident or arrogant conclusions; to make unjustifiable advances on an over-confident or arrogant opinion of one's self or of one's powers, rights, &c. (Followed by *on* or *upon* before the cause of over-confidence; formerly it was also followed by *of*.)

\* Presuming on an angel's privilege. —*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

4. To act in a presumptuous, forward, insolent, or arrogant manner; to transgress the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; to behave with assurance or arrogance. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 121.)

\* 5. To commit presumptuous sin.

\* To presume, or to commit a presumptuous sin. —*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

**prēs-gūmed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PRESUME.]

**prēs-gūm'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *presumed*; -ly.] By presumption; presumably.

**prēs-gūm'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *presume*(e); -er.] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.)

**prēs-gūm'-īng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [PRESUME.]

**prēs-gūm'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *presuming*; -ly.] In a presuming or presumptuous manner; presumptuously.

**prēs-gūmp'-tion** (mp as m), \* **prēs-sum-el-oun**, \* **prēs-sum-el-un**, *s.* [O. Fr. *presumptionem* (Fr. *présomption*), from Lat. *presumptionem*, accus. of *presumptio* = a taking before, a presuming, from *presumptus*, *pa. par.* of *presumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. *presunción*; Ital. *presunzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of presuming; assuming or taking anything as true, false, granted, &c., without previous enquiry or examination; assumption or supposition of the truth or existence of something based on probable or reasonable grounds, but not on direct or positive proof or evidence.

2. A ground or reason for presuming; an argument, strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

\* A strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. —*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or taken as true or real without direct or positive evidence.

4. Blind, headstrong, or unreasonable confidence; over-confidence, presumptuousness; boldness in doing or venturing to do anything without reasonable probability of success.

5. Assurance, arrogance; an overstepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or courtesy; impudence, effrontery.

\* Let my presumption not provoke thy wrath. —*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 8.

**II. Law:** In the absence of direct evidence that which comes nearest to the proof of a fact. Presumptions are of three degrees:—Violent, in which those circumstances appear which necessarily attend the fact; probable, arising from such circumstances as usually attend the fact; and light (without validity). A presumption "juris et de jure" (of law and from law) is where law or custom assumes the fact to be so on a presumption which cannot be traversed by contrary evidence. A presumption "juris" (of law) is one established in law until the contrary is proved. A presumption "hominis vel judicis" (of the man or judge) is one which is not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced.

**prēs-gūmp'-tīve** (p silent), *a.* [Fr. *présomptif*; Sp. & Ital. *presuntivo*.]

\* 1. Presumed; taken by previous supposition or assumption.

**fāte, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōm; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



2. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable or reasonable grounds, though not directly or positively proved; proving circumstantially not directly.

"A strong presumptive proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one."—*Waterland: Works*, I, 321.

\* 3. Unreasonably confident; arrogant, presumptuous.

#### presumptive-evidence, s.

**Law:** Evidence derived from presumptions or circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact. It is distinguished from direct evidence or positive proof.

#### presumptive-heir, s. [HEIR.]

#### presumptive-title, s.

**Law:** A kind of title founded on the fact that one is in possession of land though he cannot tell the reason why. It is the lowest and most insecure title of any.

\* **prě-sŭmp-tive-lŭ** (mp as m), *adv.* [Eng. *presumptive*; -ly.] In a presumptive manner; by or according to presumption; presumably. "He who could read and write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders."—*Burke: Powers of Jurisdiction*, etc.

**prě-sŭmp-ti-ŭs** (mp as m), \* **prě-sŭmp-ti-ŭse**, a. [O. Fr. *presumptuosus* (Fr. *présomptueux*), from Lat. *presumptuosus*, from *presumo* = to presume (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *presuntuoso*; Port. *presumptuoso*.]

1. Acting with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; over-bold, arrogant, insolent.

"She had not seemed to be displeased by the attentions of her *presumptuous* admirer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

\* 2. Over-confident; bold or confident to excess; over-venturous, rash.

"Huge as the tower which builders vain *Presumptuous* piled on Shinar's plain."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, I, 11.

3. Irreverent with regard to sacred things. (*Milton*.)

4. Done with presumption or violation of known duty. (*Psalms* lix. 13.)

**prě-sŭmp-ti-ŭs-lŭ** (mp as m), *adv.* [Eng. *presumptuously*; -ly.] In a presumptuous manner; with presumption or rash confidence; arrogantly, wilfully, irreverently.

"Wax *presumptuously* confident."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

**prě-sŭmp-ti-ŭs-něss** (mp as m), s. [Eng. *presumptuousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being presumptuous; rash or groundless confidence; presumption, arrogance.

"He is pitilessly admonished of his *presumptuousness*."—*Pierced Heart: Modern English*, p. 156.

\* **prě-sŭp-pōs-al**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *supposal* (q.v.).] A supposal or supposition previously formed; presupposition.

"*Presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**prě-sŭp-pōs-e**, v.t. [Fr. *presupposer*.]

1. To suppose or imagine beforehand; to take for granted; to assume.

"There is *presupposed* a knowledge of the thing."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi, ser. 11.

2. To cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent or previously existing.

"A remembrance *presupposed* the thing to be absent."—*Fryth: Works*, p. 121.

**prě-sŭp-pō-si-tion**, s. [Fr., from *presupposer* = to presuppose (q.v.).]

1. The act of presupposing or of forming a supposition beforehand.

2. That which is presupposed; a supposition, notion, or idea formed beforehand a surmise.

"Indeed the *presupposition*, absurd as it really is, has been generally entertained."—*Lewis: Hist. of Philosophy*, I, 311.

\* **prě-sŭr-mise**, s. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *surmise*, s. (q.v.).] A surmise formed beforehand.

"It was your *presumise*, That, in the dole of blows your son might drop."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV*, I, 1.

**prě-sŭs-tōl-ŭ**, a. [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *systolic*.]

**Physiol. & Pathol.** Occurring just previous to the systolic contraction. The presystolic murmur may be faintly heard when the orifice between the auricle and the ventricle is so narrowed as to obstruct the flow of the blood from the former to the latter.

**prě-těnce**, \* **prě-těnce**, s. [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *pretendo* = to spread before, to pretend (q.v.); Sp. *pretensio*.]

\* 1. Anything stretched out, put, or set as a cover; a cover. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The tree whose leaves were intended for the healing of the nations, not for a *pretence* and palliation for sin."—*Morse: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

2. A reason, ground, or claim, true or false, put forward as the excuse for a line of conduct; a pretension.

"Spirits that in our just *pretences* armed, Fall with us."—*Milton: P. L.*, II, 825.

\* 3. An excuse, a pretext. (Not necessarily false or hypocritical.)

4. The act of pretending; the act of assuming or displaying to others a false or hypocritical appearance, either in words or actions, with a view to conceal that which is true, and thus to deceive; a false or hypocritical show: as, He made a *pretence* of going; This was done under *pretence* of friendship.

5. A deceptive or hypocritical excuse, argument, or reason, put forward to hide or cloak one's real designs or purpose.

"Glory your aim, but justice your *pretence*."—*Cowley: Heroism*.

\* 6. Assumption; claim to notice; pretensions.

\* 7. Intention, purpose, design. "The *pretence* whereof being . . . laid open."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

"The *pretence* and the *excuse* are both set forth to justify one's conduct in the eyes of others; but the *pretence* always conceals something more or less culpable, and by a greater or less violation of truth; the *excuse* may sometimes justify that which is justifiable. *Pretence* is now always used in a bad sense; *pretext* is not necessarily so used.

¶ *Escutcheon of pretence*: [ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE].

\* **prě-těnce**, \* **prě-těnsed**, a. [PRETENCE.]

1. Intended, designed.

"Further if they can their *pretensed* enterprise."—*Hall: Henry VII.*, fo. 6.

2. Pretended.

"*Pretensed* synods and convocations."—*Stapylton*.

\* **prě-těnce-less**, a. [Eng. *pretence*; -less.] Having no pretension or excuse.

"What rebellions, and those the basest and most *pretenceless*, have they not his chief in?"—*Milton: Of Reformation*, bk. ii.

**prě-těnd**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *pretendre* = to pretend, to lay claim to, from Lat. *pretendo* = to spread before, to hold out as an excuse, to pretend: *pre* = before, and *tendo* = to stretch, to spread; Sp. & Port. *pretender*; Ital. *pretendere*.]

A. Transitive:

\* 1. To hold out, to put forward, to stretch out (of material things).

"His target always over her *pretended*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI, xi. 19.

\* 2. To put forward, to assert (of immaterial things).

"Though God's honour is mainly *pretended* in it [the Sabbath], yet it is man's happiness that is really intended."—*Morse: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. viii, ch. xiii.

\* 3. To put forward, to hold out or plead as an excuse, to allege.

"*Pretending* his own imperfectness and insufficiency to undergo such a change."—*H. Isaacson: Life & Death of Lancelot Andrewes*.

\* 4. To lay claim to; to claim, to assert.

"My Lords of Norfolk *pretended* title to certain lordships of Sir John Pastons."—*Paston: Letters*, II, 34.

5. To hold out or put forward falsely; to allege falsely; to put forward falsely as an excuse or ground.

"The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, II, 3.

\* 6. To threaten, to intend.

"Peril by this salvage man *pretended*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI, v. 10.

\* 7. To plot, to design.

"Such as shall *pretend* Malicious practices against his state."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI*, IV, 1.

\* 8. To attempt. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, xi. 15.)

\* 9. To aim, to strive.

"What fine he would anon *pretend* That know I well."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, IV.

10. To make false show or appearance of; to simulate, to feign, to sham; to put on a false or hypocritical show or appearance; to counterfeit: as, To *pretend* friendship for another.

\* 11. To exhibit or put forward as a cloak or disguise for something else; to hold out as a delusive appearance. (*Milton*.)

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To make a claim, true or false; to make pretensions.

"Some indeed have *pretended*, by art and physical applications, to recover the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 10.

2. To hold out an appearance of being, doing, or possessing; to sham; to make a pretence; to feign, to affect.

"Annandale retired to Bath, and *pretended* to drink the waters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

\* **prě-těnd-ant**, \* **prě-těnd-ent**, s. [Fr. *pretendant*, pr. par. of *pretendre* = to pretend (q.v.).] A pretender, a claimant.

"The provisional possession of the two *pretendants*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 280.

**prě-těnd-əd**, pa. par. or a. [PRETEND.]

**prě-těnd-əd-lŭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretended*; -ly.] By way of pretence or false representation; not genuinely; falsely.

\* **prě-těnd-ençe**, s. [PRETEND.] A pretence, a pretension.

"Their projects, censures, vain *pretences*."—*Shakespeare: Pastoral to the King's Majesty*.

**prě-těnd-ēr**, s. [Eng. *pretend*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who pretends, or makes a false or hypocritical show or appearance.

2. One who makes a claim to anything; a claimant.

"As for our *pretenders* to the spirit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 10.

II. Hist.: One who made claim to a throne under a pretence of right (as Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, in English history), specifically, applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs of the House of Stuart, from which claim they had been excluded by Parliament in 1688. The former, often termed the *Old Pretender*, died in 1776; his son, Charles Edward Stuart, the *Young Pretender*, in 1788.

"All these *pretenders* could not be rightful Emperors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**prě-těnd-ēr-ship**, s. [Eng. *pretender*; -ship.] The position, claim, or character of a pretender.

**prě-těnd-ing**, pr. par. & a. [PRETEND.]

\* **prě-těnd-ing-lŭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretending*; -ly.] In a pretentious manner; arrogantly, presumptuously.

"I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present."—*Collier: On Pride*.

\* **prě-tens**, a. [PRETENCE.] Pretended, false.

"The *pretens* bargain that John Paston vs. his lynde armynt."—*Paston Letters*, II, 323.

\* **prě-těnce**, s. [PRETENCE.]

\* **prě-těnsed**, a. [PRETENCED.]

**pretensed-right or title, s.**

**Law:** The right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

**Pretensed-title Statute:**

**Law:** The Act 32 Henry VIII., c. 19, § 2, regulating the sale or purchase of pretended titles to land.

\* **prě-těns-əd-lŭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretensed*; -ly.] Pretendedly, hypocritically.

"In case thou walke *pretensedly*."—*Drant: Horace; Ep. to Quintius*.

**prě-těn-sion**, s. [Fr. *pretension*, as if from a Lat. *pretensio*.] [PRETEND.]

\* 1. An excuse, a plea.

"We yet withdraw ourselves from it with *pretensions* of insufficiency."—*Saunders: Sermons*, p. 208.

\* 2. A pretence, a pretext, a deception.

"Invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

3. A claim, true or false.

"No man had fairer *pretensions* to be put at the head of the naval administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. The holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character.

5. An alleged or assumed right or claim; a claim to something to be obtained; a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

¶ **Arms of pretension:**

**Her.** Arms quartered by sovereigns who claim the right to rule over a state or states not actually under their authority, and parade the arms of such state or states, to keep alive

bŭil, bŏy; pŏit, jŏwĭ; cat, çell, chorŭs, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exĭst. ph = f -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -ciŭs, -tiŭs, -siŭs = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bŏl, dŏl.

their claim till a convenient time arrives for putting it in force. From the time of Edward III till 1801, in the reign of George III, the kings of England thus quartered the arms of France, in prosecution of a claim familiar to the general public from the fact that the preface to the Authorized Version of the Bible is addressed to the "Most High and Mighty Prince, James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," &c. By the Treaty of Amiens, dated Jan. 1, 1801, it was stipulated that this quartering of the French arms should be abandoned.

\***prē-tēn-tā-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tentative* (q.v.).] Making trial beforehand; attempting to try or test previously.

"This is but an exploratory and pretentative purpose between us."—Hutton: *Remains*, p. 507.

\***prē-tēn-tious**, *a.* [Fr. *prétentieux*.] Full of pretension; attempting or characterized by a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth; having only a superficial claim to excellence; characterized by or indicative of presumption or arrogance.

"The more pretentious vehicle was brought out."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

\***prē-tēn-tious-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pretentious*; -ly.] In a pretentious manner or degree; with a desire to pass for more than the reality is worth.

\***prē-tēn-tious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pretentious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pretentious; false assumption of excellence or superiority.

"Two or three grandiose measures of the utmost pretentiousness."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 18, 1886.

\***prē-tēr, prae-tēr**, *pref. & a.* [Lat. *præter* = beyond.]

**A.** As *pref.*: Used with many words of Latin origin, with the force of beyond, in place, time, or degree; excess.

**B.** As *adj.*: Past.

"Future and *præter* both are in time."—*Andresen: Works*, I, 162.

\***prē-tēr-cā-nine**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *canine* (q.v.).] Beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

"Look up with strange pretercanine eyes."—O. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xli.

\***prē-tēr-hū-man**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *human* (q.v.).] More than human; superhuman.

\***prē-tēr-i-ent**, \***prae-tēr-i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *præteriens*, *pr. par.* of *prætereo* = to pass by.] [PRETERIT.] Past through; anterior, previous.

"The faculty of remembering all the actions of its preterit states."—*Observer*, No. 9.

\***prē-tēr-im-pēr-fēct**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *imperfect* (q.v.).]

**Gram.**: The same as IMPERFECT (q.v.).

\***prē-tēr-ist, prae-tēr-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *preter*; -ist.]

**A.** As *substantive*:

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has most regard to the past; one whose chief interest is in the past.

\* 2. *Hermeneutics*: A term applied to the opinion that the prophecies in the Apocalypse have been almost, or altogether fulfilled; that they refer principally to the triumph of Christianity over Judaism and paganism, signalled in the downfall of Jerusalem and Rome. Among the supporters of this view may be reckoned Alcazar, Grotius, Hammond, Bossuet, Calmet, Wetstein, Eichhorn, Hug, Herder, Ewald, Luecke, de Wette, Duisterdieck, Stuart, Lee, and Maurice.

"The views of the *Præterists* have been adopted . . . by almost the whole school of German critics."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii, § 2.

**B.** As *adj.*: Belonging to or connected with the views described in A. 2.

"This is our fundamental objection to what is called the *Præterist* scheme."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 11, 1882, p. 638.

\***prēt-ēr-īte, prēt-ēr-īte, præt-ēr-īte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *préité* (fem. *préitée*) = past, from Lat. *præteritus*, *pa. par.* of *prætereo* = to pass by; *præter* = by, beyond, and *eo* = to go; Sp., Port., & Ital. *preterito*.]

**A.** As *adjective*:

**Gram.**: Expressing time past indefinitely; applied to that tense of a verb which expresses action or existence in time indefinitely past and completely finished.

**B.** As *substantive*:

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The past; past time or things.

"It is present and proceedeth fro *preterites*, into futures."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

\* 2. *Gram.*: That tense or modification of a verb which signifies past time, or expresses action or existence perfectly past and finished.

\***prēt-ēr-īte-nēss, prēt-ēr-īte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *preterite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being past.

"For surely we cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards."—*Bentley: Sermon* 6.

\***præt-ēr-ī-tion, prae-tēr-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *præteritio*, from *præteritus*, *pa. par.* of *prætereo* = to go by, to pass by.] [PRETERIENT.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing, going past or over; the state of being past. (*Ep. Hall: Sermon before the Lords*, Feb. 18.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Law*: The passing over by a testator of one of his heirs entitled to a portion.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure by which, while pretending to pass over anything, the speaker makes a summary mention of it: as, I will not say he is brave, he is learned, he is just, &c. The most arduous praises are those bestowed by way of preterition.

\***prē-tēr-ī-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *preterit*; -ive.]

**Gram.**: An epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses.

\***prēt-ēr-īte-nēss**, *s.* [PRETERITENESS.]

\***prē-tēr-lāpsed**, *a.* [Lat. *præterlapsus*, *pa. par.* of *præterlabor* = to glide by.] Gone by, past and gone. (*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.)

\***prē-tēr-lē-gal**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *legal* (q.v.).] Exceeding the limits of law; not agreeable to law; illegal.

"Evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

\***prē-tēr-miss-lōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prætermisio*, from *prætermisus*, *pa. par.* of *prætermitto* = to pass by, to omit; *præter* = by, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

"A foul *prætermisio* in the author of this, whether story or fabric."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. *Rhet.*: The same as PRETERITION (q.v.).

\***prē-tēr-mīt, prae-ter-myt**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prætermitto*.] [PRETERMIT.] To pass by or over; to omit.

"Not so much as one lot or one title could be *prætermitted*."—*Bp. Gardner: True Obedience*, fol. 15.

\***prē-tēr-mīt-tēr, prae-ter-mit-er**, *s.* [Eng. *pretermit*; -er.] One who passes over or omits.

"A sluggard, and *prætermiter* of duellist occasions."—*Brant: Horace*, bk. ii, sat. iii. (Prod.)

\***prē-tēr-nāt-u-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *natural* (q.v.).] Beyond what is natural; out of the regular course of nature; contrary to, or not in accordance with, the natural course of things; extraordinary.

"Miracles . . . and other *præternatural* events are exploded now, even from romances."—*H. Walpole: Castle of Otranto*. (Prod.)

\***prē-tēr-nāt-u-rāl-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *præternatural*; -ism.] Unnatural or preternatural state; preternaturalness.

"Saturated . . . with *præternaturalism* of suspicion."—*Curlye: French Rev.*, pt. iii, bk. iii, ch. viii.

\***prē-tēr-nāt-u-rāl-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *præternatural*; -ity.] Preternaturalness.

\***prē-tēr-nāt-u-rāl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *præternatural*; -ly.] In a preternatural manner or degree; contrary to the natural course of things. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 30.)

\***prē-tēr-nāt-u-rāl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *præternatural*; -ness.] The quality or state of being preternatural; a state or condition different from the common order of nature.

\***prē-tēr-nūp-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *nuptial* (q.v.).] Transgressing the marriage vows; adulterous.

"She takes up with *præternuptial* persons."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous*, iv, 97.

\***prē-tēr-pēr-fēct**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *præteritum perfectum* = the perfect or complete past.]

**Gram.**: The same as PERFECT (q.v.).

\***prē-tēr-plū-pēr-fēct**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *pluperfect* (q.v.).]

\* **Gram.**: The same as PLUPERFECT (q.v.).

\***prē-tēr-vēc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prætervectio*, from *prætervectus*, *pa. par.* of *præterevo* = to carry by or beyond.] The act of carrying past or beyond.

\***prē-tēx**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prætexo*, from *præ* = before, and *texo* = to weave.]

1. To cloak, to hide, to conceal, to disguise.

"Ambition's pride.  
Too oft *prætexed* with country's good."  
T. Edwards: *Canons of Criticism*.

2. To frame, to devise.

3. To pretend; to declare falsely.

"Lest the rashness (as the *prætex* it) should confuse the enemies of the gospel."—*Joyce: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xii.

\***prē-tēxt, prae-tēxt**, *s.* [Fr. *prêtez*, from Lat. *prætextum* = a pretext; *prop. neut. sing.* of *prætextus*, *pa. par.* of *prætereo* = to weave before; Sp., *pretexto*; Ital. *pretesto*.] An excuse; an ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a cover or cloak for the real reason or motive.

"An honorable *prætext* was found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *pretext* and *pretence*, see PRETENCE.

\***prē-tēx-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *pretext*; -ure.] A pretext.

"Textures of words and *prætextures* of manners."—*Adams: Works*, II, 416.

\***prē-thought-fūl** (ough as ā), *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *thoughtful* (q.v.).] Thoughtful beforehand; considerate, prudent.

\***prē-tīb-ī-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *tibial* (q.v.).]

**Anat.**: Situated in front of the tibia.

\***prē-ti-ōs-ī-tŷ** (ti as sh), *s.* [Lat. *pretiositas*, from *pretium* = price, value.] A precious or valuable thing, as a jewel.

\***prē-ti-ūm** (ti as sh), *s.* [Lat.] Price, value. **pretium-affectionis**, *s.*

**Scots Law**: The imaginary value put upon a subject by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he held it.

\***prē-tor, prae-tōr-ī-āl, &c.** [PRETOR, PRETORIAL, &c.]

\***prē-tor-ture**, *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *torture*, *v.* (q.v.).] To torture beforehand or previously.

"*Prætorizing* of many whom afterwards they put to death."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VIII, li, lii.

\***pre-tor-y**, *s.* [PRÆTORIUM.]

\***pret-ti-fŷ** (e as i), *v.t.* [Eng. *pretty*; -fy.] To make pretty; to embellish.

\***pret-ti-lŷ** (e as i), *v.t.* [Eng. *pretty*; -ly.] In a pretty manner; with prettiness; with taste and elegance; pleasingly, neatly.

"How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash  
The hand was fair before."  
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv, 4.

\***prēt-ti-nēss, præt-tŷ-nēss** (e as i), *s.* [Eng. *pretty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being pretty; pleasantness or attractiveness without dignity or stateliness.

"If low, her *prettiness* does please."  
Cowley: *Dissembler*.

2. A pretty or pleasing quality or feature.

"The *prettiness* with which Guairin's shepherdesses have been reproached."—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning*, ch. iv.

3. Neatness and taste exhibited in small objects; petty elegance; over-niceness, finicalness, affectation, foppishness.

\* 4. Anything serving for ornament rather than use.

"Close thinkers are not found surrounded by *prettiness*, which argue and cherish dissipation of the mind."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1814, p. 27.

\***pret-tŷ** (e as i), \***prat-i**, \***prat-y**, \***prit-tŷ**, \***pret-īe**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *prætig*, *prætig* = tricky, deceitful, from *præt*, *præt* = a trick; Icel. *pretr* = a trick, *pretra* = to trick, *pretrng* = tricky; Norw. *preten*, *preteis* = tricky, roguish; *pretra* = a trick, (v.) to trick.]

**A.** As *adjective*:

\* 1. Clever, able. (*Destruct. of Troy*, 10, 815.)

**fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

2. Stout, strong, able, valiant. (*Sootch*.)

3. Of a pleasing or attractive form or appearance, without elegance or dignity; having diminutive beauty; pleasing, attractive.  
*"The pretty flock which I had rear'd."*  
*Wordsworth: The Last of the Flock.*

4. Neat; neatly arranged; elegant without grandeur: as, a pretty flower-garden.

5. Pleasing in idea, style, conception, or arrangement.  
*"Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his prettiest poems."*—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. III, ch. I.

6. Nice, excellent, fine. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxxii.) (Used ironically or with a certain degree of contempt.)

7. Affectively nice; foppish, affected.

8. Used as a term of endearment, and supplying the place of a diminutive.  
*"My pretty youth."*—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv, 2.

\* 9. Moderately great or large; not very much or great.  
*"My daughter's of a pretty age."*  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, I, 3.

**B. As adv.:** Tolerably, moderately; expressive of a degree less than very.  
*"The same power pretty equally over all men."*—*Burke: On the Sublime; On Taste*. (Intro.)

¶ *Pretty much:* Nearly, almost.

**pretty-pinion, s.**  
*Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Emmelesia bidentata*.

\* **pretty-spoken, a.** Spoken or speaking in a pleasing manner.

\* **pret-typ-ish (e as i), a.** [*Eng. pretty; -ish.*] Somewhat pretty; tolerably pretty. (*Walpole*.)

\* **pret-typ-ism (e as i), s.** [*Eng. pretty; -ism.*] Affecting prettiness of style, manner, or the like.

**prē-tū-bēr-cū-lar, a.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. tubercular.*]  
*Pathol.:* The epithet applied by Dr. E. Smith to a morbid state just preceding the deposition of tubercles in the lungs.

\* **pret-typ-y-fy, v. t.** [*Pref. pre-, and Eng. typify (q.v.).*] To exhibit by a type beforehand; to prefigure.

**preūn-nēr-itē, s.** [*PRUNNERITE.*]

**prē-vāll-, \*pre-valle-, \*pre-vayle, v. i.** [*Fr. prévaloir, from Lat. prævaleo = to have great power: præ = before, in excess, and valeo = to be strong; Sp. prevaleo; Ital. prevaleo.*]

1. To have or gain the superiority or victory; to overcome, to conquer; to have the upper-hand or the mastery.  
*"I came to pass that when Moses held up his hand then Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed."*—*Exodus xvii. 11.*

2. It is followed by *against* or *over*, before an object.  
*"David prevailed over the Philistine."*—*1 Samuel xvii. 50.*

3. To be in force; to have effect; to have influence; to extend with power or influence; to obtain.  
*"If such loose principles as I am here confuting prevail."*—*Waterland: Works*, II, 372.

4. To gain influence or predominance; to operate effectually.  
*"Thy grave admonishments prevail with me."*  
*Shakespeare: 1 King Henry VI.*, II, 3.

\* 5. To succeed; to gain one's object by persuasion.  
*"Let me upon my knees prevail in this."*  
*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, II, 2.

6. To persuade, to induce; followed by *on* or *upon*: as, I prevailed on him to stop.

**prē-vāll-ing, pr. par. & a.** [*PREVAIL*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having superior force, power, or influence; predominant.

2. Persuading, inducing, efficacious;  
*"My tears are now prevailing orators."*  
*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, III, 1.

3. Prevalent; most common or general; existing most extensively or widely: as, the prevailing opinion.

\* **prē-vāll-ing-ly, adv.** [*Eng. prevailing; -ly.*] In a prevailing manner; so as to prevail; with success.

\* **prē-vāll-mēt, s.** [*Eng. prevail; -ment.*] Prevalence; superior influence.  
*"Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth."*  
*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, 1.

**prē-v-a-lence-, \*prē-v-a-len-çy, s.** [*Fr. prévalence, from Low Lat. prævalentia, from Lat. prævalens = prevailing, prevalent (q.v.).*]

1. The quality or state of being prevalent; superior strength, force, influence, or efficacy; greatest efficacy in producing an effect; superiority. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxii. 435.)

2. Most general existence, reception, or practice; predominance; the state of being most widely spread; most extensive influence.  
*"The prevalence of the logical errors now under consideration."*—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. II, ch. IV, § 3.

**prē-v-a-lent, a.** [*Lat. prævalens, pr. par. of prævaleo = to prevail (q.v.).*]

1. Prevailing; gaining or having the superiority; superior in force, influence, or efficacy; victorious, predominant, efficacious.  
*"How prevalent the prayers of good men are with God appears from this."*—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 2.

2. Most widely spread or current; most generally received, adopted, or practised; predominant, prevailing.

**prē-v-a-lent-ly, adv.** [*Eng. prevalent; -ly.*]

\* 1. In a prevalent manner; so as to prevail; prevailing.  
*"He interceded more prevalently by this significant action."*—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. vii.

2. Most widely spread, received, or adopted; most commonly.

**prē-vār-i-cāto, v. t. & i.** [*Lat. prævaricatus, pa. par. of prævarico = to spread the legs wide apart in walking; hence, to swerve, to shuffle: præ = before, and varicus = straddling, from varus = bent, straddling.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. To be in collusion with the party one is nominally opposing, and betray the cause one is nominally advocating.  
*"I proceed now to do the same service for the divines of England, whom you question first in point of learning and sufficiency, and then in point of conscience and honesty, as prævaricating in the religion which they profess and inclining to Popery."*—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*. (Pref.)

2. To act or speak evasively; to shuffle or quibble in one's answers; not to be straightforward and plain in answering; to shift, to equivocate.  
*"The witnesses prævaricated."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**II. Law:**

1. To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

2. In the same sense as I. 1.

\* **B. Trans.:** To evade by shuffling, quibbles, or patry excuses; to transgress, to pervert.  
*"When any of us hath prævaricated our part of the covenant."*—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 5.

**prē-vār-i-cā-tion, s.** [*Fr., from Lat. prævaricationem, acc. of prævaricatio, from prævaricatus, pa. par. of prævarico = to prevaricate (q.v.); Sp. prævaricacion; Ital. prævaricazione.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Collusion with the enemy one professes to oppose. [II. 1.]  
*"If we be not all enemies to God in this kind, yet, in adhering to the enemy, we are enemies; in our prævarications, and easy betrayings and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies."*—*Donne: Sermon 7, On the Nativity.*

\* 2. A perverting, a perversion; a turning to wrong or improper uses.

\* 3. A secret abuse in the discharge of a public trust, office, or commission.  
*"They sent Tasse to prison for prævarication."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A shuffling or quibbling; an endeavour to evade the truth or the disclosure of the truth by quibbling; the evasion of what is honourable or just by the practice of some trick or quibble; a deviation from what is just and fair. (*Cowper: Retirement*, 657.)

**II. Law:**

1. The act of an advocate who acts in collusion with his opponent, and betrays the cause of his client.

2. The undertaking of a thing falsely and

deceitfully, with the intention of defeating and destroying the object which it is designed to promote.

3. The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of the truth by giving evasive or equivocating evidence.

**prē-vār-i-cā-tōr, s.** [*Lat., from prævaricator, pa. par. of prævarico = to prevaricate (q.v.); Fr. prævaricateur; Ital. prævaricatore.*]

1. One who betrays or abuses a trust; one who by collusion betrays the cause of his client.  
*"The law, which is promulgated against prævaricators."*—*Prigne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 160. (App.)

2. One who prevaricates; one who quibbles or shuffles in his answers; a shuffler, a quibbler.

\* 3. At Cambridge University a sort of occasional orator, who in his oration at the Commencement, used to make satirical allusions to the conduct of the members of the University.

\* **prove, v. t. & i.** [*PROVE.*]

† **prē-v-ē-nā-ço, s.** [*PREVENANCY.*] The act of going before; preventance.  
*"Law of preventance;"*  
*Metaph.:* (See extract.)  
*"It will be understood then at once that what they [Phenomenists] call the 'law of causation,' and we call the law of preventance is simply the well-known law of phenomenal sequence."*—*Dr. Ward, in Dublin Review*, xxxii. 388.

\* **prē-v-ē-nā-çy, s.** [*Fr. prévenance.*] Attention, obligingness, civility; readiness to oblige.  
*"La Fleur's prevenance . . . soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him."*—*Sterne: Sent. Journal; The Letter.*

\* **prē-vēno-, v. t. & i.** [*Lat. prævenio = to come before: præ = before, and venio = to come; Fr. prévenir.*] To prevent, to hinder.  
*"If thy indulgent care Had not prevented, among unbody'd shades I now had wander'd."*  
*Philips: Cider*, II.

\* **prē-vēn-i-ence, s.** [*PREVENIENT.*] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

\* **prē-vēn-i-ent, a.** [*Lat. præveniens, pr. par. of prævenio.*] [*PREVENE.*]

1. Coming or going before; preceding, anticipating.  
*"Love celestial, whose present aid Forbids approaching ill."*  
*Mallet: Amynor & Theodora.*

2. Preventive, preventing.  
*"Preventive grace."*  
*Milton: P. L.*, XI, 2.

**prē-vēnt, v. t. & i.** [*Lat. prævenit, pa. par. of prævenio = to come before, to precede, to anticipate; Fr. prévenir; Sp. prevenir; Ital. prevenire.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. To come before one to a place; to precede, to anticipate; to be before.  
*"Then had I come, preventing Shela's Queen, To see the comeliest of the sons of men."*  
*Prior: Solomon*, II, 437.

\* 2. To go before as a guide, or to supply what is necessary and make the way easy.  
*"Present us, O Lord, in all our doings, with thy most gracious favour."*—*Book of Common Prayer.*

\* 3. To be before or earlier than; to anticipate. (*Psalm cxix. 14.*)

\* 4. To escape by anticipating; to avoid, to frustrate.  
*"She hath prevented me."*  
*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, v, 2.

\* 5. To be beforehand with; to forestall, to anticipate.  
*"Sir George prevents every wish."*—*Mrs. Inchbold, in Ammandale.*

6. To be beforehand with, and so in the way of; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede, to thwart, to obstruct.  
*"This vile purpose to prevent."*  
*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 226.

**II. Canon Law:** To transact or undertake any affair before an inferior, by right of position. [*PREVENTION*, II.]

\* **B. Intrans.:** To come before the usual time.  
*"Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will prevent and come early."*—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**prē-vēnt-a-bil-i-t-y, s.** [*Eng. preventable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being preventable; capability of being prevented.

**bēll, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.**

**prē-vēnt'-a-ble, prē-vēnt'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prevent*; *-able*.] Capable of being prevented; that may or can be prevented.

"The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*."—*Reynolds' Works*, p. 771.

**prē-vēnt'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent*; *-ative*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Preventing, preventive.

"Adopting preventive measures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

**B.** *As subst.*: A preventive.

**\*prē-vēnt'-a-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventative*; *-ly*.] By way of prevention; so as to prevent or hinder.

"One of the Russian peasants who came from Smolenek to be inoculated *preventatively* against the effects of the bites inflicted by a mad wolf."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

**prē-vēnt'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *prevent*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. One who goes before; one who is before or forerunner.

"The archduke was the assailant, and the *pre-venter*."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

2. One who prevents, hinders, or obstructs; a hinderer.

**II. Naut.**: An additional rope, spar, chain, or bolt, as a support, stay, or substitute. A supplementary or auxiliary rope to support a spar, stay, &c., in a gale or in action.

**prē-vēnt'-ī-ble**, *a.* [PREVENTABLE.]

**prē-vēnt'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREVENT.]

**\*prē-vēnt'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventing*; *-ly*.] So as to prevent or hinder.

**prē-vēn'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., Sp. *prevencion*; Ital. *prevensione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. The act of going before; the state of being before or in advance; space or time in advance.

"The greater the distance, the greater the *prevencion*."—*Bacon*.

\* 2. The act of anticipating needs or wishes; anticipation, foresight.

\* 3. Hence, a bestowal of favours; goodness, kindness.

4. The act of preventing, hindering, or obstructing; hindrance, obstruction.

"Nor odds appeared."—*Milton: P. L.*, vl. 329.

5. The act of obviating or preventing by measures taken or acts done beforehand.

"For the *prevencion* of such inconveniences."—*Glanville: Scopia*, ch. xii.

\* 6. A measure taken, or an act done, to prevent or obviate something; a precaution.

"Achievements, plots, orders, *prevencions*."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3.

\* 7. Caution, foresight; precaution, care.

"Where one *prevencion* ends, danger begins."—*Carew: To A. D.*

\* 8. Prejudice, prepossession. (A Gallicism.)

"Let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevencion* of mind."—*Dryden: Tondil*.

\* 9. Jurisdiction.

"By virtue of your legitimate prerogative and *prevencion*."—*State Papers*, i. 311.

**II. Canon Law**: The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs; as, when the judges *prevent* subaltern ones.

**\*prē-vēn'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prevencion*; *-al*.] Tending to prevent; preventive.

**\*prē-vēnt'-ī-tive**, *a.* [PREVENTATIVE.]

**prē-vēnt'-ive**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *prevent*; *-ive*; Fr. *preventif*.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

\* 1. Going before; preventing, preceding.

"Directed by any previous counsel or *preventive* understanding."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 75.

2. Tending to hinder or prevent; hindering, obviating; preventing the access of ill; preventive.

"Physic is either curative or *preventive*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. xiii.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. That which prevents, hinders, or obstructs the approach or passage of anything; a hindrance, an impediment.

"Though it be a natural *preventive* to some evils."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 365.

2. *Spec.*: An antidote taken previously to prevent an attack of disease or illness.

**preventive-service**, *s.* [COAST-BLOCKADE, COAST-GUARD.]

**\*prē-vēnt'-ive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *preventive*; *-ly*.] In a preventive manner; in a manner to prevent or hinder.

"It is *preventively* the assessor of its own rights."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, li.

**prē-vēr'-tē-bral**, *a.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *vertebral* (q.v.).]

*Anat.*: Situated in front of the vertebra; as, the *vertebral* muscles and fasciæ of the neck. (*Quain*.)

**\*prē-view** (iew as ū), *v.t.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *view* (q.v.).] To view beforehand.

**prē-vī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *prævius* = on the way before, going before; *præ* = before, and *via* = a way; Ital. & Sp. *previo*.]

1. Going before in time; prior, antecedent; being or happening before something else.

"To make myself fitter for the work by some *previous* meditations."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, let. 82.

2. (See the extract.)

"He is a little before his time, a trifle *previous*, as the Americans say, but so are all geniuses."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

**previous-question**, *s.* [QUESTION, *s.*]

**prē-vī-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *previous*; *-ly*.] In time previous or preceding; before, antecedently, beforehand.

"They were *previously* led to take a comprehensive survey of human nature."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, pt. ii, § 1. (*Introduct.*)

**prē-vī-ōūs-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *previous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being previous or prior; antecedence in time.

**\*prē-vīse**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævidere* = to see before; *præ* = before, and *video* = to see.]

1. To see beforehand, to foresee.

2. To warn or inform beforehand, to prewarn.

"Mr. Pelham has *previſed* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox."—*Lyttelton: Pelham*, ch. xv. (*Note*.)

**\*prē-vī-gion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævisus*, pa. par. of *prævidere*; Sp. *prevision*; Ital. *previsione*.] [PREVISE.] The act of foreseeing; foresight, foreknowledge, prescience.

"Daniel's *prevision* of the performance."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 2.

**\*prē-vīſ-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *previſe*(e); *-ive*.] Foreseeing, prescient.

"It [intelligence awakened by sensation] is throughout *previſive*."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 51.

**Prē-vōst** (st silent), *s.* [M. Pierre Prevost, a Geneva physicist.] (See etym.)

**Prevost's theory**, *s.*

*Thermology*: The theory that all bodies radiate heat, the hotter giving off more and the colder less than they receive, till a mobile equilibrium is established among them.

**\*prē-vōŷ-ant**, *a.* [Fr.] Foreseeing, prescient. (*Mrs. Oliphant*.)

**\*prē-wārn**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *pre-*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).] To warn beforehand; to forewarn, to preadmonish.

"Comets *prewarn* whose havoc in vast field Unearthed skulls proclaim."—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 1.

**prēŷ**, **\*prāic**, **\*pray**, **\*preie**, **\*preye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prāie*, *præie* (Fr. *proie*), from Lat. *præda* = booty; cf. Wel. *praid* = flock, herd, booty; Ital. & O. Sp. *preda*.] [PREDATORY.]

1. Booty, spoil, plunder; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken or got by violence.

"The rest of the prisoners lie distributed among his soldiers every man one in name of a *pray*."—*Golding: Caesar*, fo. 237.

2. A person or thing given up to another, a victim.

"Give her, as a *prey*, to law and shame."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, II. 1.

3. That which is, or may be, seized to be devoured by carnivorous animals. (*Job* iv. 11.)

4. The act of preying on, or of catching and devouring other creatures; ravage, depredation.

"You sat smiling at his cruel *prey*."—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 2.

¶ *Beast* (or bird) of *prey*: A carnivorous beast or bird; one which lives on the flesh of other animals.

**\*prey-catcher**, **\*praye-catcher**, *a.* A thief, a robber.

"Three wales, therefore, it shal be leful to discern the true shepherd from ye theſe or *praye-catcher*."—*Udai: John*, x.

**prēŷ**, *v.i.* [PREY, *s.*]

1. To take booty or plunder; to plunder, to ravage, to take food by violence.

"Like an o'ergrown lion in a cage That goes not out to *prey*."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. 2.

2. Followed by on or upon.

"They pray continually unto their saint, the commonwealth; or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, II. 1.

(2) To seize as prey; to seize and devour; to chase and seize as food.

"To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, IV. 2.

(3) To waste or wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, His misfortune *preyed on* his mind.

**\*prēŷ-ēr**, **\*prei-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prey*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who preys; a plunderer, a robber, a devourer.

"She would needs be a *prei* unto the *prei-er*."—*Hooker: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. 1.

**\*prēŷ-fūl**, **\*prey-full**, *a.* [Eng. *prey*; *-full*.]

1. Given to prey; savage.

"The *preyful* broode of savage beasts."—*Chapman: Homer: Hymn to Venus*.

2. Rich in prey; killing much game.

(*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. 2.)

**prēŷ-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PREY, *v.*]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Plundering, wasting, wearing.

2. *Her.*: Applied to any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring its prey.



**prī-a-cān'-thūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πρίων* (*prion*) = a saw, and *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidae (q.v.). Body short, compressed, covered with small rough scales, which extend also over the short snout; one dorsal fin with ten spines, anal with three. Paæroperculum serrated, with a flat, triangular spine at the angle. Seventeen species, from the tropical seas; all about twelve inches long; red, pink, and silvery-white the prevailing colours. (*Günther*.)

2. *Paleont.*: One species from the Yorkshire Carboniferous. (*Etheridge*.)

**\*prī-āl**, *s.* [PAIR-ROYAL.]

**prī-ā'-pē-an**, *s.* [Lat. *priapeia* = a collection of poems upon Priapus by different authors.] A species of hexameter verse, so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and fourth feet, and an amphimacer in the third.

**prī-a'-pīsm**, *s.* [Fr. *priapisme*.] [PRIAPOLITE.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.

**prī-āp'-ō-lite**, *s.* [From Gr. *πρίανος* (*prīanos*) = the god of gardens and country life, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Fr. *priapolithe*.]

*Petrol.*: A limestone of stalaugitic origin, in the form of cylindrical tubercles, the nucleus of which was probably vegetable.

**\*prīce** (1), *s.* [PRIZE (2), *s.*] Reward, recompense.

"What then? Is the reward of virtue *prīce*? That vice may merit 'tis the price of toll."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, IV. 151.

**prīce** (2), **\*pris**, **\*pryce**, **\*prys**, *s.* [O. Fr. *pris*, *preis* (Fr. *prix*), from Lat. *pretium* = price; Sp. *precio*; Ital. *prezzo*.] *Price*, *prize* (1), *s.*, and *praise*, are essentially the same word.]

1. The equivalent in money, or other medium of exchange, paid or given for anything; the sum of money paid for goods; the value which a seller puts on his goods; the current value of a commodity. (*2 Samuel* xxiv. 24.)

2. Value, estimation. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. i. 1.)

3. Worth, value, excellence. (*Matt.* xiii. 26.)

¶ The early political economists used the words value and price as synonymous terms, and they are not always discriminated even by Ricardo. John Stuart Mill and the modern

ēte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian, æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



economists discriminate them, using price to express the value of a thing in relation to money, and value, or exchange value, to denote its general power of purchasing. The price of an article is regulated by the law of demand and supply.

¶ **Price of money:**

**Comm.** : The rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.

(2) **Market price:** [MARKET-PRICE].

(3) **Natural price:** [REAL-VALUE].

**price-current, price-list, s.**

**Comm.** : A price-list; a table or account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c., issued periodically.

**price-list, s.** [PRICE-CURRENT.]

**price, v. t.** [PRICE, s.]

\* 1. To pay the price of; to pay for.

"With his own blood price that he hath spilt."  
*Spenser: F. Q. I. v. 26.*

\* 2. To set a price on; to value, to prize.  
"Thy life with mine is evenly price."  
*Chapman: Homer: Iliad vii.*

\* 3. To ask the price of. (*Colloq.*)

**priced, a.** [PRICE, s.] Set at a value; valued; having a price or value set on. (Used in composition, as low-priced, high-priced, &c.)

**price-ite, s.** [After Mr. T. Price, of San Francisco; *anfr. -ite (Min.)*.]

**Min.** : A compact mineral, sometimes chalk-like, consisting of minute rhombic crystals. Soft; sp. gr. 2.262 to 2.298; colour, milk-white; lustre, dull to satiny; feel, greasy. Compos. : a hydrated borate of lime, the analyses suggesting the formula,  $3\text{CaO} \cdot 4\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Found in Curry county, Oregon, in layers between slate and blue slate.

**price-less, a.** [Eng. price, s.; -less.]

1. Invaluable, inestimable.  
2. Of no value; worthless, unsaleable.

\* **pric-ër, \* pryc-er, s.** [Eng. price, v.; -er.] One who sets or names a price; a valuer. (*Richmondshire Wills, p. 31.*)

**prick, \* prike, \* prik-on, \* prik-i-en, \* pryke, s. & t.** [fecl. prika; Ger. prikken.] [PRICK, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to puncture.  
"If their wound sweeteth it may be pricked with a brazen bodkin."  
*Lovell: Animals & Minerals, p. 258.*

¶ Sometimes the effect of the pricking, rather than the thing pricked, is made the object of the verb: as, To prick a hole in paper.

2. *Specif.* : To spur; to drive spurs into.

"As o'er the plain the Pilgrim prick'd his steed."  
*Byron: Child Harold, l. 43.*

\* 3. To urge, to spur, to goad, to incite. (Often followed by *on*.)

"My duty pricks me on to utter that."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, II. 7.*

4. To affect with a sharp, shooting pain.

5. To sting with remorse. (*Acts II. 37.*)

6. To cause to pierce through.

"Prick a pin through the eye."  
*Dr. H. Power: Experimental Philosophy, bk. I, p. 5.*

7. To mark with a pointed instrument; to mark with dots or small marks.

"Atkinson did not commence his play immediately, but pricked the chances on a card as they ran."  
*Murray: Japhet in Search of a Father, ch. iii.*

\* 8. To mark or write down in notes.

"A valuable collection of music pricked mostly by himself."  
*Annual Register (1768), p. 45.*

\* 9. To hang or fix on a point.

\* 10. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument.

11. To bed out; to plant in a bed.

"But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your sown, prick them into some empty beds."  
*Evelyn: Sylva, p. 10.*

\* 12. To fix by the point.

"Pricking their points into a board so that their edges might look towards one another."  
*Newton.*

13. To cause to point upwards; to erect; said of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of an animal. (Generally with *up*.)

"It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast, if the latter goes pricking up his ears and starting all the way."  
*Sterne: Sentimental Journey, I. 202.*

14. To mark off. [PRICKING, ¶.]

"Her Majesty pricked the list of Sheriffs for England and Wales."  
*Daily News, Feb. 24, 1875.*

15. To appoint or designate.

"He was after that pricked for Sheriff of Surrey."  
*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Denham.*

\* 16. To mark, to describe.

"Prick him down for a knave."  
*Norris: Practical Discourses, p. 58.*

17. To mark down; to find and mark.

"I have pricked a ten-horned stag."  
*Mrs. Gore: Fascination, p. 111.*

18. To beat for game.

"Did you not accompany him to prick the wood?"  
*Mrs. Gore: Fascination, p. 109.*

\* 19. To dress up.

"Pricking up their children in vain fashions."  
*Rogers: Naaman, the Syrian, p. 391.*

\* 20. To render acid or pungent to the taste. (*Butler: Hudibras.*)

\* 21. To make proud, to puff up.

"Whom prouder pricketh are often the worse."  
*Puiss: Husbandry, lxxvii. 22.*

\* 22. To intermix, to interweave.

"Prick in some flowers that he hath learned abroad."  
*Bacon: Essays; Of Travel.*

**II. Technically:**

**1. Nautical:**

(1) To trace a ship's course on a chart.  
(2) To run a middle seam through the cloth of a sail.

2. *Farr.* : To drive a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

3. *Malting.* : The floor of a malt-kiln is perforated with small holes which get choked during the malting season. A lad is then employed to clear each hole, which operation is called pricking the kiln.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To cause pain, as by a sharp-pointed instrument.

2. To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured.

† 3. To spur; to ride rapidly or hastily.

"A gentle knight was pricking on the plain."  
*Spenser: F. Q. I. l. l.*

\* 4. To go in state.

"And so he pricketh forth in his Pontificalibus."  
*Jewell: Defence, p. 61.*

\* 5. To aim at a point, place, or mark.

"Yet will I prick at Yenlaid with another out of the same quiver, and happily go nearer to it."  
*Lambard: Perambulation, ch. p. 233.*

\* 6. To do embroidery.

"All day pricking on a clout."  
*Puiss: Husbandry, lxxvii. 16.*

\* 7. To appoint or designate persons or things by pricking. [PRICKING, ¶.]

"Our own Sovereign Lady, . . . pricks for sheriffs."  
*De Quincy: Joun of Arc Works, III. 223.*

\* 8. To dress one's self for show.

\* 9. To become acid or sour; to turn.

\* 10. To run, leaving footprints behind (said of a hare).

"For when she [a hare] beateh the plaine highway, where you may yet perceive her footing, it is said she pricketh."  
*William: Display of Heraldry, § III, ch. xiv.*

\* 11. To stimulate, to incite, to urge.

"When reason adueth to forebare and the appetite pricketh to take drinke, a man ought rather to followe reason."  
*Udal: A Joseph of Erasmus, p. 3.*

12. To germinate.

(1) To prick out : To plant out for the first time. [A. I. II.]

(2) To prick up one's self : To show off, to make a show.

**prick, \* pricke, \* prike, \* prikke, \* pryke, \* pryke, \* prikke, s.** [A.S. *pricu*, *prica* = a point, a dot; cogn. with O. Dut. *prick* = a prick; Dut. *prikkel*; Dan. *prík* = a dot; Sw. *prick* = a point, a dot, a prick; Wel. *pric* = a stick, a broach; Ir. *pricadh* = a goad, *pricoa* = a sting; Dan. *prikke* = to mark with dots; Sw. *prika*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A dot, a point, a small mark; applied to

(1) A vowel-point used in Oriental writing.

"Martinius affirmeth that these Masorites invented the pricketh, wherewith the Hebrew is now read."  
*Purchas: Pilgrimage, bk. II, ch. xii.*

(2) A point in geometry.

"A point or pricketh is the beginning of a line."  
*Golding: De Moray, ch. ix, p. 123.*

(3) The point or mark on a target at which an archer shoot.

"Yf thou shete and wyneke  
The prycke thou shalt bytte."  
*The Frere & the Boy, 90.*

(4) Hence, fig., used for the object aimed at; one's aim.

"Gain and ease  
Be the only pricketh that they shoot at."  
*Use of Dice-play, p. 17.*

\* (5) A mark on a dial denoting the hour.

"Now Phasnon hath tumbled from his car,  
And made an evening at the noontide prick."  
*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI, l. 4.*

(6) The mark made by pricking with a pointed instrument; a puncture.

2. A pointed instrument or substance, sharp enough to pierce the skin: as, a skewer; a goad for oxen.

"Boared with the pointe of a wooden pryke or stiffe reede."  
*Hyll: Profitable Arte of Gardening, p. 129.*

\* 3. A sting, a thorn.

"The kyng of bees hath no pryke to styng wyth."  
*Caxton: Boke of the Cheese, p. 50.*

4. A stinging or tormenting thought; remorse.

"The pricketh of conscience will not so much afflict us."  
*Tucker: Light of Nature, II. 526.*

5. The print or mark of a hare or deer on the ground: hence, fig., a trace, a mark.

"That discourse of whose footing we have found the pricketh already."  
*Gusman de Alfarrache, p. 122.*

\* 6. (See extract.)

"They bear not their first head which we call Broches (in a fallow deare pricketh), until they enter the second yere."  
*Turberville: Boke of Venery, p. 52.*

\* 7. A mark denoting degree; pitch.  
"To prick of highest prayse."  
*Spenser: F. Q. II. xii. l.*

\* 8. A goal.

"He overranne them al and came firste of all to the prycke."  
*Bale: Gardener; De Vera Obedientia, sig. G. l.*

\* 9. A point, a pitch, a state.

"Ther is no man can bryng hir to that prycke."  
*Chaucer: C. T., 5, 449.*

\* 10. A pricking sensation.

"I find pimples and pricketh all over my body."  
*Pepys: Diary, III. 98.*

\* 11. A spur; an incitement.

"Examples joined with the prycke of emulation."  
*Lamaudage: French Academy, bk. I, p. 236.*

**II. Naut.** : A small roll: as, a prick of yarn or tobacco.

\* ¶ *Prick and praise, prick and price, prick and prize:* The reward of excellence.

"It doth surmount and carry away the prycke and prize of all others."  
*Newton: Touchstones of Complezion, p. 76.*

**prick-eared, \* pryke-eared, a.** Having pointed ears.

"Thou prick-eared cur of Iceland."  
*Shakespeare: Henry V, II. l.*

¶ The term was commonly applied to the Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, from their hair being cut close all round, their ears stuck up prominently.

**prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty, a.** Characterized by the use of over-nice or finical language; finical, over-precise.

**prick-post, s.** [QUEEN-POST.]

**prick-punch, s.**

*Forging.* : A pointed instrument used by smiths to mark their centres.

\* **prick-shaft, s.** A shaft for shooting at a mark; an arrow.

"You should use prick-shafts."  
*Rowley: A Match at Midnight, II. l.*

**prick-song, s.**

*Music.* : Written music, as opposed to extempore descent.

"He fights as you sing prick-song."  
*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, II. 4.*

**prick-timber, s.** [PRICKWOOD.]

\* **prick-wand, s.** A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at.

\* **prick-a-sour, \* pric-a-sour, s.** [PRICK, v.] A fast or hard rider.

"He was a prick-a-sour right."  
*Chaucer: C. T. (Prolog. 159.)*

**prick-ër, s.** [Eng. prick, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which pricks; a prick; a sharp-pointed instrument for pricking; a prick.

2. A long slender iron used for probing or sounding the depth of a bog or quicksand.

\* 3. A light horseman.

"Northumbrian pricketh, wild and rude."  
*Scott: Marmion, v. 17.*

\* 4. One who tested whether women were witches, by pricking them with pins; a witch finder.

\* 5. One who beats for game.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Blasting.* : [NEEDLE, s., II. 2].

2. *Gunnery.* : A sharp wire introduced at the

**bol, boy; pou, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl**

vent to puncture the bag which holds the charge, in order that the priming may touch the powder.

3. *Nawl*: A small instrument having an enlarged head and a curved tapering point. It is similar to the fid and marline spike, but is used for smaller work.

4. *Saddlery*: A tool used to mark stitch-holes, to render them uniform in distance.

5. *Ichthy*: The Basking-shark (q.v.).

**prick-ét**, *s.* [PRICK, *s.*]

1. A buck in his second year.

"'Twas a pricket that the princess kill'd."—*Shaksp.* *Love's Labour's Lost*, IV, 2.

\* 2. A wax taper.

3. *Bot.*: *Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*.

**prick-îng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PRICK, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C.** *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp-pointed instrument.

"There is that speaketh [wordes] like the prickings of a sword."—*Proverbs* xii, 18. (1583.)

2. A tingling pain; a sharp-shooting pain.

"By the pricking of my thumbs,  
Something wicked this way comes."  
*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*, II, 1.

\* 3. The making an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher.

[*Pick* (1), *v.*, B. ¶ 2.]

4. The prick or mark left by an animal's foot, as, by a hare, deer, &c.; the act of tracing animals by such marks.

"Those which cannot discern the footings or prickings of the hare."—*Topall*: *Four-footed Beasts*, p. 152.

\* 5. The state or condition of becoming acid or sour, as wine.

**II. Farr.**: The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot while shoeing him, so as to cause lameness.

¶ *Pricking for Sheriffs*: The annual ceremony of appointing sheriffs for each county for the ensuing year. It is so called from the names of the persons chosen being marked by the prick of a pin. (*English*.)

**pricking-note**, *s.*

**Comm.**: A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board. So called from the practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

**pricking-up**, *s.*

**Plastering**: The first coat of plaster on lath; the surface is scratched to form a key for the next coat.

**pric-kle**, \* **pric-le**, *s.* [Eng. *prick*; dimin. suff. -le.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. A little mark; a dot, a jot.

2. A little prick; a small sharp point.

"Let us endure their bad qualities for their good; allow the prick for the rose."—*Chapman*: *All Fools*, III, 1.

3. A sharp-pointed process as from the skin of an animal; a spine.

4. A kind of basket, of willow or brier, containing rather more than a gallon measure.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half a hundred-weight.

**II. Bot.**: A rigid, opaque, conical process, formed of cellular tissue, and terminating in an acute point. It may be considered a compound hardened hair developed from the epiphloeum of the bark, and differs from a spine in belonging to the epidermis only, and therefore breaking off smoothly.

**prickle-back**, *s.* The stickleback (q.v.).

**prickle-tang**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Fucus serratus*.

\* **prickle-yellow**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Xanthoxylon Clava Herculis*. In Jamaica it is esteemed a good timber tree, and is imported into England for making walking sticks. In the West Indies and the Carolinas an infusion of it is used in toothache.

\* **pric-kle**, *v.t.* [PRICKLE, *s.*] To prick slightly; to prick.

"Felt a horror over me creep,

Prickle my skin and catch my breath."

*Tennyson*: *Maud*, I, xiv, 36.

\* **pric-kled** (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *prick*(le), *s.*; -ed.] Having prickles; prickly.

"The little red-breast to the prickled thorne Returned." *Brooke*: *Britannias Pastorals*, II, 3.

**prick-li-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *prickly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prickly or having many prickles.

\* **prick-louse**, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *louse*.] A word of contempt for a tailor.

"A tailor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband pricklouse."—*L'Étranger*: *Fables*.

**prick-lÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *prick*(e); -y.]

1. Full of, or covered with, sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

"Fixed in the centre of a prickly brake."

*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. *Bot.*: Furnished with prickles, as the stem of some roses.

**prickly-ash**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Xanthoxylon americanum*, an aromatic plant, with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves.

**prickly-back**, *s.* [PRICKLE-BACK.]

**prickly-bullhead**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: A fresh-water fish, *Cottus asper*.

**prickly-cedar**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Cyathodes Oxycedrus*.

**prickly-cockle**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Cardium aculeatum*.

**prickly-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Echinochloa*.

**prickly-heat**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: *Lichen tropicus*; a skin disease, characterised by minute papule formed by the hyperemia of the sweat follicles. Few European residents in the tropics escape it when they are exposed to the sun. It is not in the least dangerous.

**prickly-pear**, *s.* [OPUNTIA.]

**prickly-pole**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Bactris Plumieriana*. (*West Indian*.)

**prickly-samphire**, *s.* [ECHINOPHORA.]

**prickly-withe**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Cereus triangularis*.

**prick-mād-am**, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *madam*.]

*Bot.*: *Sedum reflexum*.

\* **prick-shōt**, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *shot*.] A bowshot.

"A prickshot asunder."—*Patten*: *Exped. to Scott* und.

**prick-wood**, *s.* [Eng. *prick*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.*: The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*.

\* **prick-ÿ**, \* **prick-ey**, \* **prick-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *prick*, *s.*; -y.] Prickly.

"Prickie it is like a thorne."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, xiv, 5.

**pride** (1), \* **pruide**, \* **prude**, \* **pryd**, *s.*

[*A.S.* *pryde*, from *prūt* = proud (q.v.). Cf. *lecl. prūthi* = an ornament; *prūthr* = proud; *Dan. pryde*; *Sw. pryda* = to adorn.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in rank, talents, accomplishments, or position, manifesting itself in reserve, distance, airs, and evident contempt of others.

"Pride is that exalted idea of our state, qualifications, or attainments, which exceeds the boundaries of justice."—*Cogan*: *Passions*, pt. I, ch. iii.

2. Generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem arising from consciousness of upright conduct, noble actions or the like; sense of one's own worth and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one.

3. Insolence; proud or haughty behaviour towards others; haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; insolent treatment of others; haughtiness, arrogance. (*Daniel* iv, 37.)

4. Exuberance of animal spirits; fire, mettle; hence, lust; sexual desire; espec. the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

"Were they as salt as wolves in pride."

*Shaksp.*: *Othello*, III, 3.

\* 5. Wantonness, extravagance, excess.

"Who in their pride do presently abuse it."

*Shaksp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 364.

\* 6. Impertinence, insolence, impudence.

"Advance their pride against that power that bnd it."

*Shaksp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, III, 1.

7. That of which one is or may be proud; a source or cause of pride.

(1) A person, or number of persons, of whom others are proud.

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."  
*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*, 58.

(2) A feature or characteristic of which one may be proud; an ornament.

(3) Ornament, decoration, beauty.

"The purple pride that on thy soft cheek dwells."  
*Shaksp.*: *Sonnet* 99.

(4) Splendid show; ostentation.

"Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."

*Shaksp.*: *Othello*, III, 3.

(5) Prfme; highest excellence or pitch.

"There died my Icarus in his pride."

*Shaksp.*: *1 Henry VI*, IV, 7.

\* 8. Highest point.

"A falcon towering in her pride of place."

*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*, II, 4.

\* 9. The full power.

"Hardly we escaped the pride of France."

*Shaksp.*: *1 Henry VI*, III, 2.

\* 10. Excessive richness.

"The ground having his pride abated in the first crop."—*G. Markham*: *Husbandry*.

**II. Her.**: A term applied to the peacock,

turkey cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form and drop their wings; as, A peacock in his pride.

¶ *Pride and vanity* are not the same, or even closely akin. The proud man has so good an opinion of himself, and is so satisfied that that opinion is correct, that he does not care what the world thinks of him, and makes no special effort to conciliate its good opinion. The vain man distrusts his own favourable judgment of himself, and wishes it to be confirmed by the world. He therefore makes known his good deeds. Men really great are under temptation to be proud, while smaller men and many females tend to vanity.

**pride of India**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Melia Azedarach*.

**pride** (2) *s.* [For etym. see extract.] The sandpiper or mud-lamprey. [AMMOCETES.]

"In Rodeley, county of Gloucester, certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called pridgeval, in duty, and acknowledgement to him for the liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn. Pridgeval is pride, for brevity, being the latter syllable of lamprey, as the fish was anciently called; and gavel, a rent or tribute."—*Blount's Tenures*, by Beckwith, cited by Farwell, in *History of British Fishes*.

**pride**, *v.t. & i.* [PRIDE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make or consider proud; to rate highly; to plume. (It is only used reflexively.)

"Pluming and priding himself in all his services."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. xi, ser. 14.

\* **B. Intrans.**: To be proud; to glory; to pride one's self.

"You only pride in your own abasement."—*H. Brooke*: *Fool of Quality*, I, 328.

\* **pride-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *pride* (1), *s.*; -ful(1).]

Full of pride; proud, haughty, insolent.

"Thou didst spread thy prideful sail."

*Blackie*: *Songs of Highlands & Islands*, p. 60.

\* **pride-fûl-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prideful*; -ly.] In a proud manner; proudly, haughtily, insolently.

\* **pride-fûl-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *prideful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prideful; pride, haughtiness.

\* **pride-lëss**, \* **pride-les**, *a.* [Eng. *pride* (1), *s.*; -less.] Destitute of pride; not proud. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 8,506.)

\* **prid-ÿ-an**, *a.* [Lat. *pride* = on the day before.] Pertaining or belonging to the previous day. (*Thackeray*: *Satanstoe Gendel Story*, ch. ii.)

**prid-îng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PRIDE, *v.*]

\* **prid-îng-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *priding*; -ly.] In a proud manner; with pride; proudly.

"He pridingly doth set himself before all others."—*Barrow*: *Pope's Supremacy*.

**prîe**, *v.t.* [For *prîeve* = prove.] To taste; to prove by tasting.

"But I am in some haste to prîe your worship's good cheer."—*Scott*: *Redgumlet*, ch. vii.

\* **prîe**, *s.* [See def.] An old name for the privet.

"Lop poplar and willow, elme, maple, and prîe."—*Tusser*: *Husbandry*, xxxv, 18.

\* **prîe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *prier* = to pray.]

**prîe-diën**, *s.* [Fr. = pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, (hêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôh, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian, æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

**prief**, *s.* [PROOF.]

**pri-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *prie* (= *prie*); -*er*.] One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches into the business of others; an inquisitive person.

**priest**, **\*preest**, **\*preost**, **\*preest**, **\*preste**, *s.* [A.S. *preost*, contracted from Lat. *presbyter* = a presbyter (q.v.); Ital. *presta*; Dut. & Ger. *priester*; Dan. *priest*; Sw. *priest*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who in any religion performs the sacred rites and, more or less, intervenes between the worshipper and his God, especially by offering sacrifice.

\* 2. A priestess.

"The Virgin Priest of the Goddess Honor."  
Chapman: *Masque of Middle Temple*.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Ethnicism:** In the same sense as I. 1. (Gen. xlvii. 22, Acts xiv. 13.)

2. **Patriarchism:** Under this dispensation the patriarchs themselves exercised priestly functions, e.g., sacrifice (Gen. xxii. 1-13) and blessing (xxvii. 28, 29). The case of Melchisedek belongs to an older ritual, by no means confined to Palestine (cf. *Virg.*, *Æn.* iii. 80, and *Serv.* in loc.).

3. **Judaism:** Heb. כֹּהֵן (*kohen*) (Lev. xxi. 10, &c.), Sept. and New Testament Gr. ἱερεύς (*hieréus*) (Matt. viii. 4, xli. 4, 15, &c.). A descendant of Aaron, and therefore one of the sacred caste. The Jewish priests filled all the important offices in connection, first with the tabernacle and then with the temple worship, less important ones being handed over to the Levites, and those still more menial to the Nethinims (q.v.). They constituted a sacred hierarchy, of which the high priest was the head. Their chief duties were to offer sacrifices for themselves and the people, and intercede for them with God. The priests were divided into twenty-four courses for the service of the temple (1 Chron. xxiv. 1-19; Luke i. 5). Probably the "chief priests" were the heads of these courses, with any high priest out of office (Matt. xxvi. 3).

4. **New Test.:** A rendering of the Greek ἱερεύς (*hieréus*). [3.] In this sense applied largely to Christ (Heb. v. 6, vii. 11, 15), the Great High Priest of our profession, and, in an inferior sense, to Christians in general, inasmuch as they offer spiritual sacrifices (1 Pet. ii. 5; Rev. i. 6, v. 10, xx. 6), but never used of any order in the Christian ministry.

5. **Anglican:** A clergyman in priest's orders, as distinguished from a deacon. Only a priest can administer the Holy Communion and read the Absolution. [ORDINATION, ORDERS.]

6. **Roman:** A cleric who has received the third grade in holy orders, and who is thereby empowered to "offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." [MASS.]

**priest-cap**, **priest's cap**, *s.*

**Fort.:** An outwork with three salient and two entering angles.

**priest's crown**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Taraxacum Dens-leontis*.

**priest's tree**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Ficus indica*. [BANYAN.]

**priest**, *v.t. & i.* [PRIEST, *s.*]

**A. Trans.:** To ordain priest.

\* **B. Intrans.:** To hold the office of priest. (*M. Hon.*)

**priest-craft**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*, and *craft*.] Priestly policy; fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management of selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

\* **priest-craft-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *priestcraft*; -*y*.] Pertaining to or characterized by priestcraft.

\* **priest-ér-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ery*.] Priests collectively; the priesthood.

**priest-öss**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ess*.] A female priest; a woman who officiated in sacred rites.

"Of late none found such favour in his sight  
As the young Priestess." Moore: *Veiled Prophet*

**priest-hood**, **\*preest-hod**, **\*priestehood**, *s.* [A.S. *preosthād*.]

1. The office or character of a priest; priestly office. (*Udal:* 1 Tim. i.)

2. The order of men set apart for holy offices; priests collectively.

\* **priest-ish**, **\*prest-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ish*.] Priestly.

"This act of *prestish* maydenhede fyrst in Irelande."  
—Bale: *English Voyages*, pt. ii.

\* **priest-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ism*.] The character, influence, or government of the priesthood.

\* **priest-less**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; -*less*.] Having no priest; destitute of a priest.

**Priest-leý**, *s.* [The Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley (1733-1804).] (See compound.)

"Priestley's green matter: A green organised crust occurring in places where direct sunlight does not penetrate. It consists either of immature lichens or algae, or of small but mature Palmellæe." (*Berkeley*.)

**priest-like**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; -*like*.] Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests; befitting a priest; priestly.

"Who, for thy drowsy priestlike rede,  
Would leave the jovial hand and bond?"  
Scott: *The Chase*, xl.

**priest-li-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *priestly*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being priestly; the appearance or manner of a priest.

"Its priestliness  
Leading itself to hide their beastliness."  
R. Browning: *Christmas Eve*, l.

**priest-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ly*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a priest or to the priesthood; sacerdotal.

"Winchester and Eton are under priestly government."  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

\* 2. Becoming or befitting a priest: as, a priestly manner of living.

\* **priest-ress**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*; -*ress*.] A priestess. (*P. Holland:* *Plutarch*, p. 866.)

**priest-ríd-den**, **\*priest-ríd**, *a.* [Eng. *priest*, and *ridden* (q.v.).] Governed, ruled, or swayed completely by priests; under the absolute power, influence, or control of priests.

\* **priest-ríd-den-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *priest-ridden*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being priestridden.

\* **prieve**, *v.t.* [PROVE.]

**prig**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred so far as meaning 1 to *prick*, *v.*, or *pragmatical*; in meaning 2 perhaps connected with *brigand* (q.v.).]

1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical person.

"Though swoln with vanity and pride,  
You're but one driveller multiplied."  
—Smart: *Fables*.

2. A thief, a pilferer. (*Slang*.)

"Every prig is a slave."—Fielding: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

\* **prig-man**, **\*pryg-man**, *s.* A thief. (*Fraternalite of Vagabondes*.)

\* **prig-napper**, *s.* A horse-stealer.

**prig**, **\*prigg**, *v.t. & i.* [PRIG, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To steal, to filch, to pilfer. (*Slang*.)

"They mightn't be prigg'd more'n two or three at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

2. To haggle about, to cheapen. (*Scotch*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To steal, to pilfer. (*Slang*.)

2. To higgler for a bargain; to entreat earnestly, to plead hard.

"Took the pains to prig for her himself."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

\* **prig-dóm**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; -*dom*.] The state or condition of a prig; priggism.

"Do you think that men can grow out of priggdom?"  
—Beant & Rice: *The Monks of Thelema*, p. 30.

**prig-gér-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; -*ry*.] The manners, qualities, or conduct of a prig; priggism.

**prig-gish**, *a.* [Eng. *prig*; -*ish*.]

1. Like a prig; conceited, pert; characteristic of a prig.

2. Thievish, dishonest.

"His own priggish desires enslave him."—Fielding: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

**prig-gish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *priggish*; -*ly*.] In a priggish manner; conceitedly, pertly.

**prig-gish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *priggish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being priggish; priggery, priggism.

"A monster of pedantry and priggishness."—*Flowerdew Hall: Modern English*, p. 334.

**prig-gism**, *s.* [Eng. *prig*; -*ism*.]

1. The manners or characteristics of a prig; priggery.

"The narrowness and priggism so often associated with Boston."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 942.

\* 2. Thievary.

"A roguary, a priggism they call it here."—Fielding: *Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

\* **prike**, **\*prikke**, *v.t.* [PRICK, *v.*]

**pri-less-ite**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

**Min.:** The same as ALLOPHANE (q.v.).

\* **prill** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stream.

"Each silver prill gliding on golden sand."  
—Daries: *Microcosmos*, p. 12.

**prill** (2), *s.* [BRILL.]

**prill** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. **Metall.:** The button of metal from an assay.

2. **Mining:** The better portions of ore from which inferior pieces (dradge) have been spalled by the cobbing-hammer.

**prill**, *v.i.* [PRILL (1), *s.*] To flow.

"There was set up an alabaster image of Diana, water conveyed from the Thames prilling from her naked breast."—Stow: *London* (ed. Thoms.), p. 100.

**prill-lón**, **prill-lón**, *s.* [Prob. connected with *prill* (3), *s.*]

**Mining:** Tin extracted from the slag.

**prim**, **\*prym**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prim* (fem. *prime*) = prime, first . . . thin, slender, small, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIME.] Neat, formal, precise; affectively nice.

"The garden in this turn was to be set free from its prim regularity."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

\* **prim**, *v.t. & i.* [PRIM, *a.*]

**A. Trans.:** To make prim; to deck out with great nicety or preciseness, to prink.

"She was primmed out."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, iii. 37.

**B. Intrans.:** To make one's self prim; to act in a prim or formal manner.

"Tell dear Kitty not to prim up."—Mad. *D'Arbigny*: *Diary*, ii. 108.

**prim**, *s.* [A contract of *primprint* (q.v.).] A plant, the privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*. [PRIVET.]

"Set prime or prim."—Tusser: *Husbandrie*, p. 32.

**prí-ma**, *a. & s.* [Ital., from Lat. *primus*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Music:** First (fem.), as *prima buffa*, chief comic actress or singer; *prima donna*, chief female singer in the opera; *prima viola*, first viola; *prima vista*, at first sight; *prima volta*, the first time, i.e., before repeating.

"The lady, as she retired, curtsied like a *prima donna*."—*Diarist*: *Sybil*, bk. ii., ch. x.

**B. As substantive:**

**Print.:** The first form of a sheet, the first galley for making-up, or the first folio of copy for a sheet or galley. (In this sense pron. *prí-ma*.)

**prí-ma-çý**, **\*prí-ma-cio**, *s.* [O. Fr. *primace* (Fr. *primacie*), from Lat. *primatus* = first rank or place; Sp. *primacia*; Ital. *primazia*.] [PRIMATE.]

\* 1. The condition or state of being first; first place or rank, supremacy.

"There are several kinds of *primacy*, which may belong to a person in respect of others."—Barrow: *Pope's Supremacy*.

2. The office, rank, or character of a *primate*; the office, rank, or dignity of an archbishop; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity.

**prí-ma fá-çí-ô** (or *çí as shí*), *phr.* [Lat.] At first sight or appearance.

¶ (1) **Prima facie case:**

**Law:** A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting the evidence brought forward on the other side.

(2) **Prima facie evidence:**

**Law:** Evidence which establishes a *prima facie* case.

**prim-age** (age as *ig*), *c.* [PRIME.]

**Comm.:** A small contribution, usually about one-tenth the amount of the freight, formerly paid to the captain of a vessel for taking care of the cargo; now charged as an addition to the freight.

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**—**íng**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dél**.

**prim-al**, *a.* [Low Lat. *primalis*, from Lat. *primus* = first.] [PRIME, *a.*]

- 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.

"The primal father of our line."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 42.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to the earliest Paleozoic series of the Appalachian Basin, from its originating in the dawn of the Paleozoic day of North America. The entire thickness is considerably more than 2,000 feet.

\* **prim-āl-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *prim-al*; -ity.] The quality or state of being primal or first.

**Pri-mär-i-an-ist**, *s.* [See def.]

*Church Hist.*: A follower of Primarius; a Donatist.

**prim-mar-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *primary*; -ly.] In a primary manner; in the first or most important place; originally.

"If it does not primarily, and in its first design, intend it.—South: *Sermons*."

**prim-mar-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *primary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being primary or first in time, act, or intention.

**prim-mar-ý**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first; Fr. *primaire*; Sp. & Ital. *primario*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. First in order of time; primitive, first, original.

"The ruins both primary and secondary were settled.—Barnet: *Theory of the Earth*."

2. First in importance or dignity; principal, chief.

3. First in intention; original, radical.

4. Lowest in order; preparatory, elementary; *as*, primary schools.

† 5. *Palaeont.*: Occurring in the Palaeozoic rocks; *as*, primary crinoids. (Seeley.)

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which stands or comes first in order, rank, or importance. Also (*U. S. polit.*) a meeting of voters of the same political party in a ward, township, &c., for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates, &c.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Astron.*: A primary planet (q.v.).

"These, with their respective primaries (as the central planets are called), form in each case miniature systems"—*Bessel: Astronomy* (ed. 1878), p. 533.

2. *Ornith.* (Pl.): The largest quill-feathers of the wing, arising from bones corresponding to those of the typical hand. (Remiges.)

**primary-alcohol**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydroxyl, is combined with at least two atoms of hydrogen.

**primary-assembly**, *s.* An assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present, and to speak; *as* distinguished from a representative assembly.

**primary-axis**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The principal axis or stalk of any form of compound inflorescence.

**primary-coil**, *s.* [RUHMKORFF'S COIL.]

**primary-colors**, *s. pl.* [PRIMITIVE-COLORS.]

**primary-conveyances**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, gifts, grants, leases, exchanges, partitions.

**primary-election**, *s.* A choice of nominees or delegates at a primary. (*U. S.*)

**primary-nerves**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: The nerves which are given off laterally from the midrib of a leaf.

**primary-planet**, *s.* [PLANET.]

**primary-qualities**, *s. pl.* Qualities which are original and inseparable from the bodies in which they are found.

"These I call original or primary qualities . . . solidity, extension, figure, motion, or rest, and number."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*: bk. ii, ch. viii, § 9.

**primary-quills**, *s. pl.* [PRIMARY, II. 2.]

**primary-rocks**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: A term formerly including all the crystalline and non-fossiliferous rocks which were deposited, it was believed, anterior to the appearance of life upon the earth. At

first the term comprehended rocks afterwards called Plutonic and Metamorphic (q.v.). Then it was limited to the latter; now applied to Paleozoic rocks. [HYPOGENE, CRYSTALLINE, ¶ 5.]

**prim-mate**, **prim-at**, *s.* [Fr. *primat*, from Lat. *primatem*, accus. of *primas* = a principal or chief man; *primus* = first; Sp. *primado*; Ital. *primato*.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches. The Archbishop of York is called the Primate of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Primate of All England. [PRIMUS.]

**prim-mā-tēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *primas*, genit. *primatis* = principal, chief.]

*Zool.*: The first and chief of Linnaeus's orders of the class Mammalia. He included under it four genera: Homo (one species, five varieties), Simia (twenty-one species), Lemur (three species), and Vespertilio (seven species). Cuvier ignored the order, classing Man as Bimana (Owen's Archecephala) and Apes and Lemurs as Quadrumana (q.v.); the Bats now constitute an order by themselves (CHIROPTERA), and the Lemurs rank as a sub-order [LEMUROIDEA]. With the advance of zoological and anatomical knowledge the use of the name has revived "for the Apes, not only by naturalists, who, like Huxley, retain Man within its limits; but also by others (e.g. Prof. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Gervais), who consider he should be excluded from it" (*St. G. Mivart, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 148). Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 444), breaks up the order into five families:

1. Homiidae, containing Man.

2. Simiidae, with four genera, Troglodytes, Gorilla, Simia, and Hylobates.

3. Cercopitheciidae, containing the rest of the Old World Monkeys.

4. Cebidae, containing the American Monkeys, with three true molars on each side of each jaw.

5. Hapalidae, the Marmosets.

Huxley (*Introduct. to Class. Anim.*, p. 99) defines the Primates as having "never more than  $\frac{1}{1-1}$ . The hallux is always provided with a flat nail (with occasional individual exceptions, and is capable of a considerable amount of abduction and adduction." He divides it into three sub-orders: (1) Anthropidae, (2) Simiidae (Apes and Monkeys), and (3) Lemuridae.

"Moreover, as man is the highest animal, and zoologically considered, differs less from even the lowest ape than such ape differs from any other animal, man and apes must be placed together in one order, which may well bear its primitive Linnaean name, Primates."—*Prof. Mivart, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 168.

**prim-mate-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *primat*; -ship.] The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

\* **prim-mā-tial** (ti *as* sh), *a.* [Fr. *primat* = a primate (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a primate.

\* **prim-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *primat*; -ical.] The same as PRIMATIAL (q.v.).

"The original and growth of metropolitan, primatial, and patriarchal jurisdiction."—*Barrow: The Pope's Supremacy*.

**prime**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prime* = the first hour of the day, from Lat. *prima* (hora) = the first (hour); *primus* = first; Sp. & Ital. *primo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. First in order of time; primitive, original, primary. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 940.)

2. First in rank, dignity, influence or degree. "The prime man of the state."—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

3. First in excellence, value, or importance. "The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 200.

4. Capital, excellent. (*Slang*.)

"All you, ain't it?" "Prime!" said the young gentleman.—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xi.

\* 5. Early, blooming; being in the first stage. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 245.)

\* 6. Ready, eager; hence, lustful, lecherous, lewd. (*Shakspeare: Othello*, iii. 3.)

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. The first or earliest stage or beginning of anything. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 295.)

\* 2. Hence, the first opening of day; the dawn, the morning.

"That sweet hour of prime."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 170.

\* 3. The spring of the year. (*Waller: To Lady Lucy Sidney*.)

4. The spring of life; youth in full health, strength, and beauty.

"The far greater part had been cut off in their prime."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. i, ch. xi.

5. Hence, a state of the highest perfection; the highest or most perfect state or condition of anything.

6. The best part of anything; that which is of the first quality.

"Give him always of the prime."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

\* 7. Persons of the first or highest rank.

"The place where he before had sat Among the prime."—*Milton: P. R.*, i. 418.

\* 8. The same as PRIMERO (q.v.).

9. The footsteps of a deer.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Cards*: A term at primero.

2. *Fencing*: The first of the chief guards.

3. *Music*: (1) The tonic or generator; (2) the lower of any two notes forming an interval; (3) the first partial tone.

4. *Print.*: A mark over a reference letter (a', b', &c.) to distinguish it from letters (a, b, &c.) not so marked.

5. *Roman Ritual*: The first of the canonical hours, succeeding to lauds.

"The sweet day of Juny, Whitson even that tyme, Died that lady, biteux vndron and prime."—*R. Bruneau*, p. 248.

¶ (1) *Prime and ultimate ratio*: [RATIO].

(2) *Prime of the moon*: The new moon when it first appears after the change.

\* **prime cock-boy**, *s.* A freshman, a novice.

**prime-conductor**, *s.*

*Electr.*: The metallic conductor of an electrical machine.

**prime-entry**, *s.*

*Comm.*: An entry made on two-thirds of a ship's cargo, liable to duty before she commences to discharge. Unless the goods are bonded, the duty must be paid up on an estimated amount. (Bithell.)

**prime-factors**, *s. pl.*

*Arith.*: The prime numbers which exactly divide a number.

**prime-figure**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A figure which cannot be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, *as* a triangle, a pyramid, &c.

\* **prime-fine**, *s.* [FINE, *s.*, II. 2.]

**prime-meridian**, *s.*

*Geog.*: That meridian from which longitude is measured. In Great Britain and its dependencies it is the meridian of Greenwich.

**prime-minister**, *s.* The first minister of state in Great Britain; the Premier.

**prime-mover**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who starts or originates a movement; the original author or starter of a movement.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) The initial force which puts a machine in motion.

(2) A machine which receives and modifies force *as* supplied by some natural source, *as* a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.

**prime-number**, *s.*

*Arith.*: A number or quantity is prime when it cannot be exactly divided by any other number or quantity except 1. Two numbers or quantities are prime with respect to each other, when they do not admit of any common divisor except 1.

\* **prime-staff**, *s.* A clog-almanack (q.v.).

\* **prime-tide**, *s.* Spring.

\* **prime-time**, *s.* [PRIMETEMPS.] Spring; early years or period.

"Grafted in prime-time."—*Golden Bock*, ch. xi.

**prime-vertical**, *s.*

*Navig. & Surr.*: A vertical plane perpendicular to a meridian plane at any place.

*Prime vertical dial*: A dial drawn upon the plane of the prime vertical of the place, or a plane parallel to it.

*Prime vertical transit-instrument*: A transit instrument, the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

**âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pînc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôst, or, wêre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.**



**prime**, *v.t. & t.* [PRIME, *a.*]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To prepare or put into a condition ready for firing; to put powder in the pan of a firearm, or lay a train of powder to a charge.

The powder's wet. *Tombs: Abolitionist*, l. 3.  
2. To make ready or prepare to act or suffer; to instruct a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up, to coach.  
"I primed my lips with such a ready charge of flattery."—*Observer*, No. 94.  
3. To trim, to prune. (*Prov.*)  
4. To make up; to get up; to prepare.  
"She every morning primes her face."  
*Oldham: Satires*.

**II. Paint:** To cover, as a canvas, with a preparation as a ground on which the pigments are afterwards applied; to put a first coat of paint, size, &c., on, as on a wall.  
"One of their faces has not the priming colour laid on yet."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, II. 9.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. To be or become as at first; to be renewed.  
"Night's bashful empress, though she often wane, As oft repeats her darkness, primes again."  
*Quarles: Emblems*.

2. To serve for the charge of a gun.

**II. Steam-eng.** To carry over water with the steam from the boiler to the cylinder.  
"The excessive priming of her boilers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

¶ To prime a pump: To pour water down the tube, with a view of saturating the sucker, so causing it to swell and act efficiently in bringing up water.

**prime'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prime*, *a.* & *-ly*.]

\* 1. In the first place; primarily, originally, at first.

"The thing *primely* may solely, intended by him."  
—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.  
2. Excellently, capably.

**prime'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *prime*, *a.* & *-ness*.]

\* 1. The quality or state of being first; primariness.  
2. The quality of being prime or excellent; excellence.

\* **prim'-er**, \* **primier**, *a.* [O. Fr. *primer*, *primier* (Fr. *premier*), from Lat. *primarius*, from *primus* = first.] Original, first, primary.  
"No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power."—*Montague: Appeal to Caesar*, p. 317.

**primer-election**, *s.*

*Law*: First choice.

**primer-fine**, *s.* [PRIME-FINE.]

\* **primer-soisin**, *s.*

*Law*: The right of the king, when a tenant *in capite* died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if the land was in reversion, expectant on an estate for life. It was abolished by 12 Charles II.

\* These two payments, relief and *primer soisin*, were only due if the heir was of full age."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 3.

**primer-serjeant**, *s.* [SERJEANT.]

**prim'-er** (1), *s.* [Eng. *prime*, *v.*, and *-er*.] One who or that which primes; specif., a wafer, cap, or tube containing a compound which may be exploded by percussion or by friction; used for igniting the charge of powder in a cannon, blasting, &c.

**prim'-er** (2), \* **prim-ere**, \* **prym-er**, \* **prym-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *prim(e)*, *s.* & *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. A small prayer-book for church service; an office of the Virgin Mary. (In this sense often pronounced *pry'-mer*.)  
"The lones that ich labour with and lyfdeed deserve, Ye pater-noster and my *prymmer*."  
*Piers Plowman*, p. 77.

2. A small elementary book or treatise; especially an elementary book for teaching children.

**II. Print.**: [GREAT-PRIMER, LONG-PRIMER.]

\* **pry'-mer'-o**, *s.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

Left him at *primero*  
With the duke of Suffolk."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

\* **prim-er-ole**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *primularius*.] A primrose.

\* **prime-temps**, *s.* [Fr. *prime* = first, and *temps* = time.] Spring.

"*Primetemps* full of frosts white."  
*Romans of the Rose*.

**prim'-mō-val**, **prim'-mā-val**, *a.* [Lat. *primævalis*, from *primus* = first, and *ævum* = an age.]

1. Original, primitive; belonging to the first or earliest period.

"Hatch *primæval* day." *Blackmore: Creation*, l.

\* 2. Original, primary.

"Or when my first harangue received applause, His sage instruction the *primæval* cause."  
*Byron: Childish Recollections*.

\* **prim'-mō-val-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *primæval*; *-ly*.] In a primæval manner or time; originally; in the earliest times or period.

\* **prim'-mō-vois**, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*.] The same as *PRIMEVAL* (q.v.).

\* **primier**, *a.* [PRIMER, *a.*]

**prim'-i-gē-ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*, from *primus* = first, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui* = to beget.] First-born, original, primary.

"*Primigenial* innocence."—*Glanville: Preexistence of Soul*, ch. xiv.

\* **prim'-i-gē-nōūs**, \* **prim'-i-gē-nō-ūs**, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*.] First-formed or generated; original, primigenial (q.v.).

"Their *primigenious* antiquity."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 134.

\* **prim-in-ar-y**, *s.* [PREMUNIRE.]

**prim'-ine**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primus* = first; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

*Bot.*: The outermost sac of an ovule.

**prim'-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [PRIME, *v.*]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of one who primes, as in preparing a gun or charge for firing, &c.

2. The act of preparing or making ready; preparation.

3. That with which anything is primed.

"Prayer is the *priming* of the soul."—*Feilham: Resolves*, 59.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Fire-arms, Ordn., & Blasting*: The combustible which communicates fire to the charge; a train leading to a bursting-charge.

2. *Paint*: The first layer of paint, size, or other material laid upon a surface which is to be painted or glazed. The priming of the gilder on wood is composed of size and whiting.

3. *Steam*: The carrying over of water with the steam into the cylinder.

¶ *Priming of the tides*:

*Naut.*: The acceleration of the tide-wave, or amount of shortening of the tide-day in the second and fourth quarters of the moon. Opposed to *lag of the tides*.

**priming-horn**, *s.*

*Blasting*: The powder-horn of the miner or quarryman.

**priming-iron**, *s.* [PRIMING-WIRE.]

**priming-powder**, *s.*

1. Detonating powder.

2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

**priming-tube**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A tube to contain an inflammable composition, which occupies the vent of a gun whose charge is fired when the composition is ignited.

**priming-valve**, *s.*

*Steam*: A spring valve fitted to the end of a cylinder, to permit the escape of water without danger to the machinery from the shock of the piston against the incompressible fluid. This water collects partly from the condensation of steam within the cylinder, but is chiefly carried over from the boiler, either as priming or in a state of suspension with the steam.

**priming-wire**, **priming-iron**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A pointed wire to prick a cartridge when it is home, and clear the way for the priming or loose powder. A flat-headed wire to clear the vent of any ignited particles.

**prī-mīp'-a-ra**, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

*Med.*: A woman in her first accouchement.

\* **prī-mīp'-a-roūs**, *a.* [PRIMIPARA.] Bearing young for the first time.

\* **prī-mīp'-i-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *primipilaris*, from *primipilus* = the first centurion of a Roman legion.] Pertaining to the first centurion or captain of the vanguard in the Roman army.

\* A primacy, such an one as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

**prī-mīt'-i-ā** (t as sh), *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [PRIMITIÆ.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ostracoda (q.v.), from the Cambrian to the Upper Silurian. Known British species twenty-six.

**prī-mīt'-i-æ** (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., from *primus* = first.]

1. The first fruits of any produce of the earth; specif., the first year's profits of a benefice, formerly payable to the Crown, but restored to the Church by Queen Anne, under the name of Queen Anne's Bounty. [BOUNTY.]  
2. *Obstetrics*: The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

\* **prī-mīt'-i-ā** (t as sh), *a.* [Lat. *primitivæ* = first-fruits.] Being of the first production; primitive, original.

**prīm'-i-tive**, **prīm'-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *primitif* (fem. *primitive*), from Lat. *primitivus*, an extension of *primus* = first; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primitivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining or belonging to the beginning or the earliest periods; primary, original, primordial, primeval.

"The golden age of *primitive* Christianity."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

2. Characterized by the manner of old times; old-fashioned.

"We abandoned our horses at a *primitive* road-side inn."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Geol.*: The same as *PRIMARY* (q.v.).  
2. *Gram.*: Applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derivative; radical, primary: as, a *primitive* verb.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A primitive or primary word; opposed to a derivative.

\* 2. An early Christian.

"This fervor of the apostles and other holy *primitives*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 13.

¶ *Primitive axes of coordinates*:

*Geom.*: That system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set or second system, to which they are afterwards referred, and which is called the new set of axes, or the new system.

**primitive-chord**, *s.*

*Music*: That chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental bass of the harmony.

**primitive-circle**, *s.* In spherical projections, the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.

**primitive-colours**, *s. pl.*

*Optics*: The three colours from which all others can be compounded. Dr. Brewster considered them to be blue, yellow, and red; but Helmholtz and Maxwell have held that they are violet, green, and red, yellow being produced by green and red, whilst a mixture of pure blue and yellow does not make green, but white. Called also *Primary colours*. Modern physicists refer these primitives merely to the colour-sensation, or mechanism of the retina, and as regards the vibration or wave-motion which produces any colour in the spectrum, consider none as more primitive or secondary than others, the sole distinction being in period or wave-length. [SPECTRUM.]

**Primitive-Methodists**, *s. pl.*

*Ecclesiol.* & *Church Hist.*: A section of the Wesleyan community which arose in Staffordshire, under the leadership of Mr. Hugh Bourne (1792-1852). Having held camp meetings like those of America, he was censured for it by the Wesleyan Conference in 1807, and, seceding, formed a new connexion, the

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūr**: **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

first class-meeting of which was held at Standley, in Staffordshire, in 1810. In doctrine the Primitive Methodists agree with the Wesleyans. They more freely admit laymen to take part in their government. They are the second in numbers of the Methodist bodies. Sometimes called by their opponents Ranters.

**primitive-plane**, *s.* In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projections are made.

**prim'-i-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *primitive*; *-ly*.]

\*1. Originally; at first; in the earliest times.

—“Most kingdoms were *primitively* erected, either among Pagan nations . . . or among Christian states.” —*Pyrrhus: Treachery & Diplomacy*, pt. iii, p. 117.

\*2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the ancient or original rule or practice; in the primitive or ancient style.

**prim'-i-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *primitive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to primitive style or practice.

\***prim'-i-tiv'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *primitive*(*e*); *-ity*.] Primitiveness.

—“Celebrated for more *primitively* than the diatonic scales of Mr. Deard.” —*Walpole: To Mann*, iii, 531.

\***prim'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *prim(e)*; *-ity*.] The state of being original; primitiveness. —“This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself.” —*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. I.

**prim'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prim*; *-ly*.] In a prim or precise manner; with primness or preciseness.

**prim'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *prim*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prim or precise; stiffness, preciseness, formality.

—“Primness and affectation of style.” —*Gray: Works*, vol. ii, let. 51.

**prī-mō**, *a. & s.* [Ital.]

*A. As adjective:*

*Music:* First (inacc.): as, *primo basso*, chief bass singer. [PRIMA.]

*B. As subst.:* The master of a lodge of the Order of Buffaloes (pron. *prī-mō*).

\***prī-mō-gē-nī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*.] Born, made, or generated first; original, primitive, primordial, primordial.

—“The *primordial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos.” —*Glanville: Deceptis*, ch. I.

\***prī-mō-gē-nī-tar-ty**, *a.* [PRIMOGENITIVE.] Of or pertaining to primogeniture (q.v.).

\***prī-mō-gē-nī-tive**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitivus* = pertaining to birth.] [GENITIVE.]

*A. As subst.:* Primogeniture; the rights of primogeniture.

—“The *primogeniture* and due of birth.” —*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, I, 5.

*B. As adj.:* Of or pertaining to primogeniture.

**prī-mō-gē-nī-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitor* = a father.] The first father or ancestor; a forefather.

—“If your *primogenitors* be not belied.” —*Gayton: Festivous Notes*.

\***prī-mō-gē-nī-trix**, *s.* [Lat. *primus* = first, and *genitrix* = a mother.] A first mother.

—“Faint as that ‘affable angel’ who delighted our *primogenitrix*.” —*Mortimer Collins: Blacksmith & Scholar*, iii, 202.

**prī-mō-gē-nī-turo**, *s.* [O. Fr. = the being eldest, the title of the eldest, from Lat. *primogenitus* = first-born = *primus* = first, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gignere* = to beget; Sp., Port., & Ital. *primogenitura*.]

1. The state of being the eldest of children of the same parents; seniority by birth amongst children.

—“He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things.” —*South: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 10.

2. The right, system, or rule under which, in cases of intestacy, the eldest son of a family succeeds to the real estate of his father to the absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

**prī-mō-gē-nī-ture-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *primogeniture*; *-ship*.] The right, position, or state of a first-born son.

—“By the aristocratical law of *primogeniture* in a family.” —*Burke: Vindication of Rights of Man*.

**prī-mor'-di-āl**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *primordialis* = original, from *primordium* = a beginning: *primus* = first, and *ordini* = to begin; Sp. & Port. *primordial*; Ital. *primordiale*.]

*A. As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* First in order; primary, original; existing from the beginning, primitive.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to the part earliest developed in a plant.

3. *Geol.:* Exhibiting the earliest indication of life.

*B. As subst.:* An origin; a first principle or element.

—“The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spiritual and vital.” —*Mors: Divine Dialogues*.

**primordial-cell**, *s.*

*Bot.:* An original cell; a cell not enclosed in a firm cell-wall.

**primordial-kidneys**, *s. pl.* [WOLFFIAN-BODIES.]

**primordial-leaves**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.:* The first leaves produced by the plumule.

**primordial-silurian**, *s.*

*Geol.:* The Lingula flags (q.v.). (Murchison.)

**primordial-utricle or vesicle**, *s.*

*Bot.:* A protoplasmic or formative nitrogenous layer lining the cell-wall. Some have doubted its independent existence. The term was first used by Mohl.

\***primordial-zone**, *s.*

*Geol.:* The Cambrian rocks of Bohemia. (Barraude.)

\***prī-mor'-di-āl-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *primordial*; *-ism*.] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

**prī-mor'-di-āl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *primordial*; *-ly*.] At the beginning; originally; under the first order of things.

**prī-mor'-di-an**, *a.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.] A species of plum.

\***prī-mor'-di-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *primordium* = origin.] Original; existing from the beginning; primordial, primitive.

**prī-mor'-di-ūm** (pl. **prī-mor'-di-a**), *s.* [LAT.] [PRIMORDIAL.] A beginning, an origin, a first principle.

—“Writers like Mr. Green find consolation in the thought that in the *primordia* of our English Constitution kings were elective.” —*English Studies*, p. 72.

\***prī-mō-ī-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *prim*; *-osity*.] Primness. (Memoirs of Lady H. Stanhope.)

**primp**, *v.t. & t.* [Prob. a variant of *prink* (q.v.), or from *prim* (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.:* To deck one's self out in a prim or affected manner.

*B. Intrans.:* To be prim, formal, or affected. (Scott.)

**primp'-it**, *a.* [PRIMP.] Stiffly or primly dressed; stiff, formal, prim.

**prim'-print**, *s.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.] A name sometimes given to the Privet (q.v.).

—“That great bushy plant, usually termed *privet* or *primprint*.” —*Topwell: Hist. of Serpents*, p. 104.

**prim'-rōse**, \***prime-rose**, \***pryme-rose**, *s. & a.* [A corrupt, (due to popular etymology) of Mid. Eng. *primrose* = a primrose, from Low Lat. \**primerula*, from Lat. *primula* = a primrose, from *primus* = first; Sp. *primula*.]

*A. As substantive:*

*Bot.:* *Primula vulgaris*. The leaves and umbels are subsessile, the former ovate, oblong, crenate, toothed, wrinkled; the scape umbellate, sessile or stalked; the calyx tubular, somewhat inflated, the teeth very acute; the corolla pale yellow. Common in copses, pastures, hedgelands, and woods, or by the side of streams. Its rootstock is emetic. (GENOTHERA, POLYANTHUS.) The Peerless Primrose is *Narcissus biflorus*.

*B. As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a primrose; of the colour of a primrose; of a pale yellow colour.

2. Covered with, or abounding in, primroses.

\*3. Gay as with flowers; flowery.

—“The *primrose* way to th' overlasting bonfire.” —*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, ii, 3.

**Primrose-day**, *s.* The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, April 19 (1881). Every member of the Primrose League (q.v.) must wear a bunch of primroses on that day in token of sympathy with, and support of, the objects of the League.

**Primrose-league**, *s.* A league having for its objects “the maintenance of religion, of the estates of the realm, and of the Imperial ascendancy of the British Empire.” It works by means of “habitations,” of which there are now (1886) 1,200 in the United Kingdom, India, Africa, and the British possessions generally. Its members are divided into knights, dames, and associates, by far the greater part belonging to the latter class. Its head-quarters are at St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, Westminster. It rendered the Conservative party great assistance in the general election of 1885.

\***prim'-rōsed**, *a.* [Eng. *primrose*(*e*); *-ed*.] Covered or adorned with primroses.

—“A zig-zag, up-and-down, *primrosed* by-path.” —*Savage: Keuben Medlicott*, bk. I, ch. I.

**prim'-ū-lā**, *s.* [Fem. of Lat. *primulus* = the first, dimin. of *primus* = the first, from the early period of the year at which the primrose flowers.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Primulaceae (q.v.). Calyx tubular or campanulate, herbaceous; corolla salver-shaped, limb spreading. The species are all herbaceous perennials, nearly all of them natives of Europe and Northern Asia. Some are found in mountain regions, while others are among the finest of grove and meadow wild flowers. They have been cultivated as garden flowers from a very early period. Among them are such favorite flowers as the Common Primrose (*P. vulgaris*), the Cowslip (*P. veris*), the Bird's-eye Primrose (*P. farinosa*), &c. The last named is a rare flower in the United States. In the Western States are several species, *P. parryi*, with large purple flowers, growing on the Rocky Mountains.

**prim'-ū-lā-çō-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æccæ*.]

*Bot.:* Primworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Cortusales. Herbs, generally with radical exstipulate leaves. Flowers on radical scapes or umbels, or in the axils of the leaves. Calyx five-, rarely four-cleft, inferior or half-superior; corolla monopetalous, regular, five-, four-, or six-cleft. Stamens equal in number to the divisions of the petals, and opposite to them. Ovary one-celled; style one, stigma capitate. Capsule with a central placenta, seeds many, peltate. Chiefly from the north temperate zone. Trilaea, Primulidæ, Anagallidæ, Hottonidæ, and Samolidæ. Known genera twenty-nine, species 215 (Lindley). Genera eighteen, species about 200 (Sir J. Hooker).

**prī-mū-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.:* The typical tribe or family of Primulaceae (q.v.). Ovary superior, capsule valvular. British genera, *Primula*, *Lysimachia*, *Trientalis*, and *Glaux*.

**prim'-ū-lin**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *primul(a)*; *-in* (Chem.).]

*Chem.:* A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip. (Watts.)

**prī-mūm mōb'-ī-lō**, *s.* [LAT. = the first mover.]

*Astron.:* In the Ptolemaic system, an imaginary sphere believed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, carrying with it the fixed stars and the planets.

**prī-mūs**, *s.* [LAT. = first.] The first in dignity amongst the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, at whose meetings he presides, but the position does not carry with it any metropolitan jurisdiction.

**prim'-wōrt**, *s.* [Lat. *prim(ula)*, and Eng. *wort*.]

*Bot. (PL.):* Lindley's name for the order Primulaceae.

\***prim'-y**, *a.* [PRIME, *a.*] Being in its prime; flourishing, blooming.

—“A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.” —*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I, 2.

**âte**, **fât**, **färe**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **høre**, camel, **hôr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wolf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, unite, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

**prin**, s. [Gael.] A pin. (Scotch.)

"Aweel, my doo, the cat's no a prin the waur."  
—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

\* **prin**, a. [Apparently the same word as *prim* (q.v.).] Prin, neat.

"He looks as gaunt and prin." Fletcher: *Poems*, p. 140.

**prince**, \* **prynces**, s. [Fr. *prince*, from Lat. *principes*, accus. of *principes* = (a.) taking the first place; (s.) a principal person; *primus* = first, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *principe*; Ger. *prinz*; Dut. & Sw. *prins*; Dan. *prinds*, *prins*.]

1. One who holds the first, or chief place, or rank; a sovereign; the ruler of a country or state (originally applied to either sex).

"The greatest prince that has ever ruled England."  
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The ruler or sovereign of a state or territory which he holds of a superior, to whom he owes certain services.

3. The son of a sovereign, or the issue of a royal family: as, *The princes of the blood*. In heraldic language, the title of prince belongs to dukes, marquises, and earls of Great Britain, but in ordinary use it is confined to members of the royal family. The only case in which it is a territorial title is that of the *Prince of Wales*, the official title of the heir-apparent to the throne. On the Continent the title of prince is borne by members of families of very high rank, though not immediately connected with any royal house.

4. The head or chief of any body of men; one who is at the head of any class or profession, or who is pre-eminent in anything: as, a merchant prince.

¶ (1) *Prince Albert's Lyre-bird*:  
Ornith.: *Membra alberti*. [LYRE-BIRD.]

(2) *Prince Alfred's Deer*:

Zool.: *Rusa alfredi*, about the size of a Fallow-deer, first described by Dr. Sclater, from a specimen brought by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Philippine Islands in 1870. The body is heavy, with short legs; rich chocolate above, with pale yellow spots, pale yellow beneath.

\* (3) *Prince of the Senate*:

Roman Antiq.: The person first called in the roll of the Senators. He was always of consular and censorian rank.

\* **prince-royal**, s. The eldest son of a sovereign.

¶ *Princes of the Blood Royal*:

Law: The younger children of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession.

**Prince Rupert's drops**, s. pl. Drops of melted glass consolidated by falling into water. If a fragment be broken off the thin end, they fly to pieces with explosive force.

**prince's feather**, s.

Bot.: (1) *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, (2) *Polygonum orientale*. (American.)

**prince's metal**, s. A jeweller's alloy of copper, 72; zinc, 28. Said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.

**prince's pine**, s.

Bot.: *Chimaphila umbellata*. [CHIMAPHILA.]

**prince's wood**, s. [PRINCEWOOD.]

\* **prince**, v.t. [PRINCE, s.] To play or act the prince; to assume state. (Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.)

\* **prince-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *prince*; -age.] The body of princes; princes collectively.

\* **prince-dôm**, \* **prince-dome**, s. [Eng. *prince*; -dom.] The jurisdiction, rank, or estate of a prince.

"The premier principedom of Hindostan."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1888.

\* **prince-hood**, \* **prince-hede**, \* **prince-hodé**, s. The dignity, rank, or position of a prince; princely rank, sovereignty.

"The falth of hya body, and worde of his prince-hode."—Hall: *Henry VI.* (au. 4).

**Prince-ite**, s. [See def.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: The sect into which the movement of the Lantpeter Brethren developed. It was founded about 1840 by the Rev. Henry James Prince, a clergyman of the extreme Evangelical school, who asserted that the Holy Ghost was incarnate in him, and that the Gospel dispensation was thereby superseded. Prince first held the curacy of Charlchir, near Bridgewater, and his rector, the Rev. Samuel Starky, was closely associated with the sect, and the members were sometimes called, after him, Starkyites. Means to establish a community at Spaxton, near Charlchir, with Prince at its head, were obtained by "leading captive silly women;" and the nature of the community is sufficiently indicated by its name—The Agapemone (q.v.). "The principle on which the sect was ultimately consolidated was that Jesus having suffered to redeem the spirit only, and left the flesh alienated from God, Prince took upon himself new flesh to redeem the flesh, and whosoever believes on him will not die, but will henceforth be without sickness or pain." (*Blunt*; cf. *Dixon*: *Spirit. Wives* (Eds. 1868), l. 318-31.)

\* **prince-kin**, s. [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -kin.] A little prince, a princeling.

"The princekins of private life."—Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. liii.

\* **prince-less**, a. [Eng. *prince*; -less.] Without a prince.

"This country is princeless, I mean, affords no royal nativities."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ii. 242.

\* **prince-lét**, s. [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -let.] A petty prince, a princeling.

"German princelets might sell their country."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

**prince-like**, a. & adv. [Eng. *prince*; -like.]

**A.** As adj.: Becoming or befitting a prince, princely.

"The wrongs he did me  
Were nothing princelike." Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

**B.** As adv.: Like a prince.

"I euer set my footstepes free,  
Princelike where none had gone."  
Drant: *Horace*; Ep. to Maecenas.

**prince-ly-ness**, s. [Eng. *princely*; -ness.] The quality or state of being princely.

\* **prince-liàng**, s. [Eng. *prince*; dim. suff. -ling.]

1. A petty prince.

"Great Powers will replace princelings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1888.

2. A young prince.

"Addressed . . . to a clever princeling."—*Scotones*: *Four Centuries of English Letters*, p. 43.

**prince-ly**, \* **prince-lye**, a. & adv. [Eng. *prince*; -ly.]

**A.** As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a prince.

"Princely office." Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 628.

2. Having the appearance of or resembling a prince, or one of noble birth; stately, dignified.

3. Having the rank or position of a prince; royal, noble. (*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, i. 979.)

4. Becoming or befitting a prince; royal, grand, noble, august, magnificent.

"Dames and chiefs of princely port."  
Byron: *Mazeppa*, iv.

5. High-minded, noble; acting like a prince.

"He was most princely." Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

6. Consisting of princes or persons of noble birth.

"Take that, ere yet thou quit this princely throng."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Odyssey* xvii. 345.

\* **B.** As adv.: In a princely manner; like a prince, as becomes a prince.

"My appetite was not princely got."—Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

**prin'-cèss**, \* **prin-ces-sa**, \* **prin-cesso**, s. [Fr. *princesse*; Sp. *princesa*; Port. *princesa*; Ital. *principessa*.]

\* 1. A female sovereign; a woman having sovereign power or the rank of a prince.

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The wife of a prince: as, the *Princess of Wales*.

**princess-royal**, s. The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

"The princess-royal, or eldest daughter of the king."  
—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 4.

\* **prin'-cèss-ly**, a. [Eng. *princess*; -ly.]

Princess-like; having the rank of a princess.

"To engage her to her princely daughter."  
—Richardson: *Clarissa*, l. 221.

† **prince'-ship**, s. [Eng. *prince*; -ship.] The state, condition, or individuality of a prince.

"Your *princship* will keep them jealously inside your iron palaces."—*Daily News*, March 8, 1886, p. 5.

**prince'-wood**, s. [Eng. *prince*, and *wood*.]

Bot. &c.: A light-brown West Indian wood furnished by *Cordia gerasanthoides* and *Homelia ventricosa*. (Treas. of Bot.)

\* **prin'-ci-fied**, a. [Eng. *prince*, and Lat. *fio* = to become.] Imitating a prince; done in imitation of a prince; fantastically dignified. (Thackeray.)

**prin'-ci-pal**, \* **prin-ci-pall**, \* **prin-cy-pal**, \* **pryn-cy-pall**, a. & s. [Fr. *principal*, from Lat. *principalis*, from *principes*, genit. *principis* = chief, a chief; Sp. & Port. *principal*; Ital. *principale*.] [PRINCE, s.]

**A.** As adjective:

1. Chief; highest or first in rank, authority, importance, influence, or degree; main, essential, most important: as, the *principal* men in a city, the *principal* productions of a country, &c.

\* 2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. (Spenser.)

**B.** As substantive:

**I.** Ordinary Language:

1. A chief or head; a chief party; one who takes the lead or principal part in anything.

2. A president or governor; one who is chief in authority, as the head of a college, university, or other institution; the head of a firm, &c.

\* 3. The principal or main point.

"Nathless let every diligent reader know hymselfe miche to haue profited, if he but the chief *principalle* understand."—*Joyce*: *Expos. Daniel*. (Arg.)

\* 4. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and centre of a hearse were formerly crowned.

\* 5. An heirloom; sometimes the mortuary, the principal or best horse led before the corpse of the deceased.

"Also that my best horse shall be my *principal*."—*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 75.

\* 6. (PL) First feathers of a bird.

"A bird whose *principal* be scarce grows out."  
—Spenser: *Epic*, to *Maister Harvey*.

**II.** Technically:

1. *Carp.*: An important timber in a frame.

2. *Comm.*: A sum of money employed to produce a profit or revenue, periodically payable over a length of time under the name of interest.

3. *Fine Arts*: The chief circumstance in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate.

4. *Law*:

(1) The actual or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.

"A man may be *principal* in an offence in two degrees. A *principal* in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime; and, in the second degree, he is who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. Which presence need not always be an actual immediate standing by, within sight or hearing of the fact; but there may be also a constructive presence, as when one commits a robbery or murder, and another keeps watch or guard at some convenient distance. In high treason there are no accessories, but all are *principals*."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 3.

(2) One who employs another to act for or under him, the person so employed being termed an agent.

(3) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance.

5. *Music*:

(1) The subject of a fugue.

(2) In an organ the chief open metal stop, one octave higher in pitch than the open diapason. On the manual four feet, on the pedal eight feet in length.

**principal-axis**, s.

*Geom.*: The major axis. [AXIS.]

**principal-brace**, s.

*Carp.*: A brace immediately under, or parallel to, the principal rafters, assisting with the principals to support the roof timbers.

**principal-challenge**, s. [CHALLENGE, s. ¶.]

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng.  
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gîon = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

**principal-plane, s.**

*Geom.*: In spherical projections, the plane upon which the projection of the different circles of the sphere are projected.

**principal-point, s.**

*Perspective*: The projection of the point of sight upon the perspective plane. It is the same as the centre of the picture.

**principal-post, s.**

*Carp.*: The corner-post of a timber-framed house.

**principal-rafter, s.**

*Carp.*: A rafter supporting the purlins and ordinary rafters.

**principal-ray, s.**

*Perspective*: The ray drawn through the point of sight, perpendicular to the perspective plane.

**principal-section, s.**

*Crystall.*: A plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

**principal-subject of the work, s.**

*Music*: One of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.

**prin-cip-āl-i-ty, \*prin-ci-pal-i-tee,**

**\*prin-ci-pal-i-ty, \*prin-ci-pal-te, s.** [*Fr. principauté*, from *Lat. principatū*, accus. of *principatus* = excellence, from *principis* = principal (q.v.); *Sp. principado*; *Ital. principato*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
2. The government and principality of the country of Sax. —*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 109.
3. One invested with supreme power; a sovereign, a prince.

\* Yet let her be a principality.  
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.  
*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 4.

3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince.  
His principality, left without a head, was divided against itself. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\* Applied specif. to Wales, as giving the title of Prince to the heir apparent to the throne of England.

4. Royal state or condition.
5. Superiority, preeminence.
6. The prerogative and principality, above everything else. —*Jer. Taylor: Worthy Communicant*.

**prin-ci-pal-ly, \*prin-ci-pal-lye, adv.** [*Eng. principal; -ly*]. In the principal or chief place or degree; chiefly, mainly; above all; more than all else.

**\*prin-ci-pal-ness, s.** [*Eng. principal; -ness*]. The quality or state of being principal or chief.

**\*prin-ci-pāte, s.** [*Lat. principatus*, from *principis*, genit. *principis* = a prince (q.v.); *Fr. principat*; *Sp. & Port. principado*; *Ital. principato*.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
2. This man held long the principate of Brytayne. —*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. xiv.
3. A principality, an authority, a power.
4. Principates and powers. —*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,609.

**prin-cip-i-a, s. pl.** [*Lat., pl. of principium* = a beginning]. First principles; elements; specif., the abbreviated title of Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica."

**\*prin-cip-i-al, a.** [*Lat. principalis*, from *principes* = a prince (q.v.)]. Original, initial, elementary.

**\*prin-cip-i-ant, a.** [*Lat. principium* = a beginning]. Pertaining or relating to principles or beginnings.

\* Those principiant foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown. —*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

**\*prin-cip-i-ate, v.t.** [*Lat. principium* = a beginning]. To begin, to initiate.

\* It imports the things or effects principiated or effected by the intelligent active principle. —*Hale: Orig. of Manikind*.

**\*prin-cip-i-ā-tion, s.** [*PRINCIPATE*]. Analysis into constituent or elemental parts.

\* The third is the separating of any metal into its original or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we call principiation. —*Bacon: Physiological Remarks*.

**\*prin-cip-i-cide, s.** [*Lat. princeps*, genit. *principis* = a prince, and *cido* (in comp. *-cido*) = to kill]. A murderer of a prince.

\* The chances of immediate escape for a principicide must be taken as very small. —*St. James's Gazette*, July 18, 1881.

**prin-ci-ple, s.** [*Fr. principe* = a principle, a maxim, a beginning, from *Lat. principium* = a beginning, from *principes* = chief. For the added *i* cf. *syllable*; *Sp. & Ital. principio*.] [*PRINCE, s.*]

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. A beginning. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xl. 2.)
2. That from which anything proceeds; a source or origin; an element; a constituent part; a primordial substance.

"That one first principle must be."  
*Dryden. (Todd.)*

3. An original cause; an operative cause.

"A vital or directive principle seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal." —*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

4. An original faculty or endowment of the mind.

5. A general truth; a fundamental truth or tenet; a comprehensive law or doctrine from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; an elementary proposition; a maxim, axiom, or postulate.

\* He who fixes upon false principles trends upon infirm ground. —*South: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 1.

6. A tenet; a settled rule of action; that which is believed or held, whether true or not, and which serves as a rule of action or the basis of a system; a governing law of conduct.

"He firmly adhered through all vicissitudes to his principles." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A right rule of conduct; uprightness; as, a man of principle.

8. Ground of conduct; motive.

"There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common principle of action, working equally with men." —*Addison. (Todd.)*

\* **II. Chem.**: A name formerly given to certain proximate compounds of organic bodies: as, bitter principle. [*PROXIMATE-PRINCIPLE*.]

**\*prin-ci-ple, v.t.** [*PRINCIPLE, s.*]

1. To establish or fix in certain principles; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.

"Principled by these new philosophers." —*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 361.

2. To establish firmly in the mind.

"The promiscuous reading of the Bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or principing their religion." —*Locke: On Education*.

**prin-ci-pled (le as el), a.** [*Eng. principle; -ed*]. Impressed with certain principles or tenets; holding or based on certain principles.

"A parliament, so principled, will sink  
All ancient schools of empire in disgrace."  
*Young: On Public Affairs*.

**\*princk, v.t.** [*PRINCK*.]

**\*prin-cōck, \*prin-cōx, s. & a.** [*A corrupt. of Eng. prim and cock*, or, according to the Rev. A. S. Palmer, a corrupt. of *Lat. precoz* = precocious (q.v.)].

**A. As subst.**: A cockcomb; a conceited person; a pert young rogue. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, I. 5.)

**B. As adj.**: Conceited, pert.

"Naught reek I of thy threats, thou princōx boy."  
*Tytlow (H): Locusts*, II. 4.

**prinġ-lē-ā, s.** [*Named after Sir John Prinġle (1707-1782), physician, and President of the Royal Society.*]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cruciferous plants, family Alysiidae. *Prinġle antiscurbutica* is the Kerguelen's Land Cabbage. Boiled, it was found a most efficient antiscurbutic in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

**prġ-nġ-ā, s.** [*Javanese prinġya*, the name of the typical species.].

*Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Drymœcinæ, with eleven species, from the Oriental region. (*Tristram*.) Bill rather long, much compressed, entire; feet large, strong.

**prinġ, \*prinġck, v.t. & t.** [*The same word as prānk, s. (q.v.)*; cf. *Low Ger. pruncken* = to make a show, *prunck* = show, display; *Ger. Dan., & Sw. prunck* = show; *Ger. prangen* = to make a show; *Dau. prange*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To dress for show; to prānk.
2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

"She was every day longer prinġing in the glass than you was." —*Jane Collier: Art of Tormenting*.

2. To strut; to put on fine airs.

**B. Trans.**: To prānk or dress up; to adorn fantastically.

"Just Asop's crow, prinġ'd up in borrow'd feathers."  
*Tomkins: Albumazar*, II. 5.

**prinġ-ēr, s.** [*Eng. prinġ; -ēr*]. One who prinks; one who dresses for show.

**prġ-nōs, s.** [*Gr. πρίνος (prinos)* = the evergreen oak.].

*Bot.*: Winterberry; a genus of Aquifoliaceæ. Low shrubs, with alternate leaves, rotate; a six-parted corolla, six stamens, one style and stigma, and a berry with six stones. *Prinos glabra*, an evergreen bush from North America, is used as a substitute for tea. The bitter bark of *P. verticillatus* has been given in fever and used as a lotion in gangrene. The berries are tonic and emetic.

**prġ-sēp-i-ā, s.** [*Named after James Prinsep, a former secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society in Calcutta.*]

*Bot.*: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Prinsepia utilis*, a deciduous, thorny, Himalayan shrub, is used for food, for burning, as a rubefacient, and as an application in rheumatism, &c.

**print, \*preent, \*preente, \*prent, \*printe, \*prynt, v.t. & t.** [*O. Dut. printen, prenten*.] [*PRINT, s.*]

**A. Transitive:****1. Ordinary Language:**

1. To mark by pressing; to impress.

"On his fiery steel betimes he rode,  
That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod."  
*Dryden. (Todd.)*

2. To impress anything, so as to leave its mark or form.

"Printing their hoods in the earth."  
*Shakesp.: Henry V.* (ProL)

3. To take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp.

"Upon his breast-plate he beholds a dint,  
Which in that field young Edward's sword did print."  
*Beaumont: Bonsworth Field*.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

5. To fix deeply or imprint in the mind; to implant, to instil.

"How soon a lark will print a thought that never may remove."  
*Surrey: Prælie of Beautie*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Fabrie*: To stamp or impress with coloured figures or patterns; to stamp or impress figured patterns on.

2. *Photog.*: To obtain a positive picture from, by the exposure of sensitized paper beneath a negative to the sun's rays.

3. *Print*: To form or copy by pressure, as from an inked stereotyped plate, a form of movable types, engraved steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. [*PRINTING*.]

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To practise or use the art of typography or printing.

2. To publish books; to rush into print.

"He shall not begin to print till I have a thousand guineas for him." —*Thackeray: English Humourists*; *Swift*.

3. To come out in the process of printing; as, A negative prints well or badly.

**print (l), \*preente, \*prente, \*preynt, \*preynte, \*printe, \*prynt, s.** [*Formed, by loss of the first syllable, from Fr. empreinte* = a stamp, a print; prop. fem. of *emprer*, pa. par. of *emprandre* = to print, to stamp, from *Lat. imprimo* = to impress: *im-(in)-* = on, and *premo* = to press; *O. Dut. print*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A mark or form made by impression; a line, figure, character, or mark made by the impressing of one thing on another.

"The print of a foot in the sand can only prove, when considered alone, that there was some figure adapted to it, by which it was produced." —*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 11.

2. Hence, fig., a mark, impression, character, or stamp of any kind.

"If God would promise me to raise the prints of time,  
Car'd in my bosom."  
*Chapman: Homer: Iliad*, ix.

3. That which by pressure impresses its form on anything; as, a print for butter.

4. Printed letters; the impressions of types generally, considered in relation to form, size, &c.: as, large print, small print, &c.

5. The state or condition of being printed, published, or issued from the press.

"A clever speech which he made against the platoon stole into print and was widely circulated."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



6. That which is printed; that which is produced by the act or process of printing.

(1) The representation of anything produced by impression; specif., an engraving produced from wood, stone, steel, or copper plate.

(2) A printed publication; espec. a newspaper or other periodical.

(3) A plaster cast of a flat ornament, or a plaster ornament formed from a mould.

## II. Technically:

1. *Fabric*: A cotton cloth printed; calico.

## 2. Foundry:

(1) A projection on a pattern which leaves a space in the sand for the purpose of supporting a core in its right position and place.

(2) A mould sunk in metal from which an impression is taken by swaging; a boss, a sawge.

3. *Photog.*: A positive picture.

## ¶ 1. In print:

(1) *Lit.*: In a printed form; issued from the press; published.

"I love a ballad in print."—*Shaksp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

(2) *Fig.*: In a formal manner; with exactness; in a precise manner.

"To have his maid lay all things in print, and tack him in war."—*Locke*.

2. *To rush into print*: To be over-hasty in publishing one's thoughts.

**print-field**, *s.* An establishment for printing and blocking cottons, &c.

**print-room**, *s.* A room where a collection of prints or engravings is kept.

**print-seller**, *s.* One who deals in prints or engravings.

"William Faithorne . . . was bred under Peake, painter and print-seller."—*Walpole*: *Anecd. of Painting*, vol. v.

**print-works**, *s.* An establishment where machine or block printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes.

**print** (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *primprint* (q.v.).] The privet.

**print'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. print*, v.; -*able*.] Capable of being printed; fit or suitable to be printed. (*Carlyle*.)

**print'-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [*PRINT*, v.]

**printed-carpet**, *s.* A carpet dyed or printed in colours.

**printed-goods**, *s. pl.* Printed or figured calicoes.

**printed-ware**, *s.*

*Pottery*: Porcelain, queen's ware, &c., ornamented with printed figures or patterns; this is usually done previous to glazing the ware.

**print'-ér**, *s.* [*Eng. print*, v.; -*er*.] One who prints books, pamphlets, &c.; one who prints cloth; as, a calico printer; one who takes impressions from engraved plates, stone, &c.; as, a lithographic printer.

**printer's devil**, *s.* The newest apprentice lad in a printing office.

**printer's gauge**, *s.*

1. A rule or gagelet cut to the length of a page, so that all pages may be made of uniform length.

2. A piece of cardboard or metal of proper size to regulate the distance between pages in imposing a form.

**printer's ink**, *s.* [*PRINTING-INK*.]

**print'-ér-ý**, *s.* [*Eng. print*; -*ery*.] An establishment for printing cottons, &c.; a printing-office.

**print'-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*PRINT*, v.]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive**:

1. The act, process, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. There are several branches of the art, as, the printing of books, &c., by means of movable types; the printing of engraved steel or copper plates (*ENGRAVING*); the taking impressions from stone (*LITHOGRAPHY*); and the printing of figured patterns on fabrics (*CALICO-PRINTING*). Letterpress-printing, or the method of taking impressions from type or letters, and other characters cut

or cast in relief upon separate pieces of metal, is the most important branch of printing. Printing in its earliest form consisted in taking impressions from engraved blocks. [*BLOCK-BOOKS*, *BLOCK-PRINTING*.] The use of separate types was invented by Gutenberg, of Mentz, about the year A.D. 1450. In company with Faust and others he printed several works with wooden types and wooden blocks. These were the *Alexandri Galii Doctrinale* and *Petri Hispani Tractatus* in 1442, and subsequently the *Tabula Alphabctica*, *Catholicon*, *Donati Grammatica*, and the *Confessionaria*, between the years 1444 and 1450. In the years 1450-55, the Bible of 637 leaves was printed by Gutenberg and Faust with cut metal types. Gutenberg died in 1468, in high honour for his genius and perseverance. Faust, after dissolving partnership (1455) with Gutenberg, became allied with Schoeffer; and they published in 1457 the *Codex Psalmorum* with metallic types—the most ancient book with a date and inscription. Cast metallic types were invented by Schoeffer in 1459. As first practised in Europe the sheets were printed on one side only, and the backs of the pages pasted together. The art of printing was introduced into France in 1469; Italy, 1465; Spain, 1477, and England (by Caxton) in 1474. In letterpress printing the impressions are taken directly from the surface of the types, or from stereotyped plates (*STEREOTYPE*) by superficial pressure, as in the hand printing-press, or by cylindrical pressure, as in the steam printing-machine, or by the action of a roller, as in the copper-plate press. The ink or pigment employed is laid upon the surface of the type with a printer's roller. Printing is divided into two departments, composition and press-work. (See these words.) In printing for the blind the letters or characters are impressed in relief on stout paper or cardboard without the use of ink.

2. *Photog.*: The process of obtaining proofs from negatives. [*AUTOGRAPH*, *PHOTOCOLOUR*, *PLATINOTYPE*, *POWDER-PROCESS*, *SILVER-PRINTING*, *STANNOTYPE*, *WOODBURYTYPE*.]

**printing-body**, *s.*

*Pottery*: A piece of ware prepared for being printed.

**printing-frame**, *s.*

1. *Print*, [FRAME, *s.*, II. 8].

2. *Photog.*: A frame for holding sensitive material in contact with a negative during exposure to light, for the purpose of obtaining proofs. It is usually of wood, glazed with plate glass, and having a movable back, which is divided and hinged to admit of one half of the print being occasionally raised that its progress may be watched.

† **printing-house**, *s.* A printing-office.

"He there found employment in the printing-house of Weichela."—*G. H. Lewes*: *History of Philosophy*, II. 12.

**printing-ink**, *s.* The ink used by printers. Generally it is a compound of linseed-oil and lamp or ivory black.

**printing-machine**, *s.* A machine for taking impressions on paper from type, electrotypes, or stereotype forms, steel or copper plates, lithographic stones, &c. It is moved by hand, or by steam, or other power. The impression from the forms is generally effected by cylindrical pressure. Letterpress printing machines are of three kinds: (1) Single cylinder, by which the sheet of paper is printed on one side only; (2) Perfecting, which prints both sides of the sheet at one operation; and (3) Platen, which prints one side of the sheet by flat, instead of cylindrical, pressure. There are also various kinds of Rotary machines used for printing newspapers, into which the paper is drawn from reels, instead of being fed by single sheets. The first cylinder printing-machine was patented by W. Nicholson in 1790. In 1814 the London Times was for the first time printed by machinery, at the rate of 1,100 copies per hour, by a machine invented by König. Of the later presses, the most celebrated is that invented by Hoe, of New York, which has been successively improved, and remains to-day the fastest and most satisfactory press made. The best of these machines print four to six page papers at the extraordinary speed of 48,000 impressions per hour. In this country it is termed a printing press.

**printing-office**, *s.* A house or establishment where printing is executed; a printing-house.

**printing-paper**, *s.* Paper used in printing books, papers, &c., as distinguished from writing-paper, wrapping-paper, &c. [*PAPER*.]

**printing-press**, *s.* A press or machine for the printing of books, &c. The first printing-press was a common screw-press with a bed, standards, a beam, a screw, and a movable platen. A contrivance for running the forme in and out was afterwards added. In the printing-press the matter to be printed is laid on an even horizontal surface, usually of iron, and the pressure is produced by a parallel surface, also usually of iron, called a platen, by means of a screw or lever, or both combined.

"It was not till more than a hundred years after the invention of printing that a single printing-press had been introduced into the Russian empire."—*Macauley*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**printing-telegraph**, *s.* An electromagnetic telegraph which automatically records transmitted messages. The term is, however, generally applied only to those which record in the common alphabet, so that the message may be understood by an ordinary reader.

**printing-type**, *s.* [*TYPE*.]

**printing-wheel**, *s.* A wheel used in paging or numbering machines or in ticket-printing machines. It has letters or figures on its periphery.

**printing-yarn**, *s.* A machine for printing yarn for partly-coloured work.

\* **print'-less**, \* **print-lesso**, *a.* [*Eng. print*; -*less*.] Leaving no print or impression.

"Thus I set my printless feet  
Over the cowslip's velvet bed!"  
*Milton*: *Comus*, 497.

**print'-zi-a**, *s.* [Named after Jacob Printz, a Swede, and a correspondent of Linnaeus.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Mutisiaceae, tribe Barnadeseeae. The leaves of *Printzia aromatica* are used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for tea.

**prī-ōn**, *s.* [*Gr. πρίων* (*prion*) = a saw.]

*Ornith.*: Blue Petrels; a genus of Procellariidae (q.v.), with five species, from the South Temperate and Antarctic regions. (*Wallace*.) *Prion* is a much specialised form, and has a broad beak, with a fringe of lamellae.

**prī-ōn**, **prī-ōn-ī**, *pref.* [*PRION*.] Serrated.

**prī-ōn-ī**, *pref.* [*PRION*.]

**prī-ō-nī-nāe**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. prion(us)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Cerambycidae. Pronotum separated from the flanks by a sharp edge; haunches of the first pair of legs elongate, and lying in transverse sockets. The sub-family contains many of the most gigantic beetles. Some nocturnal, others diurnal. Chiefly tropical.

**prī-ōn-ī-rhyn'-chūs**, *s.* [*Pref. prion-*, and *Gr. ῥύγχος* (*rhynchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Momotidae (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Guatemala to the Upper Amazon. They have the habit of the family, viz., denuding the central rectrices.

**prī-ō-nī-tēs**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.*, from *Gr. πρίων* (*prion*) = a saw.]

*Ornith.*: Illiger's name for Momotus (q.v.).

**prī-ōn-ī-tūr-ūs**, *s.* [*Pref. prion-*; *t* connect., and *Gr. οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Androglossinae, or, in some classifications of Paleornithidae, with three species, from Celebes and the Philippines. The central rectrices have the shaft produced, and end in a spatulate or racket.

**prī-ōn-ō-dōn**, *s.* [*PRIONODONTES*.]

*Zool.*: Horsfield's name for Linsang (q.v.).

**prī-ōn-ō-dōn'-tēs**, *s.* [*Pref. prion-*, and *Gr. ὀδών* (*odon*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Dasypodidae, with one species, the *Dasypus gigas*, of Cuvier. [*ARMADILLO*.]

**prī-ō-nōp-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. prionop(s)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae*.]

*Ornith.*: Wood-shrikes; a family of Turdiformes, separated from the older family Laniidae (q.v.).

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-cian**, **-tian = şhan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhūn**. **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

**prī-ōn-ōps**, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *ōps* (*ops*) = the face.]

**Ornith.**: Helmeted Wood-shrike; the typical genus of the family Prionopidae, with nine species, from tropical Africa.

**prī-ō-nō-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *νōtos* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

**1. Entom.**: A genus of Bugs, family Revulvidae. *Prionotus serratus* gives an electric shock.

**2. Ichthy.**: One of the three groups into which the genus *Trigla* is divided. Palatine teeth are present. The American species belong chiefly to this division. [TAIOLA.]

**prī-ō-nūr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *prion-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Acanthopterygii, family Acronuridae. It is allied to *Naseus* (q.v.), but has a series of keeled bony plates on each side of the tail.

**prī-ōn-ūs**, *s.* [PRION.]

**1. Entom.**: The typical genus of the subfamily Prioninae (q.v.). Antennae generally pectinated. One British species, *Prionus coriarius*. It flies in the evenings or sits on old oak trees. *P. brevicornis* destroys orchard and other trees in North America.

**2. Palaeont.**: One species from the Jurassic rocks.

**prī-ōr**, *a. & adv.* [Lat. = sooner, former.]

**A. As adj.**: Former; preceding, especially in order of time; earlier, previous, antecedent, anterior, foregoing; as, a *prior* discovery, a *prior* claim.

**B. As adv.**: Previously, antecedently, before.

**prī-ōr, \*prī-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prīour* (Fr. *prieur*), from Lat. *priorem*, acc. of *prior* = former, and hence, a superior; Sp. *prior*; Ital. *priore*.] [PRIOR, *a.*]

**Church Hist.**: A title loosely applied before the thirteenth century to any monk, who, by reason of age, experience, or acquisitions, ranked above his fellows. It was thus a mark of superiority due to personal qualities, rather than an official title of dignity. Priors are now of two kinds: Conventual and Claustal. A conventual prior is the head of a religious house, either independently, as among the Regular Canons, the Carthusians, and the Dominicans, or as superior of a cell or offshoot from some larger monastery. A conventual prior, in the former sense, has generally a sub-prior under him. A claustal prior is appointed in houses in which the head is an abbot, to act as superior in the abbot's absence, and to maintain the general discipline of the house.

**¶ Grand prior**: A title given to the commanders of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.

**\*prī-ōr-ate**, *s.* [Low Lat. *prioratus*, from *prior* = a prior; Fr. *priorat*, *prieuré*; Sp. & Ital. *priorato*; Port. *priorado*.] The dignity, office, or government of a prior; priorship.

"There were several distinct positions, all of which might be described as *priorates*."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

**prī-ōr-ēss, \*prī-or-esso**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prior-esse*.] [PRIOR, *s.*]

**Church Hist.**: (See extract).

"A *prior* under an abbot held nearly the same position as a claustal prior, and *priorates* governing their own houses were like conventual priors."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 694.

**prī-ōr-i-tīe, \*prī-ōr-i-tie, †prī-ōr-i-to**, *s.* [Fr. *priorité*, from Low Lat. *prioritatem*, acc. of *prioritas* = priority, from Lat. *prior* = prior, previous.]

**1. Ordinary Language**:

**1.** The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in point of time; the state of preceding something else; precedence in time.

"Without posteriority or priority."—Chaucer: *Test. of Love*, bk. liii.

**2.** The quality or state of being prior or first in place or rank; precedence.

"Equalitie without all distinction of priority."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 156.

**II. Law**: A preference or precedence, as when certain debts are paid in *priority* to others, or when certain encumbrancers of an estate have the *priority* over others; that is, are allowed to satisfy their claims out of the estate first.

**\*prī-ōr-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *prior*, *s.*; -ly.] Antecedently, previously.

"Priority to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man."—Oeddes: *Pref. to Trans. of the Bible*.

**prī-ōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prior*; -ship.] The state or office of a prior; a priorate.

"The archbishop, provoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priors*."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 214.

**prī-ōr-ī, \*prī-ōr-īe, \*prī-ōr-ye**, *s.* [Eng. *prior*, *s.*; -y; Fr. *prieuré*.]

**1.** A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior (in dignity it is next below an abbey).

"Our abbays and our *priorities* shall pay This reformation's charge."—Shakespeare: *King John*, i. 1.

**2.** A Reformation church with which a priory was formerly connected.

¶ **Alien priory**: A small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

**\*pris** (1), *s.* [PRAISE.]

**\*pris** (2), *s.* [PRICE.]

**pris-a-cān-thūs**, *s.* [PRISTACANTHUS.]

**\*pris'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr. = valuing, pricing, rating, from *priser* = to value.]

**1.** A right which belonged to the crown of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more = one before and one behind the mast. This, by charter of Edward I., was exchanged into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called Butlerage (q.v.), because paid to the king's butler. Prisage was abolished by 51 George III., c. 15.

**2.** The share which belongs to the crown of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea, usually one-tenth.

† **pris'-can**, *a.* [Lat. *priscus*, for *priscus-cus*.] Of or belonging to former time; primitive, primeval.

"A pack of wild-dogs co-operating with *priscan* men in driving a herd of wild cattle along a track in which a pitfall had been dug."—Greenwell: *British Barrows*, p. 742.

**pris'-cīl'-ās**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

**Glass-blowing**: A jaw-tool, resembling pincers, used for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving it some peculiar shape while it is revolved on the end of the point which rolls upon the arims of the glass-blower's chair.

**Pris'-cīl'-lī-gān-ist**, *s.* [For etym. see defs.] **Church History** (PL):

† **1.** A name sometimes given to the Montanists, from the name of one of the two ladies (Priscilla and Maxilla) who joined Montanus, and professed to have the spirit of prophecy.

**2.** The followers of Priscillian, bishop of Avila, in Spain, in the fourth century. They were condemned by a synod at Saragossa in 380, but lingered on till after the Council of Braga, in 563. [HERETIC, II. 1.]

"The Priscillianists came very near in their views to the Manicheans. For they denied the reality of Christ's birth and incarnation; maintained that the visible universe was not the production of God, but of some demon or evil principle; preached the existence of *Æons*, or emanations from God... condemned marriages, denied the resurrection of the body, &c."—Mosheim: *Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Todd), p. 170.

**pris-cō-dēl-phī-nūs**, *s.* [Lat. *priscus* = pertaining to former times, and *delphinus* (q.v.).]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Delphinidae, from the Miocene of Europe.

**\*prise** (1), *v.t.* [PRISE (1), *v.*]

**prise** (2), *prise*, *v.t.* [PRISE (2), *s.*] To raise, as by means of a lever; to force open or up.

"The chest in which the church plate is kept was also *prized* open."—Echo, Jan. 6, 1886.

**\*prise** (1), *s.* [A contract, of *emprise*.] An enterprise. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 26.)

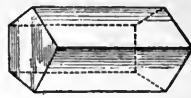
**prise** (2), *prise*, *s.* [Fr. *prise* = a taking, a grasp.] A lever.

**prise-bolts**, *s. pl.*

**Ordn.**: The projecting bolts at the rear of a mortar-bed or garrison gun-carriage under which the handspikes are inserted for training and manœuvring the piece. They are formed by the prolongation of the assembling bolts.

**\*pris'-ēr**, *s.* [PRIZER.]

**prism**, **\*prisme**, *s.* [Lat. *prisma*, from Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*) = a prism, lit. = a thing sawn off, from *πρίσσω* (*prissō*) = to saw; Fr. *prisme*.]



**1. Geom.**: A solid having similar and parallel bases, its sides forming similar parallelograms. The bases may be of any form, and this form (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) gives its name to the prism.

**2. Optics**: Any transparent medium comprised between plane faces, usually inclined to each other. The intersection of two inclined faces is called the edge of the prism, &c.; the inclination of the one to the other, the refracting angle. Every section perpendicular to the edge is called a principal section. The prism generally used for optical experiments is a right triangular one of glass, the principal section of which is a triangle. It is used to refract and disperse light, resolving it into the prismatic colours (q.v.). [NICOL.]

**prism-shaped**, *a.* [PRISMATIC, 3.]

**pris-māt-īc, \*pris-māt-īc-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis* (is) = a prism; Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ical: Fr. *prismatique*.]

**1.** Pertaining to or resembling a prism.

"Giving to a piece of ordinary glass a *prismatic* shape."—Boyle: *Works*, lii. 487.

**2.** Formed by a prism; separated or distributed by a prism; as, a *prismatic* spectrum.

**3. Bot.**: Having several longitudinal angles and intermediate flat faces, as the calyx of *Frankenia pulverulenta*.

**prismatic-colours**, *s. pl.* The colours into which a ray of light is decomposed by passing through a prism. [SPECTRUM.]

**prismatic-compass**, *s.* An instrument for measuring horizontal angles by means of the magnetic meridian.

**prismatic iron-pyrites**, *s.* [MARCA-SITE.]

**pris-māt-īc-al-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *prismatic*; -ly.] In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

**pris-māt-ō-car-pē-ēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prismatocarpus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ēs.] **Bot.**: A tribe of Campanulaceae.

**pris-māt-ō-car-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*), genit. *πρίσματος* (*prismatos*) = a prism, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of *Prismatocarpeae* (q.v.). *Prismatocarpus speculum* is Venus's Looking-glass.

**pris-mā-tōid-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prisma*, genit. *prismatis* = a prism, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having a prism-like form.

**pris-mēn'-chū-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *πρίσμα* (*prisma*) = a prism, and *ἐνχύμα* (*enchuma*) = an infusion.]

**Bot.**: Prismatic tissue, a division of Parenchyma (q.v.). It is a slight modification of Hexagonienchyma (q.v.).

**pris-mōid**, *s.* [Eng. *prism*; -oid.] A volume somewhat resembling a prism. The right prismoid is the frustum of a wedge made by a plane parallel to the back of the wedge.

**pris-mōid-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prismoid*; -al.] Having the form of a prism.

"The prismoidal solids used in railroad cutting and embankment, are bounded by six quadrilaterals."—Davies & Peck: *Math. Dict.*

**\*pris'-mī**, *a.* [Eng. *prism*; -y.] Pertaining to a prism; prismatic.

**pris'-ōn, \*pres-on, \*pris-on, \*pris-un, \*prys-oun**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prison*, *prison* (Fr. *prison*), from Lat. *præsonem*, accus. of *præson* = a seizing (for *prehensio*, from *prehens*, pa. par. of *prehendo* = to seize); Sp. *prision* = a seizure, a prison; Ital. *prigione*.]

**1.** A place of confinement; espec. a place for the confinement or safe custody of criminals, debtors, or others committed by legal authority; a gaol. (*Acts* v. 23.)

¶ It is frequently used adjectively, as *prison* doors, *prison* gates, &c.

**\*2.** A prisoner. (*Sir Ferunbras*, 1,000.)

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**prison-base, prison-bars, s.** A boys' game, consisting chiefly in running and being pursued from goals or bases.

"At barley-break or prison-base  
Do pass the time away."  
*Drayton: Muses Elvium, Nymphal I.*

\* **prison-fellow, s.** A fellow-prisoner.

"I found among those my prison-fellows some that had known me before."—*Backstay: Voyage, III. 488.*

\* **prison-house, s.** A prison; a place of confinement. (*Scott: Rokeby, IV. 29.*)

**prison-ship, s.** A ship fitted up for the reception and detention of prisoners.

**prison-van, s.** A close carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

\* **pris-ôn, v.t.** [PRISON, s.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in prison.

"Prisoned on Outhbert's islet gray."  
*Scott: Marmion, II. 7.*

2. To confine, to restrain.

"Then did the king enlarge  
The spleen he prisoned."  
*Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.*

\* **pris-ônéd, a.** [Eng. prison; -ed.]

1. Confined in prison; imprisoned; in confinement. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake, VI. 22.*)

2. Spent or passed in prison.

"The memory of his prisoned years  
Shall heighten all his joy."  
*Southeby: Joan of Arc, II.*

**pris-ôn-ër, pris-un-er, s.** [Fr. *prisonnier*, from *prison*; Ital. *prigioniere*; Sp. *prisionero*.]

1. One who is confined in prison under legal arrest or warrant.

"Caesar's ill-erected tower,  
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord  
Is doomed a prisoner."  
*Shakespeare: Richard II., V. 1.*

2. A person under arrest or in custody of a magistrate, whether in prison or not; a person charged before a judge or magistrate.

"The jury passing on the prisoner's life."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 1.*

3. A person taken in war; a captive.

\* 4. The keeper of a prison; a jailer.

"So gan him liven the prisoner."  
*Genesis & Exodus, 2, 642.*

5. A person, member, &c., confined or disabled by anything.

"O, then, how quickly should this arm of mine,  
Now prisoner to the palsy, chastise thee."  
*Shakespeare: Richard II., II. 3.*

**prisoner's base, s.** [PRISON-BASE.]

\* **pris-ôn-mént, pris-one-mént, s.** [Eng. prison; -ment.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment, captivity.

"We enjuncts' liberties preserve  
By prisonment and plunder."  
*Brome: Sati's Encouragement, (1643).*

**prist-, pris-ti-, pref.** [PRISTIS.] Resembling a saw; serrated.

**prist-a-cân-thus, s.** [Pref. *prist-*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Plagiostomes, from the Jurassic group. (*Günther.*)

**pris-tër-ô-dôn, s.** [Gr. *πριστηρ* (*pristēr*) = a saw; suff. -ôdon.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Lacertilia, from strata in Africa, believed to be of Triassic age.

**pris-ti-, pref.** [PRIST-]

**pris-ti-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *pristi*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Batoidel (Rays, q.v.). The snout is produced into an exceedingly long flat lamina, armed with a series of strong teeth along each edge. There is a single genus, *Pristis* (q.v.).

\* **pris-tin-ate, a.** [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Pristine, original.

"Contempt of their pristine idolatry."—*Holmshead: Chronicle, vol. I, bk. III. col. 2.*

**pris-tine, a.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, former.] Of or belonging to an early period or state; original, primitive, ancient.

"We have an image of the pristine earth."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.*

**pris-ti-ô-phôr-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pristiphorus*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Plagiostomous Fishes, division Selachoidel (q.v.). The rostral cartilage is produced and armed like the snout in the family *Pristidae* (q.v.), but the gill-openings are lateral. One genus, *Pristiophorus*, with

four species, from the Australian and Japanese seas. [SQUALORAJA.]

**pris-ti-ôph-ôr-ûs, s.** [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.] [PRISTIPHORIDÆ.]

**pris-ti-phô-ca, s.** [Lat. *pristinus* = ancient, and *phoca* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Phocidæ, from the older Pliocene of Montpellier.

**pris-ti-pô-ma, s.** [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. *μαία* (*maia*) = a lid, a cover.]

*Ichthy.*: A marine genus of Percidæ; in older classifications, of Pristipomatidæ. About forty species are known; they are of plain coloration, small size, and extremely common between the tropics.

† **pris-ti-pô-mât-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *pristipoma*, genit. *pristipomat*(is); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Acanthopterygii, division Perciformes, containing those Percoid genera in which the palate is toothless.

**pris-tis, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *πριστης* (*pristis*).]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sawfish (q.v.); the sole genus of the family *Pristidae* (q.v.). Body depressed and elongate, gradually passing into the strong



PRISTIS ANTIQUORUM.

muscular tail; teeth in jaws minute, obtuse; dorsals without spine. Five species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

2. *Palæont.*: Saws of extinct species have been found in the London Clay of Sheppey and in the Bagshot Sands. (*Günther.*)

**pris-ti-ür-ûs, s.** [Pref. *pristi-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Scylliidae, allied to Scyllium (q.v.), but having small flat apices on each side of the upper edge of the caudal fin. There is but a single species *Pristiurus melanostomus*, the Black-mouthed Dogfish.

**pritch, s.** [A softened form of *prick* (q.v.).]

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; an instrument for making holes in the ground.

2. An eel-spear with several prongs.

\* 3. Offence, pique.

"The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or pritch."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian, p. 270.*

**pritch-el, s.** [Eng. *pritch*; dimin. suff. -el.]

*Forging.*: The tool employed for punching out or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe.

**prith-eô, interj.** [A corrupt. of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*. The *I* is generally omitted.] *Pray.*

"Away! I pritheee leave me!" *Roscoe: Jane Shore.*

**prît-tle-prât-tle, s.** [A reduplication of *prattle* (q.v.).] Empty talk; chattering, loquacity, tittle-tattle.

"It is plain prittleprattle."—*Bramhall: Church of England Defended, p. 46.*

**prî-va-gy, \* pri-va-cie, s.** [Eng. *privat(e)*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being private, secret, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy.

2. A place of retirement or seclusion; a retreat; a place in which one is private.

"Woe to the vassal who durst pry  
Into Lord Marston's privacy!"  
*Scott: Marmion, III. 18.*

\* 3. Joint knowledge; privacy.

"Frog . . . [to] hearken to any composition without your privacy."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

\* 4. Secrecy, concealment. (*Shakespeare.*)

\* 5. Taciturnity. (*Ainsworth.*)

\* 6. A private or secret matter; a secret.

"The judgment of Master Calvin, now no longer a private."—*Faucher: Church Hist., VII. 14.*

\* **prî-vâ-dô, s.** [Sp.] A secret or intimate friend. [PRIVATE.]

"If you had been a *privado*, and of the cabinet council, with your angel guardian, from him you might have known how many dangers you have escaped."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 12.*

**prî-vât, a.** [Ger. = private.] (See compound.)

**privat-docent, s.** A graduate of a German University who is admitted on his own application to the governing body, and after giving evidence of adequate qualifications, is recognised as a member of its staff of teachers. His lectures are announced on the official notice-board, side by side with those of the ordinary professors, and his certificate of attendance has equal force and validity with theirs for all public purposes. He has, however, no share in the government of the university, and receives nothing but what he makes by the fees of the students who attend his lectures. Many distinguished men have held the position of *privat-docent*, Kant among others, and it is often the stepping-stone to an appointment as professor.

**prî-vate, a. & s.** [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to bereave, to make single or apart; *privus* = single; Fr. *privé*; Sp. & Port. *privado*; Ital. *privato*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Alone; unconnected with others; by one's self. (*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II. 2.*)

2. Apart from public view; secret; not openly known or displayed.

"By public war or private treason."  
*Shakespeare: Pericles, I. 2.*

3. Peculiar to one's self; pertaining to or concerning one person only; particular. Opposed to public, general, or national: as, *private* means, *private* property, *private* opinions.

4. Employed by or serving one particular person.

"Chief musician and *private* secretary of the Elector of Bavaria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

5. Not invested with public office or employment; not holding a public position; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen, a *private* member of the House of Commons, &c.

6. Connected with or pertaining to one's own family: as, a *private* life.

7. Applied to a common soldier, or one who is not an officer.

\* 8. Participating in knowledge; *privy*.

**B. As substantive:**

\* 1. Privacy.

"Go off! let me enjoy my *private*."  
*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, III. 4.*

\* 2. A secret message; a private intimation.

"Whose privacy with me of the Dauphin's love."  
*Shakespeare: King John, IV. 2.*

\* 3. Private or personal business, interests, or concern. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline, III.*)

\* 4. (Pl.) The *privy* parts; the genitals.

5. A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.

"Long lists of non-commissioned officers and *privates*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

† *In private*: Privately; in secret; not openly or publicly.

**private bill, s.** [BILL (3), s., III.]

**private-chapel, s.** A chapel attached to the residence of noblemen and other privileged persons, and used by them and their families.

**private-way, s.**

*Law.*: A way or passage in which a man has a right and interest, though the ground may belong to another person.

\* **prî-vate, v.t.** [Lat. *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive.] To deprive.

"Privated of their laces and worldly felicitée."—*Hall: Richard III. (an. 3).*

**prî-va-teôr, s.** [Eng. *privat(e)*; -eer.]

1. A ship owned and equipped as a vessel of war by one or more private persons, to whom letters of marque are granted. [MARQUE.]

"The privateers of Dunkirk had long been celebrated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

2. The commander of a privateer.

"Kidnapper threw off the character of a *privateer*, and became a pirate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxv.*

**privateer-practice, s.** [PRIVATEERISM.]

**prî-va-teôr, v.t.** [PRIVATEER, s.] To cruise in a privateer or commissioned private ship for the purpose of seizing the ships of the enemy, or of annoying their commerce.

"The granting of letters of marque has long been disused, the conference which met at Paris in 1856, after the close of the war with Russia, having recommended the entire abolition of privateering."—*Blackstone: Comment, bk. I, ch. 7.*

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cêll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xénophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

**pri-va-teer'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *privateer*; *-ism*.]  
*Naut.*: Disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. (*Smyth*.)

**pri-va-teers'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *privateer*, and *man*.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

**pri-vate-ly**, **\*pri-vate-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *private*, *a.*; *-ly*.]  
 1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly; in private.  
 "She used to accommodate me with some *privately* purloined dainties."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, c. xxi.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally, individually: as, He was *privately* benefited.

**\*pri-vate-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *private*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being private; privacy, secrecy.  
 2. Seclusion or retirement from company or society.

"A love of leisure and *privateness*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. I.

3. The condition or state of a private individual, or of one not invested with office.

**pri-vā-tion**, **\*pri-va-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *privation*, from Lat. *privationem*, accus. of *privare* = a depriving, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive; Sp. *privacion*; Ital. *privazione*.]  
 1. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; deprivation.  
 2. The state of being deprived of anything; apecif, deprivation of that which is necessary to life or comfort; want, destitution: as, To die of *privation*.  
 3. Loss, deprivation.  
 "In graste leoparde either of *privation* of his realm or loss of his life."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).  
 4. The act of making private, or of reducing from rank or office.  
 5. Absence, negation.  
 "But a *privation* is the absence of what does naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of."—*Watte: Logic*, pt. I, ch. II.

**pri-v-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *privativus*, from *privatus*, pa. par. of *privo* = to deprive; Fr. *privatif*; Sp. & Ital. *privativo*.] [*PRIVATE*, *a.*]

**A. As adjective:**  
 I. *Ordinary Language:*  
 1. Causing or tending to cause privation.  
 "To this *privative* power are required seventeen *balls* at least."—*Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 261.  
 2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.  
 "Privative happiness, or the happiness of rest and indolence."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. III.

II. *Grammar:*  
 1. Changing the meaning of a word from positive to negative: as, a *privative* prefix.  
 2. Predicating negation.

**B. As substantive:**  
 I. *Ord. Lang.*: That which depends on, or of which the essence is the absence of something, as silence exists in the absence of sound.  
 "Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

II. *Grammar:*  
 1. A prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a meaning the opposite to its original meaning: as, *un-*, *in-*, *as* in unhappy, inhuman, or *-less*, as in joyless, &c.  
 2. A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the suggestion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or other privative cause.

**privative-jurisdiction**, *s.*  
*Scots Law*: A court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes, when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes.

**\*priv-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *private*; *-ly*.]  
 1. In a privative manner; with the force of a privative.  
 2. By the absence of something necessary; negatively.  
 "Privately for want of motive or inducement to do otherwise."—*Whitty: Five Points*, dia. IV, ch. I, § 6.

**\*priv-a-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *private*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being privative; privation, negation.

**\*prive**, *a. & s.* [*PRIVY*.]

**\*prive**, **\*prive**, *v.t.* [Lat. *privo*.] To deprive.  
 "That he *prived* Geoffrey, yt was chosen to ye see of Yorke, of his movable."—*Fabyan*, vol. II. (an. 1194).

**\*priv-e-ly**, *adv.* [*PRIVILEY*.]

**priv-ēt**, **\*prim-et**, **\*prim'-print**, **\*prim**, **\*prīe**, *s.* [The oldest form was perhaps *prim*, of which *primet*, corrupted into *privet*, was a diminutive. *Primprint* was a reduplication. Prob. from Provinc. Eng. *prime* = to trim trees. (*Skeat*).]  
*Bot.*: The genus *Ligustrum* (q.v.), and spec. *L. vulgare*.

**privet hawk-moth**, *s.*  
*Entom.*: *Sphinx ligustri*. Fore wings, pale brown, streaked with black and clouded with brown; hind wings, pale rosy, with three broad bands; expansion of wings about four inches. It flies at dusk very rapidly. The eggs are deposited on the leaves of privet and lilac about the end of June. The larvae are two to three inches long, bright green, with lilac streaks on the back and white ones on the sides; caudal horn black and yellow. The pupa is buried from August to June. Very common in the south of England, very rare in Scotland.

**\*priv-e-tee**, *s.* [*PRIVILEY*.]

**\*priv-ic**, *a.* [*PRIVY*.]

**priv-ī-lege** (eg as *īg*), **\*priv-i-leg-ic**, **\*priv-i-ledge**, **\*pryv-e-lage**, *s.* [Fr. *privilege*, from Lat. *privilegium* = (1) a bill against a person, (2) an ordinance in favour of a person, a privilege: *privus* = single, and *lex*, genit. *legis* = a law; Sp., Port., and Ital. *privilegio*.]  
 I. *Ordinary Language:*  
 1. A peculiar benefit, right, advantage, or immunity; a right, advantage, &c., enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the ordinary advantages of other persons; the enjoyment of some peculiar right; exemption from certain evils or burdens; an immunity or advantage enjoyed in right of one's position.  
 "Borough after borough was compelled to surrender its *privileges*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.  
 \* 2. A right in general.  
 "Only they hath *privilege* to live."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, II. 1.  
 \* 3. An advantage; a favourable circumstance.  
 "Your virtue is my *privilege*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1.  
 II. *Law*: The state or quality of being a privileged communication: as, To plead *privilege*.  
 ¶ (1) *Breach of privilege*: A breach of any of the privileges of Congress or Parliament. [*PARLIAMENT*, II. ¶ 2.]  
 (2) *Personal privileges*: Privileges attached to the person: as, the *privileges* of ambassadors, peers, members of Congress, &c.  
 (3) *Privileges of Parliament*: [*PARLIAMENT*, II. ¶ (2)].  
 ¶ (4) *Question of privilege*: In Congress, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members of either house individually, or to either house collectively, or to both houses jointly.  
 (5) *Real privileges*: Privileges attached to places: as, the *privileges* of the royal palaces in England.  
 (6) *Water privilege*: The advantage of getting machinery driven by a stream, or a place affording such advantage.  
 (7) *Writ of privilege*:  
*Law*: A writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.

**priv-ī-lege** (eg as *īg*), *v.t.* [*PRIVILEGE*, *s.*]  
 1. To invest with a privilege; to grant a privilege to; to grant a particular right, benefit, advantage, or immunity to.  
 "Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood Should nothing *privilege* him."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, I. 1.  
 \* 2. To license, to authorize.  
 "To *privilege* dishonour in thy name."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 621.

**priv-ī-legged** (eg as *īg*), *a.* [Eng. *privilege* (*s.*)-ed.] Invested with or enjoying some privilege; holding or enjoying a peculiar right, benefit, advantage, or immunity.

"Quickness, energy, and audacity united, soon raised him to the rank of a *privileged* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

**privileged-altar**, *s.*

*Roman Church*: *Altare privilegiatum*, a term applied—

(1) To an altar, by visiting which certain indulgences may be gained.

(2) To an altar, at which votive masses may be said, even on feasts which are doubles.

(3) To an altar with a plenary indulgence for one soul in purgatory attached to all masses said there for the dead.

**privileged-communications**, *s. pl.*

*Law*:

1. Communications which, though *prima facie* libellous or slanderous, are yet, from the circumstances under which they are made, protected from being made the ground of proceedings for libel or slander.

2. Communications which a witness cannot be compelled to divulge, such as those which take place between husband and wife, or between a client and his solicitor.

**privileged-copyhold**, *s.*

*Law*: The same as *CUSTOMARY-FREEHOLD*.

**privileged-debts**, *s. pl.* Debts payable before other debts, as rates, servants' wages, &c.

**privileged-deeds**, *s. pl.*

*Scots Law*: Holograph deeds, which are exempted from the law which requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.

**\*privileged-place**, *s.* [*SANCTUARY*.]

**privileged-summonses**, *s. pl.*

*Scots Law*: A class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary *inducia* are shortened.

**privileged-villénage**, *s.* [*VILLENAGE*.]

**priv-ī-ly**, **\*prev-e-ly**, **\*priv-e-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *privy*; *-ly*.] In a privy manner; secretly. (*Matt*. II. 7.)

**priv-ī-ty**, **\*priv-i-te**, **\*priv-y-te**, *a.* [Eng. *privy*; *-ty*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

\* 1. Privacy, secrecy. (*Wycliffe: John vii*.)

\* 2. That which is to be kept private or secret; a secret.

"[Candaules] prayed her . . . and bewrayed the *privies* of wedlock."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 5.

3. Joint knowledge or consciousness in any matter; it is generally considered to imply consent or concurrence.

"With the *privy* and knowledge of Numitor."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 17.

\* 4. (*Pl.*): The private or secret parts; the genitals.

II. *Law*: A peculiar mutual relation which subsists between individuals as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

¶ (1) *Privy of contract*:

*Law*: The relation subsisting between the parties to the same contract.

(2) *Privy of tenure*:

*Law*: The relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

**priv-ī**, **\*prev-y**, **\*priv-e**, **\*priv-ee**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *prive* (Fr. *privé*), from Lat. *privatus* = private (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

\* 1. Secret, private.  
 "Go thou the moost *preyest* wayes thou canste."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. cxxviii.

\* 2. Private, retired, sequestered; appropriated to retirement. (*Ezekiel* xxi. 14.)

\* 3. Secret, clandestine; done in secret or by stealth. (*2 Maccabees* viii. 7.)

4. Cognizant of something secret; privately knowing; participating in knowledge of something secret with another. (Followed by *to*.)  
 "He was *privy* to all the counsels of the disaffected party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**B. As substantive:**

\* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is privy to any matter, design, &c.  
 "The cytezens glad of hys couynage, made not the French capitaines . . . either parties or *privies* of their entent."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 15).

2. A necessary-house.

II. *Law*: A partaker: a person having an interest in any action or thing; one having an interest in an estate created by another; one having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not a party.

**âte**, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fáll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôl**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **quîte**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **rûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**privy-chamber, s.** A private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

¶ **Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber:** Officers of the royal household of Great Britain, who attend on the sovereign at court, state processions and ceremonies, &c.

\* **privy-coat, s.** A light coat or defence of mail worn concealed under the ordinary dress.

**privy-council, s.** The principal Council of a British sovereign, made up of members chosen at his or her pleasure. Its dissolution depends upon the royal pleasure; by common law it was dissolved *ipso facto* by the demise of the sovereign, but to prevent the inconvenience of having no council in being at the accession of a new prince, the privy council is enabled by statute to continue for six months after the demise of the crown, unless sooner dissolved by the successor. It is presided over by the Lord President of the Council, who has precedence next after the Lord Chancellor. Members of the privy council are addressed as Right Honourable. The duty of a privy councillor appears from the oath, which consists of seven articles:

1. To advise the king according to the best of his cunning and discretion; 2. To advise for the king's honour and good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, need, doubt, or dread; 3. To keep the king's counsel secret; 4. To avoid corruption; 5. To help and strengthen the execution of what shall be there resolved; 6. To withstand all persons who would attempt the contrary; and lastly, in general, 7. To observe, keep, and do all that a good and true councillor ought to do to his sovereign lord.

The office of a privy councillor is now confined to advising the sovereign in the discharge of executive, legislative, and judicial duties. The former have, since the accession of Queen Anne, been entrusted to responsible ministers; and it has consequently become the settled practice to summon to the meetings of the council those members of it only who are the ministers of the crown. The power of the privy council is to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders for trial; but their jurisdiction is only to inquire and not to punish, except in the case of the judicial committee, which has full power to punish for contempt and to award costs. The duties of the privy council are, to a great extent, performed by committees, as the judicial committee, who hear allegations and proofs, and report to the sovereign, by whom judgment is finally given, and the committee of council on education, presided over by the Vice-president of the Council, who is a member of the government.

**privy-councillor, s.**

1. A member of the privy council.  
\*2. An officer of the royal household who paid the sovereign's private expenses; now called the keeper of the privy purse.

**privy-purse, s.** The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

**privy-seal, \* privy-signet, s.**

1. The seal used in England to be appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance, which do not require to pass the great seal. In Scotland there is a privy seal used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights.

2. The Lord Privy Seal. [SEAL (2), s.]

**privy-tithes, s. pl.**

*Law:* Small tithes.

**privy-verdict, s.**

*Law:* A verdict given to the judge out of court; it is of no force unless afterwards openly affirmed in court. (Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. 13.)

\* **prize (1), s.** [PRIZE (1), v.] [PRICE (2), s.] Estimation, value.

"Then had my prize been less."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III. 4.*

**prize (2), s.** [Fr. *prise* = a taking . . . a prize, prop. fem. of *pris*, pa. par. of *prendre* = to take, from Lat. *prendo, prehendo*; Dut. *prijs*; Dan. *pris*; Sw. *pris*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by fighting, espec. a ship, with the goods contained in her; any description of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder.

2. Anything gained; a valuable acquisition; a gain, an advantage. (Massinger: *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, iv. 2.)

3. That which is offered or won as the reward of exertion or contest.

"Now be witness and adjudge the prize."  
*Boile: Orlando Furioso, xl.*

4. That which is won in a lottery or similar manner.

\* 5. A contest for a prize or reward.

"Like two contending in a prize."  
*Shakespeare: Macbeth, III. 2.*

**II. Law:** The law as to prizes taken at sea is regulated by international law, and jurisdiction in all matters relating to them is in England vested in the High Court of Admiralty. Prizes are condemned, that is, declared to be lawfully captured, in the courts of the captors, called Prize-courts (q.v.).

¶ (1) **Prize of war:**

*Law:* Property captured in war, which, by grace of the crown, to whom it belongs, is surrendered to the force by which it was captured.

\* (2) **To play prizes:** To be in earnest.

"They did not play prizes . . . and only pretended to quarrel."  
*Stillingfleet: Sermon (Feb. 24, 1674).*

**prize-court, s.** A court established to adjudicate on prizes captured at sea.

"The Court of Admiralty has, in time of war, the authority of a prize-court, a jurisdiction secured by divers treaties with foreign nations; by which particular courts are established in all the maritime countries of Europe for the determination of this question, whether lawful prize or not."  
*Blackstone: Comment., bk. III., ch. 3.*

**prize-fight, s.** A boxing match or pugilistic encounter for a prize or stake of money.

**prize-fighter, s.** A professional pugilist; one who fights another with his fists for a prize or stake of money.

**prize-fighting, s.** Fighting with the fists or boxing for a prize or stake of money.

**prize-list, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A list of prizes gained in any competition, with the names of the winners.

"All horses deemed worthy of places in prize-list."  
*Daily Telegraph, Feb. 23, 1886.*

2. *Naut.:* A return of all the persons on board a ship when a prize is captured, whether they belong to the ship or are supernumerary.

**prize-master, s.**

*Naut.:* A person put in command of a ship that has been taken as prize.

**prize-money, s.**

*Naut., &c.:* Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized by the sale of the booty.

**prize-ring, s.** A ring or enclosed space in which prize-fights are fought. Originally such contests, no doubt, took place within a ring formed by the spectators, but now the "ring" is a square space of eight yards. The term is also applied to the system of prize-fighting itself.

**prize (3), s.** [PRIZE (2), s.]

**prize (1) \* prize, v. t.** [Fr. *priser* = to prize, to esteem, from O. Fr. *pris* (Fr. *prix*) = a price, from Lat. *pretium*.]

\* 1. To value; to set a value or price on; to rate. (Chapman: *Homer; Iliad* vii.)

2. To value highly; to set a high value on; to esteem as of great value or worth; to rate highly.

"Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to prize  
What they themselves, without remorse, despise."  
*Cooper: Hope, 23.*

\* 3. To risk. (Greene: *Friar Bacon*.)

**prize (2), v. t.** [PRIZE (2), v.]

**prize-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *prize*; -able.] Valuable. (In use in Sussex.)

"Prudence is more prizeable in love."  
*Taylor: Virgin Widow, II. 1.*

**prize-man, s.** [Eng. *prize* (2) s., and *man*.] One who wins a prize.

\* **priz'-ër, s.** [Lat. *priz(e)* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who estimates or sets a value on anything. (Shakespeare: *Troilus* ii. 2.)

2. One who contends for a prize; a prize-fighter. (Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.)

**prö, abbrev.** [See *deed*.] A professional, as opposed to an amateur. Formerly used chiefly of actors, now extended to pedestrians, rowing men, &c.

"History did not know Myers, the *pro*, at the distances."  
*Reference, May 23, 1886, p. 1.*

**prö-, pref.** [Lat. = before, for; Gr. *πρὸ* (*pro*) = before.] A prefix having the force of for, fore, forth, forward.

¶ **Pro and con:** [For *pro* and *contra* = for and against.] A phrase equivalent to the English *for and against*: as, To hear the arguments *pro* and *con*. It is also used substantively, with the meaning of "reasons or arguments for and against" a certain proposition.

"Vociferously discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the critical situation."  
*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1885.*

¶ It was formerly used as a verb = To weigh the arguments on both sides.

"A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pros* and *cons* and weighs all his designs."  
*Congress: Double Dealer (Epist. Dedic.).*

**pro-cathedral, s.**  
*Eccles.:* A church (chiefly Roman) used provisionally as a cathedral.

"Preaching often in a church in Westbourne Grove, and sometimes in the *pro-cathedral* in Moorfields."  
*Illustr. London News, April 3, 1886, p. 344.*

**pro-leg, s.** [PROLEG.]

**pro-ostreacum, s.**  
*Comp. Anat.:* Huxley's name for the anterior shell of a Belemnite (q.v.).

"A straight phragmacone is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified lamellated structure, the *gusset*, or *rostrum*, which is continued forwards into a variously-shaped, usually lamellate *pro-ostreacum*. The *pro-ostreacum* and the *rostrum* together represent the pen in the *Teuthida*."  
*Huxley: Anat. Invert., p. 542.*

**pro-ratable, a.** Capable of being pro-rated. (Amer.)

**pro-rate, v. t.** To assess *pro rata*; to distribute proportionally. (Amer.)

**pro-slavery, a.** In favour of slavery.  
"That tumid clique of *pro-slavery* politicians."  
*Daily Telegraph, Dec. 21, 1885.*

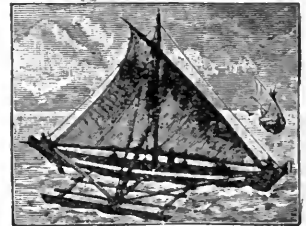
**pro-tutor, s.**

*Scots Law:* One who acts as a tutor to a minor without a regular title to the office.

**prö-a, pra-hû, s.** [Malay *prau*.]

*Nautical:*

1. A narrow canoe, thirty feet long and three feet wide, used by the natives of the Ladrone Islands. The stem and stern are similar, the boat sailing either way. The lee side is flat, so that the canoe resembles half of



PRÖA.

a vessel divided vertically in the line of the keel. Extending to leeward is an outrigger, consisting of a frame at the end of which is a floating canoe-shaped timber, which prevents the crank and narrow canoe from upsetting.

2. A Malayan boat propelled by sails and oars.

"Large fleets of Malay *proas* were formerly employed in searching for this curious product of tropical seas."  
*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1885.*

\* **pröach, \* proche, v. i.** [Fr. *proche* = near.] To approach (q.v.).

"To the extent to have *proched* nearer to the point."  
*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. II., ch. cccxxvii.*

**prö-äü-i-ön, s.** [Gr. *πρὸ* (*pro*) = before, and *αἰλή* (*aülē*) = a hall.]

*Arch.:* A vestibule.

**pröb-a-bil'-i-ör-ism, s.** [Eccles. Lat. *probabiliorismus*, from Lat. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis* = probable (q.v.).]

*Roman Theol.:* The teaching that a law is always to be obeyed, unless an opinion clearly very probable (*probabilior*) is opposed to it.

"We cannot see that *Probabiliorism* is logical and consistent."  
*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict., p. 603.*

**pröb-a-bil'-i-ör-ist, s.** [Eng. *probabilior-ism*]; -ist.] A teacher or supporter of *Probabiliorism* (q.v.).

"The *Probabiliorists* put no restraint on liberty where a man was convinced on solid grounds that the balance of evidence was decidedly in favour of his liberty."  
*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict., p. 602.*

**böil, böy; pout, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl**

**prô-bâb'-i-lis câu'-să**, *phr.* [Lat. = a probable cause.] (See *etym.* and *compound.*)

*Probabilis causa litigandi:*

*Scots Law:* Plausible ground of action or defence.

**prôb'-a-bil-ism**, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *probabilism*, from *probabilis*.] [PROBABLE.]

*Roman Theol.:* The doctrine, first propounded by Medina, a Spanish Dominican (1528-81) and professor at Salamanca, and thus formulated by Gury, (*Comp. Theol.*, ed. 1833, i. 35), that, in matters of conscience, "of two opinions it is lawful to follow the less probable, provided that opinion rests on solid grounds." From Medina's death till about 1650 Probabilism flourished, and then a reaction set in in favour of Probabiliorism (*q.v.*). St. Alphonsus Liguori (1732-57) in his *Homo Apostolicus* and *Theologia Moralis* revived Probabilism, which is now the ordinary rule of confessors in the Roman Church.

"The Pope would not have made St. Liguori a Doctor of the Church had he regarded the great literary work of his life in defending and expounding Probabilism as a mistake."—*Adair & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 604.

**prôb'-a-bil-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *probabil(ism)*; -ist.] A supporter of the casuist doctrine of Probabilism. They are usually divided into:

(1) Probabilists pure and simple, who hold that a man may use his liberty if he has really probable grounds for thinking the law does not bind him, though the argument on the other side is the more probable.

(2) *Æquilprobabilists*, who hold that a man does wrong to use his liberty unless the probabilities are at least evenly balanced.

**prôb'-a-bil'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*, from *probable* = probable (*q.v.*)]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being probable; that state of a case or question of fact which arises from superior evidence, or a preponderance of argument; likelihood. (It is less than moral certainty.)

2. That which is or appears probable; anything which has the appearance of probability or truth. (In this sense the word admits of a plural number.)

"The existence of the city of Pekin, and the reality of Caesar's assassination, which the philosopher classes with probabilities, because they rest solely upon the evidence of testimony."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. II, ch. iv, § 4.

**II. Math.:** Likelihood of the occurrence of an event; the quotient obtained by dividing the number of favourable chances by the whole number of chances, both favourable and unfavourable. The word chance is here used to signify the occurrence of any event in a particular way, when there are two or more ways in which it may occur, and when there is no reason why it should happen in one way rather than in another. One of the most common and useful application of the methods of probabilities is, in computing the elements employed in the subject of annuities, reversions, assurances, and other interests, depending upon the probable duration of human life.

**prôb'-a-bile**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *probabilis* = that may be proved; *probo* = to prove (*q.v.*); Sp. *probable*; Ital. *probabile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

\* 1. Capable of being proved.

"He who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by scripture."—*Milton: Of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes*.

2. Having more evidence for than against; having evidence sufficient to incline the mind to belief, but leaving room for doubt; likely.

"Philosophers are accustomed to speak of the event as only probable."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. II, ch. iv, § 4.

3. Rendering something probable: as, *probable evidence*.

\* 4. Plausible, specious, colourable.

\* **B. As subst.:** That which is probable; a probable thing or circumstance.

**probable-cause**, *s.* [PROBABILIS CAUSA].

**probable-error**, *s.*

*Astron. & Physics:* When a great number of observations, each of which is liable to error, have been made for the purpose of determining any element, the element to be determined is also liable to error; the probable error is the quantity such, that there is the same probability of the true error being greater or less than it.

**probable-evidence**, *s.*

*Law:* Evidence, distinguished from demonstrative evidence in this, that it admits of degrees, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.

**prôb'-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *probab(ly)*; -ly.] In a probable manner or degree; in all likelihood or probability; likely.

"To her father she had probably never been attached."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\* **prô-ba-gÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *probatio* = probation (*q.v.*)] Proof, trial.

"The laws of the celestia about in probay:  
They teach not equisist the wrongs for to try."

*Chaucer: Merchant's Second Tale.*

\* **prôb'-al**, *a.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove.] Calculated to bias the judgment; satisfactory.

"This advice is free I give and honest,  
*Probo* to thinking."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, II. 3.

\* **prô-bâl'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *probab*; -ity.] Probability.

"Others might with as great probability derive them from the Brigantes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, II. 84.

**prô-bång**, *s.* [PROBE.]

*Surg.:* A slender whalebone rod with a piece of sponge on one end, for pushing down into the stomach bodies which may have lodged in the œsophagus.

¶ Larger and stronger forms are used in veterinary surgery.

**prô-bate**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove.]

**A. As substantive:**

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Proof.

"Of Scipion's dream what was the true probate."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 20.

2. *Law:* The official proof of a will. This is done either in common form, which is upon the oath of the executor before the Register or other official provided for this purpose by the laws of the several states; or *per testes* (by witnesses), in some solemn form of law, in case the validity of the will is disputed. When this is done the original will must be deposited in the office of registry, and a copy on parchment under the seal of the Register is delivered to the executors, together with a certificate of the will having been duly proved, all which together is usually styled the probate of the will.

**B. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the proving of wills and testaments: as, *probate duties*.

**probate-court**, *s.*

*English Law:* A court of record established to exercise jurisdiction and authority in relation to probate of wills and letters of administration, and to hear and determine all questions relating to matters and causes testamentary. Its principal registry is in the metropolis; but it has a number of local registries.

**probate-duties**, *s. pl.* Duties payable on property passing under a will.

**prôb'-a-tion**, \* **prô-ba-cy-on**, *s.* [Fr. *probation*, from Lat. *probationem*, accus. of *probatio* = a proving; *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove (*q.v.*); Sp. *probacion*; Ital. *probazione*.]

\* 1. The act of proving; proof. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 12.)

\* 2. That which proves anything; evidence, proof.

"Bryng fourth your honest probacyons, and ye shall be heard."—*Bute: Apologie*, fol. 82.

3. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualifications, and the like; trial, examination: as, To engage a person on *probation*. Especially applied to—

(1) Novitiate; the time of trial which a person must pass in a religious house to prove his or her fitness morally and physically to bear the severities of the rule.

"I, in probation of a sisterhood,  
Was sent by my brother."

*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) Moral trial; the state of man in this present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and becoming qualified for a happier state.

"Of the various views under which human life has been considered, no one seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of probation: meaning, by a state of probation, a state calculated for trying us, and for improving."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 33.

(3) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications previous to his settlement in a pastoral charge. (*Chiefly Amer.*)

(4) The examination of a student for a degree. (*Amer.*)

\* **probation-robe**, *s.* The dress given to novices in religious and military orders.

"I'll send you a probation-robe: wear that  
Till you shall please to be our brother."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Knight of Malta*, III. 4.

\* **prô-bâ-tion-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *probation*; -al.] Serving for probation or trial; probationary.

"A state of purgation they imagined to consist of a probational fire."—*Whettley: Common Prayer*, ch. vi.

**prô-bâ-tion-âr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *probation*; -ary.] Pertaining or relating to probation; serving for probation or trial.

"It is our duty to consider this life throughout as a probationary state."—*Paley: Sermons*, No. 33.

**prô-bâ-tion-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; -er.]

1. One who is in a state of probation or trial, so that he may give proof of his qualifications for a certain position, place, or state.

"Every probationer for the corps must be unmarried."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 30, 1855.

2. A student in divinity, who, producing certificates from the theological professors in a university of his good morals and qualifications, and showing also that he has gone through the prescribed course of theological studies, is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, and on acquitting himself satisfactorily, is licensed to preach. (*Scotch.*)

**prô-bâ-tion-ër-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *probationer*; -ship.] The state or condition of a probationer; novitiate.

\* **prô-bâ-tion-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *probation*; -ship.] A state of probation; probation, novitiate.

\* **prô-ba-tivo**, *a.* [Lat. *probativus*, from *probo*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove (*q.v.*); Fr. *probatif*; Sp. & Ital. *probativo*.] Serving for probation or proof.

"Some [judgments] are only probative, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul."—*South: Sermons*, IV. 358.

\* **prô-bâ-tôr**, *s.* [Lat., from *probatus*, *pa. par.* of *probo* = to prove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An examiner, an approver, a prover.

"Some nominated and appointed for probators."—*Maydman: Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. *Law:* One who turns king's (or queen's) evidence; an approver (*q.v.*).

\* **prô-bâ-tôr-ÿ**, \* **prô-ba-tor-ic**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *probatorius*, from *probator*; Fr. *probatoire*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof.

2. Serving for trial; probationary.

"The duration and continuance of their probatory state."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, dia. 5.

**B. As subst.:** A house for novices.

"With whom he was in the Probatorie at Clarevall."—*P. Holland: Camden*, II. 151.

**prôbe**, *s.* [Lat. *probo* = to prove (*q.v.*)]

1. *Surg.:* An instrument, usually made of silver wire, having a rounded end, and introduced into cavities in the body in exploring for balls, calculi, ascertaining the depth of a wound, the direction of a sinus, &c.

"A round white stone was . . . so fastened in that part, that the physician with his probe could not stir it."—*Felt: Life of Hammond*, p. xxxii.

\* 2. A printer's proof.

"Ye shall see in the probe of the print."—*Grindal: Remains*, p. 268.

**probe-scissors**, *s. pl.*

*Surg.:* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which to be thrust into the orifice has a button on the end.

"The sinus was snipt up with probe-scissors."—*Wiemann*.

**prôbe**, *vt. & i.* [PROBE, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.:* To apply a probe to; to search or examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe.

2. *Fig.:* To search or examine deeply into; to scrutinize or examine thoroughly or to the bottom.

"Only to be examined, ponder'd, search'd,  
*Probed*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

**B. Intrans.:** To search or examine a wound, ulcer, &c., with a probe; to use a probe.

**prôb'-i-tÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *probité*, from Lat. *probitem*, accus. of *probatus* = honesty, from *probus* = honest; Ital. *probità*; Sp. *probidad*.] Tried honesty, sincerity, or integrity; strict honesty or uprightness; virtue, high principle, rectitude. (*Waterland: Works*, II. 367.)

**fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolť, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte. cûb, cûre, qûlte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.**

**prób-lēm**, \* **prob-lema**, *s.* [Fr. *problème*, from Lat. *problema*, from Gr. *πρόβλημα* (*problēma*) = anything thrown or put forward, a question put forward for discussion: *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *βλήμα* (*blēma*) = a casting; *βάλλω* (*ballō*) = to cast; Sp. & Ital. *problema*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A question proposed for solution; a matter put forward or stated for examination or proof.

"This problem let philosophers revolve."  
*Blackmore: Creation.*

3. Hence, a question involving doubt, uncertainty or difficulty.

"The grave problem which had hitherto defied English statesmanship."—*Standard*, Feb. 8, 1886.

**II. Geom.:** A question proposed that requires solution by some operation to be performed or some construction made, as to describe a triangle, to bisect an angle or a line, &c. It thus differs from a theorem, in which the truth of some proposition requires to be proved, or some relation or identity to be established.

**prób-lēm-māt-ic**, **prób-lēm-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *προβληματικός* (*problēmatikos*), from *πρόβλημα* (*problēma*) = a problem; Fr. *problématique*.] Of the nature of a problem; doubtful, questionable, uncertain, unsettled.

"Mackay's own orthodoxy was problematical."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

**prób-lēm-māt-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *problematical*; *-ly*.] In a problematical manner; questionably, doubtfully.

\* **prób-lēm-a-tist**, *s.* [Lat. *problemata*, genit. *problematis* = a problem; Eng. suff. *-ist*.] One who proposes problems.

"This learned problematist was brother to him, who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c."—*Evelyn: Letter*. (1668).

\* **prób-lēm-a-tize**, *v.t.* [Lat. *problemata*, genit. *problematis* = a problem; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To propose problems.

"Hear him problematize."  
*Ben Jonson: New Inn*.

\* **prób-ól-íst-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *προβόλλω* (*proballō*).] [PROBLEM.] Casting, throwing, or hurling forward.

"He brought his fettered heels, like a double-headed hammer, as hard as his probolistic swing could whirl, against the very thickest-crowded cells of bygone domicile."—*Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier*, vol. iii, ch. x.

**prób-ós-čí-dáte**, *a.* [PROBOSCIS.] Furnished with a proboscis; proboscidean.

† **prób-ós-číd-ě-a** (1), *s.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*; fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ea*.]  
**Zool.**: A synonym of Rhynchonycteris (q.v.).

**prób-ós-číd-ě-a** (2), *s. pl.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

1. **Zool.**: An order of Mammalia, characterized by the absence of canine teeth; the molars few in number, large, and transversely ridged or tuberculate; incisors always present, growing from persistent pulps, and constituting long tusks. The nose is prolonged into a flexible, highly sensitive cylindrical trunk, at the extremity of which the nostrils are situated, and terminating into a finger-like prehensile lobe. Feet with thick pad, and pentadactyle, but some of the toes are only partially indented externally by the divisions of the hoof. Clavicles absent; testes abdominal; two mammae, pectoral; placenta zonary and deciduate. One living genus, *Elephas* (q.v.).

2. **Paleont.**: [DINOTHERIUM, MASTODON].

**prób-ós-číd-ě-an**, **prób-ós-číd-ě-an**, *a. & s.* [PROBOSCIDEA.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Pertaining or belonging to the order Proboscidea (q.v.).

**B.** As *subst.*: Any mammal belonging to the order Proboscidea.

"As bones have been found associated with skeletons of the mammoth and other proboscideans."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. ii.

**prób-ós-číd-ě-ous**, *a.* [PROBOSCIDEA.]  
**Bot.**: Having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*.

**prób-ós-číd-ě-al**, *a.* [PROBOSCIDEA.] The same as PROBOSCIDEATE (q.v.).

**prób-ós-číd-ě-an**, *a. & s.* [PROBOSCIDEAN.]

**prób-ós-číd-ě-form**, *a.* [Lat. *proboscis*, genit. *proboscidis* = a proboscis (q.v.), and Eng. *form*.]  
**Zool.**: Having the form of a proboscis.

**prób-ós-čis**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *προβόσκis* (*proboskis*) = an elephant's trunk, lit. = a front-feeder, from *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *βόσκω* (*boskō*) = to feed; Sp. & Ital. *proboscidea*.]

1. **Lit. & Comp. Anat.**: The elongated nose of an elephant or tapir. [PROBOSCIDEA.] Loosely applied to the spiral trunk of the Lepidoptera (ANTLIA), the suctorial organ of some Hymenoptera, as the Apiarea, the pharynx of the Errant Annelids, the retractile oral organ of Gephyrea, the preoral organ of Planaria, the central polypite of Medusae, &c.

2. **Fig.**: The human nose. (Used ludicrously or in humour.)

**proboscis-monkey**, *s.* [KAHA.]

\* **pró-čá-clous**, *a.* [Lat. *procaz*, genit. *procazis*.] Forward, pert, petulant.

"Spill the blood of this procacious christian."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 20.

\* **pró-čac-ě-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *procazitas*, from *procaz* = procacious (q.v.).] Forwardness, pertness, petulance.

"Porphyrians with good colour of reason might have objected procazity against St. Paul in taxing his betters."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

**pró-čám-bí-um**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat., &c. *cambium* (q.v.).]

**Bot.**: A tissue formed from the entire outer zone of the perleome, or having only a few groups of cells, which are ultimately transformed into permanent cells.

**pró-čá-mě-lūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *camelus*.]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Camelidae, closely allied to Camels, and having one of its six species about the size of the living Camel, but with an additional premolar on each side. From the Miocene of Virginia, the Pliocene of Nebraska and Texas, and the Post-pliocene of Kansas.

**pró-cat-arc-tíc**, *a.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός* (*prokatarktikos*) = beginning beforehand; *προκατάρχω* (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before: *πρό* (*pro*) = before; *κάρω* (*kala*), used intensively, and *άρχω* (*archō*) = to begin.].

**Pathol.**: Preexistent or predisposing. Applied to causes, whether contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease.

"James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any precatartick cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft."—*Harvey: Discourse of Consumption*.

**pró-cat-arc-ě-is**, *s.* [Gr. *προκατάρχω* (*prokatarchō*) = to begin before.] [PROCATARTIC.]

**Pathol.**: Any state of the system predisposing to disease.

\* **pró-čé-děn-dō**, *phr.* [Lat.] [PROCEED.]  
**Law** (More fully *procedendo ad iudicium*):

1. (See extract).

"A writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* issues out of Chancery, where judges of any subordinate court do the parties; for that they will not give judgment, either on the one side or the other, when they ought so to do. In this case a *procedendo* shall be awarded, commanding them to proceed to judgment. . . . This writ is, however, rarely recurred to, the remedy by mandamus being preferable."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

2. A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived after having been suspended.

**pró-čěd-ěre**, *s.* [Fr., from *proceder* = to proceed (q.v.).]

\* 1. The act of proceeding or going forward; progress, advancement.

"The better procedure of real and material religion."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 7.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; course or line of action; conduct, proceeding.

"The act of the will, in each step of the forementioned procedure, does not come to pass without a particular cause."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. ii, § 6.

3. A step taken; an act performed; an action, a proceeding.

\* 4. That which proceeds from something; a product.

**pró-čěd**, \* **pro-cede**, \* **pro-ceede**, *v.i.* [Fr. *proceder*, from Lat. *procedo* = to go before: *pro* = before, and *cedo* = to go; Sp. & Port. *proceder*; Ital. *procedere*.]

1. To pass, move, or go forward or onward; to advance; to go on; to pass from one place to another; to continue or renew motion.

"Here unmolested, through whatever sign  
The sun proceeds, I wander."—*Cowper: Task*, vi.

2. To issue or come forth, as from an origin or source; to arise; to be the effect or result of; to be produced from or by something; to have or take origin.

"He hath forced us to compel this offer:  
It proceeds from policy, not love."  
*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

3. To pass from one point, topic, or stage to another.

"To proceed at once to judgment and execution."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 10.

\* 4. To go on; to continue.

"If thou proceed in this thy insolence."  
*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

5. To carry on a series of actions; to act according to some method; to set to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose.

6. To take steps; to set to work.

"The king . . . proceeded to make his arrangements."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

7. To continue, as a narrative, &c.; to resume.

"But, without further bidding,  
I will proceed."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. I.

8. To begin and carry on a legal action; to take legal action; to carry on judicial process.

\* 9. To act. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 69.)

\* 10. To be transacted or carried on; to be done; to happen; to take place.

"He will tell you what hath proceeded."  
*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

\* 11. To be propagated; to come by generation; to spring. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 381.)

\* 12. To take effect; to come into effect or action; to obtain.

"This rule only proceeds and takes place, when a person cannot of himself law condemn another by his sentence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\* **pró-čěd**, \* **pro-cede**, *s.* [PROCEED, *v.*] Proceeds, result.

"The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect is thanks."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, § 1, let. 23.

\* **pró-čěd-ěre**, *s.* [Eng. *proceed*; *-er*.] One who proceeds or moves forward; one who makes a progress.

"Quick *proceeders*, marry!"  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

**pró-čěd-ě-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PROCEED, *v.*]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C.** As *substantive*:

1. The act or state of moving on or forward; progress, advancement.

2. The act of one who proceeds; espec. a measure or course taken; a line of conduct; a transaction.

"Such an unnatural, strange proceeding."  
*Longfellow: The Golden Legend*, l.

3. Specif. in the plural, the course of steps or procedure in the prosecution of an action at law.

"In every other part of the proceedings, where either side perceives any material objection in point of law."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

4. (PL.): The records, journal, or account of the transactions of a society: as, The proceedings of the Royal Zoological Society.

**pró-čědš**, *s. pl.* [PROCEED, *s.*] The produce or amount proceeding or accruing from some possession; specif., the amount, sum, or value realized by the sale of goods, the discounting of a note, &c.

"He threw it up, invested the proceeds as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large."—*Lord Lytton: What will he do with it*! bk. I, ch. vii.

**pró-čěl-eūs-māt-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *προκελευσματικός* (*prokeleusmatikos*): *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *κελεύωμαι* (*keleuomai*) = a command, an incitement; *κελεύω* (*keleuō*) = to command.]

**A.** As *adjective*:

\* 1. **Ord. Lang.**: Inciting, encouraging, animating.

"The ancient proceleusmatic song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands*.

2. **Pros.**: Applied to a foot consisting of four short syllables; a double pyrrhic.

**B.** As *substantive*:

**Pros.**: A foot consisting of four short syllables (○○○○).

běl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šun. -tion, -sion = žun. -cious, -tious, -sious = šūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

**prô-çêl-lâr-i-â, s.** [Lat. *procella* = a tempest.]

**Ornith.:** The typical genus of the subfamily Procellariinae. In older classifications the number of species was stated at eighteen, but the old genus has been divided.

**prô-çêl-lâr-i-ân, a. & s.** [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to the Procellariidae. **B. As subst.:** Any individual of the Procellariidae.

"The ribs in the Oceanitidae are peculiarly broad, and flattened out dorsally, to an extent not seen in any Procellarian."—*Challenger Report* (Zool.), iv. 46.

**prô-çêl-la-rî-i-dôe, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.:** A family of Tubinæ (q.v.). Their anatomy and affinities are fully treated by Prof. Forbes (*Challenger Report*, iv. 1-64), who divides it into two sub-families:

1. Diomedæ, with three genera: Diomedæ, Thalassiarche, and Phœbetia.
2. Procellariinae, with five groups:—  
 1. Pelecanoides, a highly specialised form.  
 2. Procellaria, Cymochorea, and Halocypena, distinguished by general small size and sombre coloration, comparatively long tarsi, nearly single nasal aperture, and simple triangular tongue.  
 3. Prion (q.v.) and (probably) Halobena.  
 4. Fulmarus, Thalassica, Ostrifraga, and Aëtopes, with Daption and Fagotroma intermediate between Prion and the Fulmarus group.  
 5. (Estraliæ, Puffinus, Adamastor, Majaqueus, and Bulweria.

**prô-çêl-lâr-i-i-nô, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *procellari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] [PROCELLARIIDÆ.]

**\*prô-çêl-loûs, a.** [Lat. *procellosus*.] Stormy, tempestuous.

**\*prô-çêp-tion, s.** [Lat. *pro* = before, and *ceptio* = a taking.] Preoccupation; the act of seizing or taking something sooner than another.

"Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their preception."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

**\*prô-çêre, a.** [Lat. *procerus*.] Tall.  
 "Hard of substance, procerus of stature."—*Evangel.* (Introit, 3.)

**†prô-çêr-ê-brûm, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *cerebrum* (q.v.).]  
**Anat.:** The prosencephalon (q.v.).

**\*prô-çêr-i-tÿ, s.** [O. Fr. *proçerité*, from Lat. *proceritatem*, acc. of *proceritas*, from *procerus* = tall.] Tallness, height.

"Experiments in consort touching the procerity, and lowness, and artificial dwarfing of trees."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 532. (Note.)

**\*prô-çêr-ôus, a.** [Lat. *procerus*.] Lofty, high.  
 "The procerous stature of it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

**prô-çêr-vu-lûs, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. dimin. from *cervus* = a stag.]  
**Paleont.:** A genus of Cervidae, from the Middle Miocene.

**prô-çês** (s silent), s. [Fr.] (See compound.)

**proces-verbal, s.** In French law, a detailed authentic account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts; the minutes of the proceedings of a meeting.

**prô-çêss, \*pro-ces, \*pro-cesse, s.** [Fr. *proces*, from Lat. *processum*, accus. of *processus* = a progress; prop. pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *proceso*; Ital. & Port. *processo*.]

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; progress.  
 "Any long process of the mater."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. II. (an. 1354).
2. Course, lapse; a passing or elapsing. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,969.)
3. The way and order in which anything happens or is done; course.  
 "Thou shalt tell the process of their death."—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, iv. 3.
4. A line of action or conduct; a course, a proceeding, an operation.  
 "Extricate himself from his financial difficulties by the simple process of cutting a farthing a shilling."—*Maccaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.
5. A series of operations or treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments: as, a manufacturing process.

6. A series of motions or changes going on in anything, as in growth, decay, &c., of physical bodies; continuous operation: as, the process of decomposition.

7. Normal or regular manner of activity natural exercise of appropriate functions: as, the process of nature.

8. In the same sense as II. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Anat.:** An enlargement, such as the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, the vermiciform process of the cerebellum, &c.

2. **Bot.:** Any extension of the surface; a protrusion whether natural or monstrous.

3. **Law:** A term applied to the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal, from the original writ to the end of the suit; properly, the summons citing the party affected to appear in court at the return of the original writ. This was sometimes called original process, being founded upon the original writ; and also to distinguish it from mesne or intermediate process, which issues, pending the suit, upon some collateral interlocutory matter; as to summon witnesses, and the like. Mesne process is also sometimes put in contradistinction to final process or process of execution; and then it signifies all such process as intervenes between the beginning and end of a suit. Formerly the English common-law courts differed greatly in their mode of procedure in the case of personal actions: thus, in the Court of Queen's Bench a plaintiff might proceed by original writ, but the more usual method was by a species of process entitled a Bill of Middlesex, so entitled because the court generally sat in that county. In the Exchequer the first process was by a writ of *quo minus*, in order to give the court a jurisdiction over pleas between party and party, in which the plaintiff was alleged to be the king's farmer or debtor, and that the defendant had done him the injury complained of, *quo minus sufficiens existit*, by which he was the less able to pay the king his rent or debt. And upon this the defendant might have been arrested as upon a capias from the Common Pleas. By the Process Uniformity Act, the procedure in all personal actions except replevin, is the same in all the courts, and all actions are now commenced by a writ of summons, under the seal of the court in which the action is brought, directed to the defendant, and commanding him to cause an appearance to be entered for him on a certain day. In ecclesiastical suits the mode of commencing an action is by process termed a citation or summons, containing the name of the judge, the plaintiff, and the defendant, the cause of complaint, and the time and place of appearance. The rules of English law, here given, have been somewhat closely followed in the United States.

¶ (1) **Final process:** The writ of execution used to carry a judgment into effect.

(2) **In process:** Begun but not complete; in progress; in the condition of being done.

**process-server, s.** A bailiff or sheriff's officer.

**prô-çêss, v.t.** [PROCESS, s.] To sue by legal process. (Ireland.)

"He was at the quarter-sessions processing his brother."—*Miss Edgeworth: Emma*, ch. VII.

**\*pro-cesse, s.** [PROCESS.]

**prô-çêss-lôn (ss as sh), \*pro-ces-si-ôn, \*pro-ces-si-un, s.** [Fr. *procession*, from Lat. *processionem*, accus. of *processio* = an advance, a proceeding; from *procedus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.); Sp. *procecion*; Ital. *processione*.]

\* 1. The act or state of proceeding or issuing forth or from.

"The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by procession."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. II.

2. A train of persons marching on foot, or riding on horseback or in vehicles with ceremonious solemnity.

"Bank'd in procession walk the pious train."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, x.

¶ **Procession of the Holy Ghost:**

1. **Theol.:** The noun procession is not found in Scripture, it was, however, legitimately framed by theologians from the verb occurring in John xv. 26, "The Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father." There is no similar passage categorically stating procession from the Son, and the question arises, can equivalent language be found? If the words

in John xiv. 26, "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name," imply the procession of the Holy Ghost, so do those in xv. 26, "But when the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto you from the Father," and there is a Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, if they are not equivalent there is no procession from the Son. (Cf. Gal. iv. 6.)

2. **Church Hist.:** The clause "filioque" [NICENE CREED], implying procession from the Father and the Son, being accepted in the West while rejected in the East, was one potent cause of the ultimate separation between the Greek and Latin Churches. [GREEK CHURCH.] The clause was accepted by the Reformed Churches and by Nonconformists generally, and appears in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith (ch. ii., § 3).

**procession-flower, s.**

**Bot.:** *Polygala vulgaris*.

**prô-çêss-lôn (ss as sh), v.t. & t.** [PROCESSION, s.]

\* **A. Intrans.:** To go in procession.

"And when their feastful dayes come, they are yet in the papisticke churches of England, with no small solemnitye, matteded, massed, candelled, lighted, processioned, censured, &c."—*Bale: English Votarica*, pt. I.

\* **B. Trans.:** To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of; as lands. (Amer.)

\* **prô-çêss-lôn-âde (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. procession, s.; -ade.] A procession.

"Proclaim a grand processionade."—*Churchill: Ghost*, III.

**prô-çêss-lôn-al (ss as sh), a. & s.** [Eng. procession; -al.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession; carried in a procession: as, a processional cross.

**B. As substantive:**

1. In the Roman Church, a service-book containing the prayers to be said, and the hymns to be sung, at different stages in religious processions.

"To bring in and deliver vp all antiphones, missalles, grailles, processionals, manuals, &c."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 121.

2. A hymn sung during a procession.

"The hisshops robed in Lambeth Palace, and, on their entering, the 48th Psalm was sung as a processional."—*Pail Mail Gazette*, June 24, 1884.

\* **prô-çêss-lôn-al-ist (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. processional; -ist.] One who walks, or takes part, in a procession.

\* **prô-çêss-lôn-al-ly (ss as sh), adv.** [Eng. processional; -ly.] By way of procession.

\* **prô-çêss-lôn-ar-y (ss as sh), a.** [Eng. procession; -ary.] Consisting in processions.

"To that processional service."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 41.

**processionary-moth, s.**

**Entom.:** *Cnethocampa processionæ*. The larvæ feed gregariously on oaks, advancing in cuneate processionary order. *C. pityocampa* similarly feeds on pines. The hairs of the caterpillars and the dust from their webs are exceedingly irritating to the skin. Found in the south of Europe.

**prô-çêss-lôn-êr (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. procession; -er.]

\* 1. The same as PROCESSIONAL, B. 1.

\* 2. An officer appointed to procession lands. (Amer.)

\* 3. One who goes in procession.

"The processionists seeing them running."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. I, bk. IV., ch. XXV.

\* **prô-çêss-lôn-ist (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. procession; -ist.] One who takes part in a procession.

"The processionists groaned and shouted at them."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1855.

\* **prô-çêss-sive, a.** [Lat. *processus*, pa. par. of *procedo* = to proceed (q.v.).] Proceeding, going forward, advancing.

**prô-çêss-sûm côn-tin-u-ân-dô, s.** [Lat.]  
**Law:** A writ for the continuation of process after the death of a judge in the commission of oyer and terminer.

**prô-çhêin, a.** [Fr. *prochein* = (a) near, from *proche* = (adv.) near, from Lat. *propius*, compar. of *prope* = near.] Near, nearest, next.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pino, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, eûb, eûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.



**prochein-amý, prochein-ami, a.** [NEXT-FRIEND.]

**prochein-avoidance, s.**

**Law:** A power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

**prô-chîl'-ô-dûs, s.** [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*) = having prominent lips, and *δούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

**Ichthy.** A genus of Characinidæ, remarkable for the great length of the intestine, which is coiled round many times. They are mud-eating fishes, from South America.

**\*prô-chîl'-lûs, s.** [Gr. *πρόχειλος* (*procheilos*).] [PROCHILODUS.]

**Zool.** A name given by Illiger to *Ursus labiatus*, the Sloth-bear. He referred it to the *Eidnetata*, because the specimen first observed had accidentally lost the incisors.

**prô-chlôr'-îte, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *chlorite*.]

**Min.** A name given by Dana to a species of chlorite, which was the earliest crystallized kind recognised. Crystallization probably hexagonal. Occurs in crystals, with mica-like cleavage, also in fan-shaped groups, and granular. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.78 to 2.96; translucent to opaque; lustre, feeble; colour, various shades of green, mostly dark; laminae flexible. Compos.: silica, 26.8; alumina, 19.7; protoxide of iron, 27.5; magnesia, 15.3; water, 10.7 = 100, which yields the formula  $(\text{MgOFeO})_2 + 3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It is the Ripidolite of *Brit. Mus. Cat.*

**prô-chrôn'-îsm, s.** [Gr. *προχρόνισμος* (*prochroñismos*), from *προχρόνιος* (*prochroñios*) = to precede in time: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *χρόνιος* (*chroñios*) = time; (Fr. *prochronisme*.)] An error in chronology, consisting in antedating something; the dating of some event, occurrence, or action before the time when it really took place.

"He had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller."—*Fitz-Edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 130.

**prô-cî-dên-ce, s.** [Lat. *procidencia*, from *prociens*, pr. par. of *procido* = to fall forward: *pro* = forward, and *cado* = to fall.]

**Med.** A falling down, a prolapsus.

"Troubled with the *procidencia* of the matrix."—*Chilmead: Ferrand; Love Melancholy*, p. 15.

**prô-cî-dên'-tî-a (t as sh), s.** [PROCIDENCE.]

**Pathol.** A particular case of Prolapsus (q.v.), in which the uterus protrudes beyond the vulva.

**\*prô-cîd'-q-ôus, a.** [Lat. *prociduus*, from *procido* = to fall forward.] [PROCIDENCE.] Falling from its proper place.

**\*prô-cînet', a.** [Lat. *procinetus*, pa. par. of *procingo* = to prepare: *pro* = before, and *cingo* = to gird.] Prepared, ready.

"In *procinet* [Lat. *in procinetu*]: At hand, ready, close.

"Was *in procinet*." *Milton: P. L.* vi. 16.

**prôck'-ê-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *prock(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

**Bot.** A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). Style simple, fruit not splitting.

**prôck'-î-a, s.** [Etym. unknown. (*Loudon*).]

**Bot.** The typical genus of Prockee (q.v.).

**prô-clâim', \*pro-clame, v.t.** [Fr. *proclamer*, from Lat. *proclamo*: *pro* = before, and *clamo* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *proclamar*; Ital. *proclamare*.]

1. To make known by proclamation or public announcement; to publish; to promulgate publicly. (*Milton: P. L.* ii. 499.)

2. To declare or tell publicly or openly.

"Yet they were determined not to *proclaim*, in their legislative capacity, that they had, in their judicial capacity, been guilty of injustice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

3. To show, to point out; to make known.

"For the apparel oft *proclaims* the man." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, l. 3.

\*4. To outlay by public proclamation.

"I heard myself *proclaimed*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ll. 5.

5. To declare under some special act of parliament, e.g., as affected with cattle disease, or as a place in which firearms are forbidden to be carried without a licence.

"To *proclaim* whole countries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1855.

**\*prô-clâim'-ant, s.** [Eng. *proclaim*; -ant.] A proclaimer.

"The first *proclaimant* of her flight."—*E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. xii.

**prô-clâim'-er, \*pro-claym'-er, s.** [Eng. *proclaim*; -er.] One who proclaims or publishes; one who makes proclamation or public announcement.

"The great *proclaimer*, with a voice more awful than the sound of trumpet, cried Repentance." *Milton: P. L.* l. 18.

**prôc-la-mâ'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *proclamationem*, accus. of *proclatio*, from *proclatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.); Sp. *proclamacion*; Ital. *proclamazione*.]

1. The act of proclaiming or making publicly known; the act of publishing or notifying by public announcement; an official or general notice to the public.

"Against the *proclamation* of thy passion." *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, l. 3.

2. That which is proclaimed or announced publicly; a public or general announcement; a public ordinance.

"A second and a third *proclamation* were published at Edinburgh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vii.

**\*prô-cla-mâ'-tor, s.** [Lat., from *proclatus*, pa. par. of *proclamo* = to proclaim (q.v.).]

**Law:** An officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

**Prô-clî-an'-ist, s.** [See def.]

**Church Hist. (PL):** A sect of Montanists, named after their founder Proclus. They either denied the Incarnation altogether, or held some form of the Docetic heresy.

**prô-clît'-ic, a. & s.** [Gr. *προκλίνω* (*proklinō*) = to lean forward: *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, to lean.]

**A. As adjective:**

**Gram.** Applied to a monosyllabic word which leans upon, or is so closely attached to, a following word, as to have no independent existence, and therefore no accent; atonic.

**B. As subst.** A proclitic or atonic word.

**\*prô-clive', a.** [Lat. *proclivis*: *pro* = forward, and *clivus* = a hill.] Inclined, bent.

"A woman is frail and *proclive* unto all evils."—*Latimer: First Sermon before King Edward*, fol. 29.

**prô-cliv'-î-y, s.** [Lat. *proclivitas*, from *proclivis* = proclive (q.v.).]

1. Inclination, bent; natural disposition or propensity; tendency.

"Difficultly in the way of a man's duty, or *proclivity* to sin."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. l. § 2.

2. Readiness; facility or quickness of learning.

**\*prô-clî'-voûs, a.** [Lat. *proclivus*.] [PROCLIVE.] Inclined, disposed; having a natural tendency.

**prô-çœ'-lî-a, s. pl.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.]

1. **Zool.** A sub-order of Owen's Crocodilia, having the dorsal vertebrae concave in front. Called also Eucrocodilia.

2. **Palæont.** From the Greensand onward.

**prô-çœ'-lî-an, a. & s.** [PROCELIA.]

**A. As adj.** Having the dorsal vertebrae concave in front.

**B. As subst.** Any individual of Owen's sub-order Procelia (q.v.).

**prô-çœ'-lî-ous, a.** [PROCELIAN.] The same as PROCELIAN (q.v.).

**prô-con-fêss'-sô, phr.** [Lat. = for a thing confessed.]

**Law:** Held or taken as confessed or admitted; as, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*, that is, as though it had been confessed or admitted.

**prô-con'-sûl, s.** [Lat., from *pro* = for, and *consul* = a consul.]

**Roman Antig.** An officer who, though not actually holding the office of Consul, exercised in some particular locality all the powers of a consul. The office was held for a year, and appears to have been originally an extension of power during the progress of a campaign, primarily for finishing the war without a

change in the command, and then for the peaceful settlement and rule of the conquered territory. Later, certain of the provinces were ruled by ex-consuls sent out from Rome on the expiration of their terms of office, with the title of proconsul, the others being under the rule of prætors.

"Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces Hastening." *Milton: P. R.* lv. 63.

**prô-con'-sû-lar, a.** [Lat. *proconsularis*; Fr. *proconsulaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

"Invested with the *proconsular* authority."—*Gordon: Tacitus; Annals*, bk. xiii, ch. v.

2. Governed by, or under a proconsul; as, a proconsular province.

**prô-con'-sû-lar-y, \*pro-con-sû-lar-ye, a.** [Eng. *proconsular*; -y.] The same as PROCONSULAR (q.v.).

"Proconsular authority."—*Grenevay: Tacitus; Annals*, bk. xiii, ch. v.

**prô-con'-sû-late, s.** [Lat. *proconsulatus*; Fr. *proconsulat*.] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul; the time during which a proconsul held his office.

"Britain formed part of a vast *proconsulate*."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 336.

**prô-con'-sûl-ship, s.** [Eng. *proconsul*; -ship.] The same as PROCONSULATE (q.v.).

**prô-crâs'-tîn-âte, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to put off till the morrow, to delay: *pro* = forward, off, and *crastinus* = pertaining to the morrow; *cras* = to-morrow; Fr. *procrastiner*; Sp. *procrastinar*; Ital. *procrastinare*.]

**A. Trans.** To put off to a future day; to postpone or delay from day to day; to defer, to prolong.

"But all's become lost labour, and my cause is still *procrastinated*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, l. 1.

**B. Intrans.** To delay; to be dilatory.

"I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago."—*Swift: To Pope*.

**prô-crâs'-tî-nâ'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *procrastinationem*, accus. of *procrastinatio*, from *procrastinatus*, pa. par. of *procrastinor* = to procrastinate (q.v.); Ital. *procrastinazione*.] Delay, dilatoriness; the act or habit of procrastinating.

"Procrastination is the thief of time." *Young: Night Thoughts*, l. 394.

**prô-crâs'-tî-nâ-tôr, s.** [Lat.] One who procrastinates; one who puts off the doing of anything from day to day.

"He will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our saviour at the last hour."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised*, p. 543.

**prô-crâs'-tî-nâ-tôr-y, a.** [Eng. *procrastinate*]; -ory.] Pertaining or given to procrastinating; dilatory.

**\*prô-crâs'-tî-ne, v.t.** [Fr. *procrastiner*.] To procrastinate (q.v.). (*Hall: Henry VII.*, an. 1.)

**\*prô-crê'-ant, a. & s.** [Lat. *procreans*, pr. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Generating; producing young.

"The loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

2. Assisting in producing young; containing a brood.

"No coln of vantage, but this bird hath made His pendant belt, and *procreant* cradle." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, l. 6.

**B. As subst.** One who or that which procreates.

"Two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud."—*Milton: Anim. on Remonstrant's Defence*, § 13.

**prô-crê'-âte, v.t.** [Lat. *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo*: *pro* = before, and *creo* = to create; Fr. *procréer*; Sp. & Port. *procrear*; Ital. *procreare*.] To generate; to beget and produce; to engender.

"Since the earth retains her fruitful power To *procreate* plants." *Blackmore: Creation*.

**\*prô-crê'-âte, a.** [Lat. *procreatus*.] [PROCREATE, v.] Begotten.

"Unprocreate Father, ever-procreate Son." *Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Pair*.

**prô-crê'-â'-tion, \*pro-crê-a-ci-on, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *procreationem*, accus. of *procreatio*, from *procreatus*, pa. par. of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] The act of procreating or generating; begetting and producing of young.

"To enjoy a perpetual society in lawfull *procreation*."—*Joys: Expulsion of Daniel*, ch. xii.

**bôil, bôy; pôit, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del**

**prō-crē-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *procreat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power or property of generating; generative, productive.

"That procreative light of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, 1751c.

**prō-crē-ā-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *procreative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being procreative; power of generation; productiveness.

"These . . . have reconciled the procreteness of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances."—*Decay of Piety*.

**prō-crē-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *procreatus*, *pa. par.* of *procreo* = to procreate (q.v.).] One who begets; a begetter, a generator.

"Natural parents and procreators."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 8).

**prō-crīs**, *s.* [Class. Mythol., the wife of Cephalus.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Urticaceae*. Shrubs from the East Indies, &c.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Hawkmoths, family *Zygonidae*. Fore-wings green, without spots, hind-wings smoky brown. Three are British: *Procris statice*, the Forester Sphinx, with the tips of the antennae blunt; *P. globularia*, the Scarce Forester, with them pointed; and *P. geryon*, the Cistus Forester, closely akin to the species last named.

**prō-crūs-tē-an**, *a.* [From *Procrustes*, a famous robber of Attica, who compelled travellers to lie down on a couch, and lopped off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make their length equal to that of the couch. If they were too short, he stretched them.]

1. *Lit.*: Of, or pertaining to, or resembling *Procrustes* or his mode of torture.

2. *Fig.*: Reducing to strict conformity by violent measures; producing strict conformity by force or mutilation.

"We do not believe, however, that this *Procrustean* treatment of the human mind commends itself to those who have had actual experience in missionary work."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1889, p. 104.

**prō-crūs-tē-an-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *procrustean*; *-ize*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required size or extent.

**prō-crūs-tē-si-an**, *a.* [Eng. *Procrustes*; *-ian*.] The same as *PROCRUSTEAN* (q.v.).

**prōc-tō-gēle**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* (*prōktos*) = the anus, and *γῆλη* (*gēlē*) = a tumour.]  
*Pathol.*: Hernia, or prolapsus, ani.

**prōc-tō-nō-tūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* (*prōktos*) = the anus, and *νῶτος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Eolidae* (q.v.). Animal oblong, depressed, pointed behind; two dorsal tentacles, with eyes at their base; oval tentacles short; vent dorsal, whence the generic name. Three species, from the North Atlantic.

**prōc-tōr**, **\*prōc-tēr**, **\*proce-tour**, **\*proke-towre**, *s.* [A shortened form of *procurator* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

"Affiances made and taken by procurators and deputies on both parties."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

2. The same as *Proctors of the Clergy* (q.v.).

"Forty-four procurators were elected by the eight thousand parish priests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

\* 3. A beggar.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: A person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law. He answers to an attorney at common law and a solicitor in equity.

2. *Univ.*: Two officials chosen from among the Masters of Arts to enforce the statutes, and preserve good order and discipline, by repressing and ammanarily punishing disorder.

¶ *Proctors of the Clergy*: Clergymen elected to represent cathedral or other collegiate churches, and also the common clergy of every diocese in Convocation.

**\*prōc-tōr**, *v.t.* [*PROCTOR*, *s.*] To manage, as a procurator or agent.

"I cannot proctor mine own cause so well."—*Warburton: On Shakespeare's Antony & Cleopatra*.

**\*prōc-tōr-age** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-age*.] Management by a procurator or other agent; management or superintendence generally.

"The fogging proctorage of money."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

**prōc-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ial*.] Pertaining to, or connected with, a proctor, espec. a proctor of a university: as, *proctorial* authority.

**\*prōc-tōr-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ical*.] *Proctorial*.

"Every tutor . . . shall have *proctorial* authority over his pupils."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 231.

**prōc-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *proctor*; *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a proctor; the time during which a proctor holds his office.

"This Mr. Saville died in his *proctorship* of this University."—*Wood: Athenae Oxon.*

**prōc-tō-trū-pēs**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωκτός* (*prōktos*) = the anus, the tail, and *τρυπα* (*trypa*) = a hole.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of *Proctotrupidae* (q.v.). Lubbock discovered that, unlike other Hymenoptera, the species are aquatic, diving here and there by means of their wings.

**prōc-tō-trū-pi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proctotrupes*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Hymenoptera, tribe *Entomophaga*. Antennae with fourteen, fifteen, or rarely eight joints. Wings often wanting; if present, with a distinct stigma on the anterior margin, but no complete cells. Minute black ichneumons, with opaque, hairy, whitish wings.

**prōc-ūm'-bent**, *a.* [Lat. *procumbens*, *pr. par.* of *procumbo* = to lean or incline forward: *pro* = forward, and *-cumbo* = to lean or lie (only used in composition), from *cubo* = to lie down.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying down or on the face; prone.

2. *Bot.*: Spread over the surface of the ground.

**prōc-ūr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *procur(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being procured; that may or can be procured; obtainable, acquirable.

"Even money was *procurable* about her chance."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1855.

**\*prōc-ū-ra-cy**, **\*proc-u-ra-cie**, *s.* [Fr. *procuratie*; Low Lat. *procuratia*.]

1. The office or service of a procurator; management of an affair for another.

2. A proxy or procuration.

"He sayde he would sende thither a sufficient *procuacie* and convenient proctors."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 35).

**prōc-ū-rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *procuratio*, *accus. of procuratio*, from *procuratus*, *pa. par.* of *procuro*.] [*PROCURE*.]

1. The act of procuring; specif., the act of procuring young girls for unlawful purposes.

"That if parents assented to the sale or *procuration* of their children for immoral purposes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 1885.

2. The management of affairs for another.

"I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 870.

3. The document by which a person is authorized to transact business for another; a proxy.

"No one is allowed to sign by *procuration* except those specially authorized."—*Bithell: Counting House Dictionary*.

4. (*Pl.*) Payments formerly made yearly by the parochial clergy to the Bishop and Archdeacons on account of visitations; they are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Acts 23 & 24 Vict., c. 124, and 30 & 31 Vict., c. 135. They are also called *proxies*.

**procuration-fee**, *s.*

*Law*: The commission taken by a scrivener on effecting loans.

**prōc-ū-rā-tōr**, **\*proc-u-ra-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *procuratus*, *pa. par.* of *procuro* = to take care of; Fr. *procurateur*.] [*PROCURE*.]

1. One who acts or transacts business for another under his authority; one who manages another's affairs; espec. one who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place. In Scotland, one who represents parties in the inferior courts.

"May I not be a livel, sire sompnour, And answer ther by my procurator?"—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7.178.

\* 2. The governor of a Roman province under the Emperors, also the officer who had the management of the imperial revenue in a province.

"The dispatches of the procurator, Pilate."—*Observer*, No. 11.

**procurator-fiscal**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The officer appointed by the sheriff, magistrates of burghs, or justices of the peace, at whose instance criminal proceedings before such judges are carried on.

**prōc-ū-ra-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; done or made by a proctor.

"All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

**prōc-ū-rā-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-ship*.] The office of a procurator.

"The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæa."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. iv.

**prōc-ū-rā-tōr-ŷ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *procurator*; *-y*.] \* *A. As adj.*: Tending to procuration; authorizing procuration.

"Commended to the pope by the letters *procuratory* of the king."—*For: Martyrs*, p. 248.

\* *B. As subst.*: The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints another as his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

¶ *Procuratory of resignation*:

*Scots Law*: A written mandate or authority granted by a vassal, whereby he authorizes his fen to be returned to his superior, either to remain with the superior as his property, or for the purpose of the superior giving out the feu to a new vassal, or to the former vassal and a new series of heirs.

**prō-cūre**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *procurer*, from Lat. *procuro* = to take care of, to manage: *pro* = for, and *curo* = to take care, *cura* = care; Sp. & Port. *procurar*; Ital. *procurare*.]

*A. Transitive*:

\* 1. To manage, as agent for another; to negotiate, to arrange. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 32.)

2. To obtain or get by any means, as by loan, purchase, labour, or request; to gain; to come into possession of.

"He valued power chiefly as the means of *procuring* pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

\* 3. *Spec.*: To get or obtain for unlawful or lustful purposes.

"Money for a *procured* child was customarily paid to the procurers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 5, 1885.

4. To gain, to win, to attract: to cause to come on.

"Money *procures* all those advantages."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. x.

\* 5. To cause, to contrive, to bring about, to effect. (*Shakespeare: Lear*, II. 4.)

\* 6. To induce to do something; to lead, to bring. (*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, III. 5.)

\* 7. To entreat, to solicit earnestly.

"Of the fair Alma greatly were *procured* To make there longer sojourn and abode."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 1.

\* *B. Intrans.*: To pimp (q.v.).

"How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still?"—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, III. 2.

**prō-cūre-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *procure*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of procuring, gaining, or obtaining; obtaining, attainment.

\* 2. The act of causing or effecting.

"Done by his consent and *procurement*."—*Goldings: Caesar*, fol. 16.

**prō-cūr-ēr**, **\*pro-cur-our**, *s.* [Eng. *procurer*; *-er*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

\* 2. One who causes or effects; one who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who uses secret or corrupt means.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp, a pander.

"A statesman stooping to the wicked and shameful part of a *procurer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**prōc-ū-rēss**, **prō-cūr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *procurer*; *-ess*.] A female pimp; a bawd.

"WICKEDLY dealt with by men and *procurers* and such like."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

**\*prō-cūr-vā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] A bending or curving forward.

**Prō-cy-ōn**, **prō-cy-ōn**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Προκυων* (*Prokyōn*) = a dogstar.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* *Procyon*): A star of the first magnitude in Canis Minor. It may be found by drawing a line through Orion's belt and Sirius, and another from Sirius upwards at right angles to it; the latter will cut *Procyon*. It has a blue colour, and is a binary star.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūta**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**2. Zool.** (Of the form *procyon*): Raccoon (q.v.); the typical genus of the family Procyonidae. Body stout; head broad behind, with pointed muzzle; limbs plantigrade, but in walking the entire sole is not applied to the ground, as it is when the animal is standing. Tail non-prehensile. There are two well-defined species: *Procyon lotor*, from North, and *P. cancrivorus*, from South America. The specific name of the former has reference to the animal's habit of dipping all its food, except meat, in water, before eating it. Prof. Mivart (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1885, p. 347) adds a third species, *P. nigrripes*, distinguished from *P. cancrivorus* by having darker feet.

**3. Paleont.**: From the Pliocene or Post-Pliocene deposits of Illinois and Carolina.

**prō-ōy'-i-lāe**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Lat. fem. pi. adj. suff. *-iāe*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Artoid Mammals of exclusively American habitat, ranging from British Columbia and Canada, in the north, to Paraguay and the limits of the tropical forests, in the south. There are five genera: *Procyon*, *Bassar*, *Bassaricyon*, *Nasua*, and *Cerculeptes*. [*PROCYON*, *NASUA*.]

**prō-ōy'-ē-nine**, a. [Mod. Lat. *procyon*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Procyonidae (q.v.).

"This name [Bassaricyon] has recently (1876) been given to a distinct modification of the *Procyon* type, of which, at present, only two examples are known, one from Costa Rica and the other from Ecuador, which have been named *Bassaricyon gabbi* and *B. allenii*. They much resemble the Kinkajou (*Cerculeptes*) in external appearance, but the skull and teeth are more like those of *Procyon* and *Nasua*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv, 441.

**prōd** (1), s. [The same word as *Brood* (2), s.]

1. A pointed instrument or weapon, as a goad, an awl, &c.

"At the other end a sharp steel prod."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1885.

2. A prick with a pointed instrument; a stab.

\* **prōd** (2), s. [*PRODD*.]

**prōd**, v.t. [*PROD* (1), s.] To prick with a prod or pointed instrument; to goad.

"Shall I prod him with my spear?"

*H. Taylor: Eve of St. Clement.*

\* **prōdd**, \* **prōd** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of light cross-bow for killing deer.

**Prō-dic'-ian** (c as sh), s. [See *dic*.]

**Church Hist. (Pl.)**: A body of Antinomian Gnostics, who took their name from Prodicus, a heretic of the second century, the founder of the Adamites (q.v.).

**prōd'-i-gal**, \* **prōd'-i-gall**, a., s., & adv. [O. Fr. *prodigal*, from Low Lat. *prodigalis*, from Lat. *prodigus* = wasteful, from *prodigo* = to drive forth or away: *prod-* (= *pro-*) = forward, and *ago* = to drive; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prodigo*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Given to extravagant or excessive expenditure; expending money wastefully or without necessity; wasteful, lavish, extravagant, profuse. (Said of persons.)

"As amusing as the prodigal son of the family generally is in his conversation and career."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

2. Characterized by extravagance or wastefulness; lavish, profuse. (Said of things.)

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful.

"Prodigal of thanks."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, II.

\* **4. Excessive, superabundant.**

"Oppression of their prodigal wealth."

*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, III, 4.

**B. As subst.**: One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a lavishness of money; a spendthrift, a waster.

"Worthless prodigals . . . despised even by fools."—*Bume: Essays; On Morals*, § 6.

\* **C. As adv.**: Prodigally, profusely, lavishly.

"How prodigal the soul lends the tongue vows."

*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, I, 3.

**prōd'-i-gāl'-i-tē**, \* **prōd-e-gal-i-tē**, \* **prōd-i-gal-i-tie**, s. [Fr. *prodigalité*, from Lat. *prodigalitem*, acc. of *prodigalitas*, from *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being prodigal; extravagant or wasteful expenditure, particularly of money; profusion, lavishness, waste.

"Prodigality is the devil's steward and purse-bearer."

*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 10.

2. Excessive or lavish liberality.

"The prodigality of nature."

*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, I, 2.

\* **prōd'-i-gal-ize**, v.i. & t. [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ize*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To act prodigally; to be extravagant or wasteful in expenditure.

**B. Trans.**: To lavish.

"Major MacBlarney prodigalizes his offers of service."—*Lytton: Cuztons*, bk. xvii, ch. I.

**prōd'-i-gal-ly**, \* **prōd-i-gal-ly**, adv. [Eng. *prodigal*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prodigal, wasteful, or extravagant manner; extravagantly. (*Golden Bock*, ch. xlv.)

2. With lavish bounty; profusely, in profusion.

"She did starve the general world beside, And prodigally gave them all to you."

*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, II, 1.

\* **prōd'-i-gāte**, v.t. [Lat. *prodigus* = prodigal (q.v.).] To squander lavishly; to lavish, to waste. (*Thackeray*.)

\* **prōd'-i-gence**, s. [Lat. *prodigentia*, from *prodigens*, pr. par. of *prodigo* = to waste.] Waste, profusion, prodigality.

"This is not bounty, it is prodigence."—*Sp. Hall: Contemp.*; *John Baptist beheaded*.

**prōd'-ig-iōus**, a. [Fr. *prodigieux*, from Lat. *prodigiosus*, from *prodigium* = a sign, a portent, a prodigy (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prodigioso*.]

\* 1. Belonging to a prodigy, or portentous omen; having the character or nature of a prodigy. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.)

\* 2. Extraordinary, monstrous.

"Nature breeds Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things."

*Milton: P. L.*, II, 625.

3. Enormous in size, quantity, extent, &c.; huge, very great.

"An immense hall, lighted up with a prodigious number of candles."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. I, ch. I.

\* 4. Excessive, intense.

**prōd'-ig-iōus-ly**, adv. [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ly*.]

1. In a prodigious manner or degree; enormously, wonderfully, astonishingly.

"Twice every month th' eclipses of our light Poor mortals should prodigiously affright."

*Drayton: Muz in the Moon*.

\* 2. Exceedingly, excessively, immensely. (*Colloquial*.)

"I am prodigiously pleased with this joint volume."

*Pope: Todd*.

**prōd'-ig-iōus-ness**, s. [Eng. *prodigious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being prodigious; enormity of size, &c.; portentousness.

"A further prodigiousness and honour."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 229.

**prōd'-i-gy**, s. [Fr. *prodige*, from Lat. *prodigium* = a showing before, a portent; Sp. & Ital. *prodigio*.]

1. Something extraordinary or out of the ordinary course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent.

"[He] trusted Heaven's informing prodigies."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* vi, 228.

2. Something of so extraordinary a nature as to excite astonishment; a marvel.

"If a damsel had the least smattering of literature she was regarded as a prodigy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

3. A monster; a production of nature out of the ordinary course.

\* **prōd'-i-tion**, s. [Lat. *proditio*, from *prodo* = to betray.] Treachery, treason.

"It had been better for thee not to have accused the king of this proditio."—*Grafton: Henry II.* (an. 18).

\* **prōd'-i-tor**, s. [Lat., from *prodo* = to betray.] A traitor.

"Thou most usurping proditor."

*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, I, 3.

\* **prōd'-i-tōr'-i-ōus**, a. [*PRODITOR*.]

1. Treacherous, traitorous, perfidious.

"Now, proditorious wretch! what hast thou done?"

*Daniel: Todd*.

2. Apt to make discoveries or disclosures.

\* **prōd'-i-tōr'-i-ōus-ly**, adv. [Eng. *proditorious*; *-ly*.] Treacherously, traitorously, perfidiously. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.)

\* **prōd'-i-tōr'-y**, a. [*PRODITOR*.] Traitorous, treacherous. (*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 2.)

\* **prō-drōme**, s. [Fr., from Gr. *prōdromos* (*prodromos*) = a forerunner: *prō* (*pro*) = before, and *dromos* (*dromos*) = a course; Lat. *prodromus*; Sp. & Ital. *prodromo*.] A forerunner.

"These may prove the prodromes . . . to the ruin of our monarchy."—*Sober Sadness*, p. 45.

\* **prō-drōm-ōus**, a. [*PRODROME*.] Forerunning, preceding.

"A prodromous symptom."—*Allen: Synopsis Med. cinæ*, I, 176.

**prō-drōm-ūs**, s. [Lat.] [*PRODROME*.]

**Literature**: A preliminary course, chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

**prō-dūce**, v.t. & t. [Lat. *produco* = to bring forward: *pro* = forward, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *producir*; Port. *produzir*; Ital. *produrre*; Fr. *produire*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring forward; to bring into view or notice; to exhibit: as, To produce a play.

2. To draw out; to lengthen. (II.)

\* 3. To extend, to lengthen, to prolong.

"Perhaps our stay will be Beyond our own will produced."

*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, III, 4.

4. To bring forth, to give birth to; to bear, to generate.

"The greatest Jurist that his country had produced."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To bear, to yield: as, Trees produce fruit.

6. To cause, to effect; to bring about; to give rise or origin to. (*Courper: Conversation*, 378.)

7. To manufacture, to make: as, To produce wares.

8. To yield, to cause to accrue; to gain: as, Money produces interest.

**II. Geom.**: To draw out in length; to extend: as, To produce a line.

**B. Intrans.**: To bring forth, to bear, to yield: as, A tree produces well.

**prōd-uce**, s. [*PRODUCE*, v.] That which is produced, yielded, or brought forth; the outcome yielded by labour or natural growth; product, yield, production, result. (It is generally confined in meaning to that which is produced by land or raw products.)

**produce-broker**, s. A dealer in foreign or colonial produce, as grain, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, &c.

\* **prōd-uce'-ment**, s. [Eng. *produce*; *-ment*.] Production.

"The productive of such glorious effects."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnus*.

**prōd-ūg'-ent**, s. [Lat. *producens*, pr. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] One who exhibits or offers to view or notice.

"Construed to the advantage of the producent."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

**prōd-ūg'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *produce*(s), v.; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which produces or generates.

"It is both the producer and the ground of all its acts."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 10.

2. *Specif.*: One who manufactures wares or grows produce on land.

"The very goods which they themselves most want are unsaleable because the producers are thus denied the possibility of purchasing them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1886.

\* **prōd-ūg'-i-bil'-i-tē**, s. [Eng. *producibil*(e); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being producible; capability of being produced.

"Nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a producibility."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 12.

**prōd-ūg'-i-ble**, a. [Eng. *produc*(e); *-ible*.]

1. Capable of being produced, exhibited, or brought forward, or into notice.

"Many warm expressions of the fathers are producible in this case."—*Becky of Piety*.

2. Capable of being produced, generated, or made.

"Producible by the fortuitous motions of matter."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 673.

**prōd-ūg'-i-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *producibil*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being producible; producibility.

"The producibleness of other principles also may be discovered."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 661.

**prōd-ūct**, s. [Lat. *productum*, neut. sing. of *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Fr. *produit*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals, &c.; that which is yielded by the soil; produce.

"Yet here all products and all plants abound."

*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* II, 151.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **gō**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**.—**īng**, **-olan**, **-tian** = **shan**.—**-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**.—**-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**.—**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

2. That which is produced or formed by labour, art, or mental application; a production, composition.

3. Effect, result, consequence, outcome; something consequential.

"These are the product  
Of those ill-mated marriages."  
*Milton: P. L.* xi. 683.

**II. Math.**: The result obtained by taking one quantity as many times as there are units in another; the result or quantity obtained by multiplying two or more numbers or quantities together: thus the product of 3 and 6 is 18. The two quantities multiplied together are called factors. Product is the result of multiplication, as sum is of addition. The continued product of any number of factors is the result obtained by multiplying the first factor by the second, that result by the third factor, that by the fourth, and so on.

\* **prō-dūct'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).]

1. To produce; to bring forward.

"Being produced to his last examination."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1685.

2. To lengthen out; to extend.

3. To produce, to make, to generate.

"Produced by the working of the sea."—*Holmsted: Britaine*, ch. x.

† **prō-dūc-tā**, *s.* [PRODUCTUS.]

\* **prō-dūc-tī-bil'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *productible*; -ity.] Productibility (q.v.).

"No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of productibility."—*Ruskin: Unto This Last*, p. 83.

\* **prō-dūc-tī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *product*; -ible.] Capable of being produced; producible.

**prō-dūc-tī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *productus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Palæont.**: A family of Brachiopoda, with three genera, *Productus*, *Strophalosia*, and *Chonetes*. (*Woodward*.) Animal unknown; shell entirely free or attached to submarine objects; no calcified supports for oral processes. Characteristic of Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian deposits.

\* **prō-dūc-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.).] Capable of being produced or extended in length.

**prō-dūc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *productionem*, accus. of *productio* = a producing, from *productus*, pa. par. of *produco* = to produce (q.v.); Sp. *produccion*; Ital. *produzione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of producing, bearing, yielding, or generating.

"By its constant production of saleable commodities."—*Locke: Considerations on Interest*.

2. The act of producing or bringing forward into view or notice; as, the production of evidence, or of a witness.

3. The act of lengthening, or extending in length, as, the production of a line.

4. That which is produced, or made by nature or art; the productions of nature comprise fruits, vegetables, &c.; the productions of art, manufactures of all kinds, books, paintings, &c. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 527).

II. Technically:

1. **Polit. Econ.**: The producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

"The requisites of production are two, labour and appropriate natural objects. Labour is classified into productive and non-productive or unproductive: only the former is directly employed in the production of wealth. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. i., ch. i.-iii.)

2. **Scots Law (Pl.)**: In judicial proceedings the name given to written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defence.

¶ To satisfy production:

**Scots Law**: To produce a document bearing on a case.

**prō-dūc-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *product*; -ive.]

1. Having the power or quality of producing.

"The former, as it produces a value, may be called productive; the latter, unproductive labour."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Producing; bringing into being; causing to exist; originating.

"That age was productive of men of prodigious stature."—*Brownie: On the Odyssey*.

3. Fertile; producing large crops, as, productive land.

**prō-dūc-tive-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *productive*; -ly.] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

**prō-dūc-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *productive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being productive.

"In every department of productiveness Texas is hard to beat."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 25, 1886.

\* **prō-dūc-tiv-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *productiv(e)*; -ity.] Power of producing; productiveness.

"They have reinforced their own productivity."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. x.

\* **prō-dūc-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *product*; -ress.] A female who produces.

**prō-dūc-tūs**, † **prō-dūc-tā**, *s.* [PRODUCT.]

**Palæont.**: The typical genus of the family Productidæ (q.v.), with eighty-one species, widely distributed, and ranging from the Devonian to the Permian. Etheridge enumerates five species from the Devonian, forty-five from the Carboniferous, and two from the Permian of Britain.

**prō-ē-gū-mīn-ā-l**, *a.* [Gr. *προγενέαι* (*prō-gēnai*), for *προγενέαι* (*prō-gēnai*) = to lead: *prō* (pro) = before, and *γενέαι* (*gēnai*) = to lead.]

**Mēd.**: Serving to predispose; predisposing.

**prō-ēm**, \* **pro-eme**, \* **pro-heme**, *s.* [Fr. *proème*, from Lat. *proemium*; Gr. *προοίμιον* (*proōimion*) = an introduction, a prelude. *prō* (pro) = before, and *οίμος* (*oimos*) = a way, a path.] A preface, an introduction; introductory or preliminary observations.

"The proeme, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment*, vol. i. (Introduct. § 2)

\* **prō-ēm**, \* **pro-eme**, *v.t.* [PROEM, *s.*] To preface.

"Moses might here very well preface the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

**prō-ēm-brŷ-ō**, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *embryo*.]

**Botany**:

1. Hofmeister's name for a cellular mass which ultimately becomes the embryo of a seed. It consists of the suspensor and the embryonal cell at its extremity. As it develops it breaks through the embryo sac, and the embryo is formed at its lower end.

2. The youngest thallus of a lichen.

3. (*Less properly*): The prothallus (q.v.).

\* **prō-ēm-ī-ā-l**, *a.* [Eng. *proem*; -ial.] Having the character or nature of a proem; introductory, prefatory, preliminary.

"A piece of proemial piety."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 422.

**prō-ēm-p-tō-sīs** (second *p* silent), *s.* [Gr., from *πρō* (*prō*) = before, and *ἐμπρωσις* (*ēmprowsis*) = a falling: *ē-* (em-) = *ē-* (en-) = in, and *πρωσις* (*ptōsis*).] [TROSIS.]

**Chronol.**: The lunar equation or addition of a day necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

**prō-ēt-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *proet(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Palæont.**: A family of Trilobites. Head semi-circular; eyes smooth; body-rings twenty-eight.

**prō-ē-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Gr. *έτος* (*etos*) = a year (?).]

**Palæont.**: The typical genus of Proetidæ (q.v.). From the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

\* **prō-fācē**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou face* (or *fasse*), from *prou* = profit, and *faire* = to do.] A formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome or wish on behalf of the guest uttered by the host; much good may it do you.

"Master page, good master page, sit: proface!"—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, v. ii.

\* **prōf-an-āte**, \* **prōph-an-āte**, *v.t.* [PROFANE.] To profane. (*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 430.)

**prōf-a-nā-tion**, \* **prof-a-na-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *profanation*, from Lat. *profanationem*, accus. of *profanatio*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.); Sp. *profanacion*; Ital. *profanazione*.]

1. The act of violating anything sacred, or of treating it with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the profanation of the Sabbath, the profanation of a church, &c.

2. Irreverent or indelicate treatment; the act of making unduly public or common.

"'Twere profanation of our joys,  
To tell the lady our love."—*Donne: (Tode)*

\* **prō-fān-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *profanation* (ion); -ory.] Profaning.

"So profanatory a draught."—*C. Bronte: Rilett*, ch. xiv.

**prō-fānē**, \* **prō-phānē**, *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from Lat. *profanus* = unholy: *pro* = before, and *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *profano*.]

1. Not sacred; not devoted to sacred or religious objects or uses; not holy; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; not consecrated; secular.

"The universality of the deluge is attested by profane history."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or acting lightly or with contempt of sacred things; impious, blasphemous.

"But remember, that profaneness is commonly something that is external, and he is a profane person who neglects the exterior part of religion."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

3. Characterized by, or done with, profanity; blasphemous.

"The offence of profane and common swearing and cursing."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

¶ Profane swearing is an offence punishable by law.

\* 4. Polluted; not pure.

"Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

5. Not initiated into certain religious rites.

**prō-fānē**, \* **prō-phānē**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *profaner*, from Lat. *profano*.] [PROFANE, *a.*]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; to desecrate; to violate, as something sacred; to pollute.

"But the gods of the pagan shall never profane  
The shrine where Jehovah disdain'd not to reign."  
*Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem*.

\* 2. To turn to improper use; to misuse, to abuse.

"So idly to profane the precious time."  
*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, II. 4.

† **B. Intrans.**: To speak or act profanely; to blaspheme.

**prō-fānē-lŷ**, \* **prō-phānē-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *profane*; -ly.]

1. In a profane manner; with irreverence or contempt of sacred things; impiously, blasphemously.

"Water instead of wine is brought in urns,  
And pour'd profanely as the victim burns."  
*Keats: Homer: Odyssey* xiii.

\* 2. With abuse or disrespect; without proper or due respect for anything venerable.

"That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to  
Virtue, speaks of Homer too profanely."—*Brownie: On the Odyssey*.

**prō-fānē-nēss**, \* **prō-phānē-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *profane*; -ness.] The quality or state of being profane; profane actions or language; profanity; irreverence towards sacred things, especially towards God; blasphemy (q.v.).

"Nothing can equal the profaneness of them, but the absurdities."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

**prō-fān-ēr**, \* **prō-phān-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *profane* (er); -er.]

1. One who acts profanely; one who profanes or treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a blasphemer.

2. A polluter, a defiler.

"These playhaunts and profaners of his holy day."—*Prynne: Hist. of Matins*, vi. 19.

\* **prō-fān-ēs**, *s.* [Eng. *profane* (ne); -ness.] Profaneness

**prō-fāp-a-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *profanitas*, from *profanus* = profane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being profane; profaneness.

2. That which is profane; profane conduct or language.

\* **prō-fēc-tion** (1), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *profectus*, pa. par. of *proficiscor* = to set out.] Departure, progress.

"The time of the years hastening the profection and departure of the ambassador."—*Blackwell: Voyages*, i. 288.

\* **prō-fēc-tion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *profectio*, from *proficio* = to go forward, to advance.] A going forward, advance, progression.

"Which, together with other planets, and profection of the horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāro**, **q̄midat**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **there**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **q̄nite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.



\***prō-fēc-tī-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *profecititius*, from *profecitor* = to set out.] Proceeding from, as from a father or ancestor; derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

"The three-fold distinction of *profecititious*, *adventitious*, and *professional* was ascertained by the jurisprudence of the code and pandects."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, vol. viii., ch. xlv.

**prō-fērt**, *s.* [Lat. 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *proficere* = to bring forward, to proffer (q.v.).]

*Law*: (Properly an abbreviation of *proferat* to *curia* = he produces it in court.) An exhibition of a record or paper in open court. When either party alleges any deed, he is generally obliged, by a rule of pleading, to make *proferat* of such deed; that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it is alleged. According to present usage, this *proferat* consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody.

**prō-fēs**, \* **prō-fesse**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *professus*, *pa. par.* of *proficere* = to profess, to avow; *pr. par.* before, openly, and *fateri* = to confess; Fr. *professer*; Sp. *profesar*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To make open or public declaration of; to avow publicly; to acknowledge; to own freely; to affirm. (It is frequently followed by a clause.)

"Luther . . . professed openly to abhorre all that might be noted Papish."—*Sp. Gardner: Explic.*, fol. 6.

2. To lay claim openly to the position or character of; to acknowledge; to own as being.

"I profess myself an enemy."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, l. 1.

3. To declare or announce publicly one's skill in; to affirm one's self to be versed in; to hold one's self out as proficient in: as, To profess medicine.

4. To affirm or avow faith in or allegiance to; to declare one's adherence to: as, To profess Christianity.

5. To make protestations or show of; to make a pretence of; to pretend. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, li. x. 81.)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To declare openly; to make open acknowledgment or avowal.

2. To make professions.

\*3. To enter into a state by public declaration or profession.

\*4. To declare or profess friendship.

"A man which ever professed to him."

*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

\***prō-fēs-sant**, *s.* [Eng. *profess*; -ant.] A professor.

"Upon the worthy and sincere professors and *professants* of the common law."—*Brathwaite: Nature's Embassy*, p. 327.

**prō-fēssed**, **prō-fēst**, *pa. par. & a.* [PRO-FESS.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

1. Having taken a final vow in a religious order or congregation. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

2. Avowedly declared; pledged by profession.

"To your *professed* bosome I commit him."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, l. 1.

**prō-fēs-sēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *professed*; -ly.] In profession; avowedly; according to open declaration made; in profession, but not in reality.

"He which wrote *professedly* against the superstitions of ye people."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 649.

**prō-fēs-siōn** (ss as sh), \* **prō-fes-si-oun**, \* **prō-fes-i-un**, *s.* [Fr. *profession*, from Lat. *professionem*, accus. of *professio* = a declaration, from *professus*, *pa. par.* of *proficere* = to profess (q.v.); Sp. *profesion*; Ital. *professione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of professing; an open acknowledgment or avowal of sentiments, belief, &c.

"A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given."—*Glanvill: Septs*.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretence.

3. The act of declaring one's self as belonging to some particular party, opinion, creed, &c.: as, a *profession* of Christianity.

4. The business which one professes to understand and to practise for subsistence; a calling, occupation or vocation, superior to a trade or handicraft.

"All dedicated to *professions*, none left free to Arts and Sciences."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. II.

5. The collective body of persons engaged in or practising a particular calling or vocation.

**II. Religious Orders**: The act by which a novice becomes a member of a religious Order or Congregation. It is usually accompanied with impressive ceremonies; but its essence consists in a promise, freely given and lawfully accepted, by which a person of requisite age, and after, at least, a year of probation, binds himself or herself to a particular institute approved by the Church. This implies the emission of the three vows of perpetual chastity, poverty—the renunciation of ownership of the smallest thing without permission—and obedience. To these a fourth, varying with the particular institute, is usually added. A valid *profession* secures to the professed a right of maintenance from the institute during life, and the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of the clerical state. The institute, at the time of the *profession*, acquires a right to all property then in the possession of, or that may thereafter be possessed by, the person making the solemn *profession*. [Vows.]

**prō-fēs-siōn-al** (ss as sh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *profession*; -al.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Of, or pertaining to, a profession or calling.

"All . . . their *professional* knowledge was practical rather than scientific."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. Engaged in or practising a particular profession.

"Again, the merely *professional* man is always a narrow man."—*Burroughs: Peppaton*, p. 30.

3. Contended in by professionals.

"A *professional* foot race."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

**B. As subst.**: Generally one who follows or belongs to a profession: more commonly applied, in contradistinction to "amateur," to a person who makes his living by practising an art or occupation in which non-professionals also engage; more specifically, a person who practises an art, occupation, or sport for a living, as distinguished from one who engages in them merely for pleasure. Generally applied to professional musicians, singers, actors, rowers, cricketers, and the like.

"An amateur oarsman or sculler must be an officer of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Civil Service, a member of the learned professions, or of the Universities or public schools, or of any established boat or rowing club not containing mechanics or *professionals*; and must not have competed in any competition for either a stake or money, or entrance fee, or with or against a *professional* for any prize; nor have ever taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises of any kind as a means of livelihood, nor have ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labour, nor be a mechanic, artisan, or labourer."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**prō-fēs-siōn-al-ism** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *profession*; -ism.] The following of an art, sport, &c., as a profession; professionals collectively.

"Where the difference between this and recognition of *professionalism* is to be fixed, no one can tell."—*Globe*, Nov. 9, 1885.

\***prō-fēs-siōn-al-ist** (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *professional*; -ist.] One who belongs to or practises a particular profession.

**prō-fēs-siōn-al-lŷ** (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *professional*; -ly.] In a professional manner; in manner of, or as, a profession.

"He had to request all persons not members or *professionally* engaged to withdraw."—*Evening Standard*, Jan. 12, 1886.

**prō-fēs-sōr**, \* **prō-fes-sour**, *s.* [Lat. *professor*, from *professus*, *pa. par.* of *proficere* = to profess (q.v.); Fr. *professeur*; Sp. *profesor*; Ital. *professore*.]

1. One who professes or makes open and public declaration or acknowledgment of his sentiments, opinions, belief, &c.

"The pure preachers and *professors* of Christ's verities."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, (Arg.)

2. One who makes a public profession of religion in those churches where such a rule prevails instead of confirmation.

3. One who professes or affects unusual sanctity; one who makes a show or pretence of religion.

4. One who teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; specific, a person appointed in a university, college, &c., to deliver lectures and instruct the students in any particular branch of learning: as, A *professor* of Greek, a *professor* of theology, &c.

¶ In the universities of Scotland and Germany the professors compose the governing

body, and are the sole recognised instructors of the students; but at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin the instruction is given by the tutors of the several colleges, the lectures of the professors being only auxiliary. In the United States there is usually a governing body of trustees, overseers, &c. In common use, the title of professor is greatly abused, being assumed even by teachers of boxing.

\* **prō-fēs-sōr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; -ess.] A female professor. (*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xxx.)

**prō-fēs-sōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *professor*; -ial.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, a professor in a university. (*Bentley: Free Thinking*, § 43.)

**prō-fēs-sōr-i-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *professorial*; -ly.] In a professorial manner; academically.

"Merely lecturing *professorially*."—*Daily News*, June 27, 1884.

\* **prō-fēs-sōr-i-al-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *professorial*; -ism.] The character, manner of thinking, or habits of a professor.

**prō-fēs-sōr-i-ate**, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; -iate.]

\* 1. The position or office of a professor; professorship.

2. A body of professors; the professorial staff in a university.

**prō-fēs-sōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *professor*; -ship.] The office or position of a professor.

\* **prō-fēs-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *professorius*.] Of or pertaining to a professor or professors; professional.

"Dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. II.

**prōf-fer**, \* **prof-er**, \* **pro-fere**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *proférer* = to offer, to deliver, to produce, from Lat. *proficere* = to bring forward; *pro* = forward, and *fere* = to bring; Sp. & Port. *proferir*; Ital. *profferire*, *proferire*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To offer or propose for acceptance; to make an offer or tender of.

"Proffers his only daughter to your grace in marriage."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, v. 1.

\* 2. To attempt of one's own accord; to undertake. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 425.)

**B. Intrans.**: To attempt, to essay, to make an attempt.

"An engyn had thel ther in, and *proffred* for to kett.

*The verde brast in toyn.*" *R. de Brunne*, p. 326.

**prōf-fēr**, *s.* [PROFFER, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. An offer made; something proposed or offered for acceptance; a tender.

"Let us willingly accept of the *proffer*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

\* 2. An essay, an attempt.

**II. Law**:

1. An offer or endeavour to proceed in an action.

2. The time appointed for the accounts of officers in the Exchequer, which was twice a year.

**prōf-fēr-ē**, *s.* [Eng. *proffer*, v.; -er.] One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

"Since maids, in modesty, say 'No,' to that Which they would have the *proffer* reconstitute."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, l. 2.

\* **prō-fic-ŷ-āt**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment.

"For his *profficial* and other small fees."—*Cruchant: Rabelais*, bk. II., ch. xxx.

**prō-fic-i-ent-cŷ**, \* **prō-fic-i-ence** (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *proficient*(?); -cy, -ce.]

1. The quality or state of being proficient; advancement or improvement in anything, especially in any art, science, or knowledge; skill acquired by practice; degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge.

"The art . . . is one in which *proficiency* is only acquired after long practice."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. XI., p. 274.

\* 2. A start, an advance.

"It [Hebrew] received a wonderful *proficiency*."—*Heglin: Life of Laod*, p. 87.

**prō-fic-i-ent** (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *proficiens*, *pr. par.* of *proficere* = to make progress, to advance; *pro* = forward, and *ficio* = to make; Sp. & Ital. *proficiente*.]

**A. As adj.**: Well-versed or skilled in any

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **çhan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tīon**, **-çion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise; competent.

**B.** As subst.: One who is well versed or skilled in any business, art, science, accomplishment, or exercise: one who has made advances or acquired a considerable degree of skill; an adept, an expert.

"Nothing but speculation was required in making *proficients* in their respective departments."—*Goldsmith: Polit. Learning*, ch. ii.

**prō-fīc-i-ent-lý** (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *proficient*; -ly.] In a proficient manner or degree; with proficiency.

**\*prō-fīc-u-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *proficius*, from *proficio* = to make progress, to advance.] [PROFICIENT.] Advantageous, profitable, useful. (*Philips: Cider*, i. 627.)

**prō-file**, **\*prō-fil**, *s. & a.* [Ital. *profilo* = a border, a drawing of a picture, from *profilare* = to draw, to paint; *prō* = before, and *filo* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread, a line. The meaning is thus, a front-line or outline. Sp. & Port. *perfil*; Fr. *profil*; O. Fr. *porfil*, *porfil*.] [PURFILE.]

**A.** As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An outline, a contour.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: The contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the outlines of the human face in a section through the median line; a side-view; the side-face or half-face.

"They always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestic."—*Addison: On Medals*, dial. iii.

2. *Building, Joinery*, etc.: The outline of a building, a figure, a series of mouldings, or of any other parts, as shown by a section through them.

3. *Engineering*:

(1) A vertical section through a work or section of country to show the elevations and depressions.

(2) *Rail-eng.*: A profile is a vertical section of the country traversed, showing the hills and hollows, and enabling the cuttings and embankments to be so adjusted that the earth of one will furnish material for the other. [RAILWAY.]

4. *Fortification*:

(1) A section perpendicular to the face of the work.

(2) A light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet.

**B.** As *adj.*: Drawn or made in profile.

*Arch.*: Of an order:

*Profile*: An assemblage and arrangement of essential and subservient parts. That profile is preferable wherein the parts are few, varied, and fitly applied. Some member should predominate in each division, which it should appear the office of the other parts to fortify, support, or shelter. In a cornice the corona is supported by modillions, dentils, ovolo, &c., and sheltered and covered from the effects of the weather by its cyma or cavetto.

**profile-cutter**, *s.*

*Wood-working*: The cutting-knife, usually made up of sections which correspond to parts of a given pattern of moulding, and by which moulding is cut in a machine.

**\*prō-file**, **\*pour-fil**, *v.t.* [Fr. *profiler*.] [PROFILE, *s.*] To draw in profile or with a side view; to outline any object or objects.

**\*prō-fil-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *profil(e)*; -ist.] One who draws profiles.

**prō-fil-ō-grāph**, *s.* An instrument which records the profile of the ground which it traverses.

**prō-fil-ōm-ē-tēr**, *s.* An instrument by which the profile of a person may be transferred to paper.

**prōf-it**, **\*prof-ite**, **\*prof-yt**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proficere*, accus. of *proficere* = advance, progress, from *proficere*, pa. par. of *proficio* = to make progress, to advance; Ital. *profitta*, *profisso*.]

\*1. Improvement, advancement, proficiency, progress.

"Jacques, he keeps at school, and report speaks gloriously of his *profite*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. l. 1.

2. Any advantage, benefit, or accession of good resulting from labor or exertion; valuable results, useful consequence, benefit, gain; comprehending the acquisition of anything valuable or advantageous, corporeal, or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

3. The advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any business or undertaking; the difference between the cost of production of anything and the price for which it is sold; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; emolument, gain.

"As society advances profits tend to fall to a minimum. The field of employment for capital is twofold: the land of a country, and foreign markets for its manufactured commodities. Only a limited amount of capital can be thus employed. As the quantity of capital approaches the limit, profit falls; when the limit is reached, profit is annihilated. The causes which retard this fall are the waste of capital by overtrading and rash speculation, improvements in production, new power of obtaining cheap commodities from foreign countries, and the perpetual flow of capital abroad for the sake of higher profit. (*Mill: Polit. Econ.*, bk. iv., ch. iv.)

"The revenue . . . derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vii.

\*1. *Messe profits*: [MESS.]

2. *Net profit*: The difference in favor of the seller of any commodity between the price at which it is sold, and the original cost of production, after deduction of all charges.

3. *Profit and loss*:

(1) The gain or loss arising from the buying and selling of goods, or from other contingency.

(2) A rule in arithmetic by which the gain or loss on mercantile transactions is ascertained.

4. *Rate of profit*: The proportion which the amount of profit gained from any undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.

"In Book-keeping both gains and losses come under the title of *profit and loss*, but a distinction is made by placing the profits on the creditor side and the losses on the debtor side.

**prōf-it**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *profiter*; Ital. *profitare*.]

**A.** *Trans.*: To benefit, to help; to be a source of profit, gain, or advantage to.

"It profited not them that they heard the word."—*Hebrews* iv. 2 (1551).

**B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To be of profit, use, or advantage; to benefit. (*Proverbs* xi. 4.)

2. To make improvement; to improve; to make progress.

"He woo profits of a superior understanding."—*Burke: Speech on Army Estimates* (1790).

3. To gain any advantage or benefit; to be benefited; to benefit.

"It seemed perfectly natural that he should defend abuses by which he profited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. To gain pecuniarily; to become richer.

"The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not profit much by trade."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

**prōf-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from *profiter* = to profit; Ital. *profitabile*.]

1. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative, gainful.

"A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so estimable or profitable, As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."—*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Advantageous, useful, beneficial.

"It is very commodious and profitable for the defence of cities."—*Goldings: Caesar*, fol. 191.

**prōf-it-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *profitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being profitable; gainfulness, advantageousness, lucrativeness, usefulness.

"That universal *profitableness* of godliness."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**prōf-it-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *profitable*; -ly.]

1. In a profitable manner; so as to bring or gain profit; with profit or gain.

2. With profit, benefit, or advantage; advantageously, beneficially.

"Would I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer thee *profitably*."—*Shakespeare: Timon*, ii. 2.

**prōf-it-lēss**, **\*prof-it-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *profit*; -less.] Void of profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"To inquisition long and *profitless*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

**prōf-it-lēss-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *profitless*; -ly.] In a profitless manner; unprofitably.

**prōf-it-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *profitless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being profitless; unprofitableness.

"They perceive the *profitlessness* of the method."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 610.

**prōf-it-ga-cý**, *s.* [Eng. *profligate*; -cy.] The quality or state of being profligate; a profligate, vicious, or abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation; the state of being lost to the sense of shame or decency.

"The *profligacy* of the representations soon drove away sober people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**prōf-it-gate**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to dash to the ground, to overthrow, hence, abandoned, dissolute; *prō* = forward, and *fligo* = to dash.]

**A.** As adjective:

\*1. Beaten down; overthrown. (*Butler: Hudibras*.)

2. Abandoned to vice; lost to all sense of shame or decency; extremely vicious; shameless in wickedness or dissipation.

"Thou art so witty, *profligate*, and thin, That thou thyself art Milton's Death and Sin."—*Young: Epigram on Voltaire*.

3. Shameless, abandoned.

"The corrupt and *profligate* conversation of the world."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

**B.** As subst.: An abandoned person; one who has lost all sense of shame or decency; one who lives profligately.

"It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal."—*Addison*.

**\*prōf-it-gāte**, *v.t.* [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] To overthrow, to overcome, to conquer, to disperse.

"Subverted many townes and *profligate* and discomitted many of them in open battayle."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

**prōf-it-gate-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *profligate*; -ly.] In a profligate, vicious, or dissipated manner; shamelessly; without principle or shame.

"Such *profligately* wicked persons."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

**prōf-it-gāte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *profligate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

"If this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin."—*Porteus: Life of Secker*.

**\*prōf-it-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *profligatio*, from *profligatus*, pa. par. of *profligo* = to overthrow.] [PROFLIGATE, *a.*] Overthrow, defeat, rout.

"To the *profligation* and fearful slaughter of their own subjects."—*Bp. Hall: To Pope Urban the Eighth*.

**\*prōf-lū-ēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *profuentia*, from *profuens*, pr. par. of *profuo* = to flow forward; *prō* = forward, and *fuō* = to flow.] The quality or state of being profuent; forward progress or course.

"In the *profuence* or proceeding of their fortunes, there was much difference between them."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 164.

**\*prōf-lū-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *profuens*, pr. par. of *profuo*.] [PROFUEENCE.] Flowing forward.

"Baptizing in the *profuent* stream."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 444.

**prō for-mā**, *phr.* [Lat.] For form's sake; as a matter of form.

**prō-found**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *profond*, from Lat. *profundus* = deep; *prō* = forward, downward, and *fundus* = the bottom; Sp. & Port. *profundo*; Ital. *profondo*.]

**A.** As adjective:

\*1. *Lit.*: Descending far below the surface or the level of surrounding ground; having great depth; very deep.

"A broad and *profound* trench lay between him and the camp."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Bending low; lowly, humble; expressing or characterized by deep humility.

2. Intellectually deep; entering or penetrating deeply into subjects; not superficial.

"Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; intense, heart-felt.

"[I] worship nature with a thought *profound*."—*Byron: Epistle to Augusta*.

4. Deep-fetched, heart-felt, sincere.

\*5. Thorough, perfect; deep in skill or acquirements. (*Hosea* v. 2.)

\*6. Complete, perfect.

"In most *profound* earnest."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

7. Having hidden qualities; obscure, abstruse.

"Upon the corner of the moon, There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

**ēte**, **fāt**, **färe**, **āmidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **father**: **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

- \***B.** As substantive:  
1. The deep, the sea, the ocean.  
"The broad bosom of the dark profound."  
Pitt: *Virgil*; Arnold II.  
2. An abyss. (Milton: P. L., 483.)
- \***pro-found'**, v.t. & i. [PROFOUND, a.]  
**A.** Trans. To cause to sink deeply; to cause to penetrate deeply.  
**B.** Intrans. To penetrate deeply; to get to the bottom.  
"To profound to the bottom of these diversities."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xx.
- \***pro-found-ly**, \***pro-founde-ly**, adv. [Eng. profound; -ly.]  
1. In a profound manner; with deep or grave concern.  
"Why sigh you so profoundly?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, IV, 2.  
2. With deep penetration or insight; deeply; with great knowledge: as, one profoundly learned.  
3. Exceedingly; excessively.  
"For if your author be profoundly good, 'Twill cost you dear before he's understood."  
Roscommon: *Translated Verse*.
- \***pro-found-ness**, \***pro-founde-ness**, s. [Eng. profound; -ness.] The quality or state of being profound; profundity, depth.  
"Profoundness of wit and learning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.
- \***pro-fu'-lent**, a. [Lat. pro = forth, and fulgens, pr. par. of fulgeo = to shine.] Shining forth; effulgent.  
"Profulent in preciousness, O Sinope queen, Of all feminine bearing the sceptre and regaly."  
Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*.
- \***pro-fund'**, v.t. [Lat. profundo = to pour out.] [PROFUSE.] To lavish, to squander.  
"Grote expenses which should be profunded."—*State Papers*, I, 251.
- \***pro-fund-i-ty**, \***pro-found-i-ty**, s. [Fr. profundité, from profund = profound (q.v.).]  
1. The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, skill, science, &c.  
"We may respect the profundity of learning."—*Observer*, No. 75.  
2. A depth, an abyss. (Milton.)  
3. A deep or abstruse point.  
"Yes, all abstruse profundities impart."  
Dryden: *Robert Duke of Normandy*.
- \***pro-fuse**, a. [Lat. profusus, pa. par. of profundo = to pour out; pro = forward, and fundo = to pour; O. Fr. profus; Sp. & Ital. profuso.]  
1. Poured forth lavishly, lavished; overabundant, exuberant.  
"Nor would one say, that one so young could veer, (Valence his sonne) a rhetorique so profuse."  
Chapman: *Homer: Odyssey* III.  
2. Pouring forth lavishly; lavish, extravagant, prodigal; liberal to excess.  
"Of what he gives unsparing and profuse."  
Cowper: *Expostulation*, 677.  
3. Lavishly supplied; abounding.  
"On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers."  
Milton: P. L., VIII, 286.
- \***pro-fuse**, v.t. [PROFUSE, a.] To pour out or spend lavishly; to lavish, to squander.  
"Mercurie, thy helpe hath bene profuse, Euer, with most grace, in consort of traitours distrust."  
Chapman: *Homer: Iliad* xxiv.
- \***pro-fuse-ly**, adv. [Eng. profuse; -ly.] In a profuse manner or degree; lavishly, prodigally; with rich abundance; in profusion.  
"And unavailing tears profusely shed."  
Pope: *Homer: Iliad* xlii, 825.
- \***pro-fuse-ness**, s. [Eng. profuse; -ness.] The quality or state of being profuse; profusion, lavishness, prodigality.  
"A promiscuous undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 10.
- \***pro-fu'-er**, s. [Eng. profus(e); -er.] A lavisher, a squanderer.  
"Fortune's a blind profuser of her own."  
Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 255.
- \***pro-fu'-gion**, s. [Lat. profugio, from profusus, pa. par. of profundo = to pour out; Fr. & Sp. profusion; Ital. profusione.]  
1. Profuse or lavish expenditure; extravagance, prodigality, wastefulness, lavishness.  
"His prodigality and profusions."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xi.  
2. Profuse or lavish supply; exuberance, overabundance.  
"Profusion unrestrained, with all that base."  
Cowper: *Task*, II, 675.
- \***pro-fu'-sive**, a. [Eng. profus(e); -ive.] Profuse, lavish.

- \***prög**, \***prokke**, \***progie**, \***proke**, \***prok-kyn**, v.t. & i. [Wel. prociö = to thrust; to stab; Lat. prociö = to ask; Dan. präkke; Sw. präcka = to beg; Ger. prächern, prächen.] [PROWL.]  
**A.** Intransitive:  
1. To poke about.  
2. To beg.  
"She went out proggng for provisions as before."—*L'Estrange*.  
3. To rob, to steal, to thief.  
"And that man in the gown, In my opinion, Looks like a proggng knave."  
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Spanish Curate*, III, 2.  
4. To live by mean, petty, or beggarly tricks.  
**B.** Transitive:  
1. To poke, to prod. (Scotch.)  
2. To pick up, to beg.  
"For want of you to prod silly books for me."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, II, 351.
- \***prög**, \***progge**, s. [PROG, v.]  
1. Victuals obtained by begging; victuals generally; food.  
"Albeit their prog be precarious."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1858.  
2. One who seeks his victuals by begging and tramping; a tramp.  
3. A poke, a prod.
- \***prög-ën-ër-äte**, v.t. [Lat. = progeneratus, pa. par. of progenere = to beget.] To beget, to generate.  
"They were all progenerated colonies from Scythian or Tartar race."—*Archæologia*, II, 250.
- \***prög-ën-ër-ä-tion**, s. [Lat. progenatio, from progeneratus, pa. par. of progenere.] The act of begetting; propagation, generating.
- \***prög-ën-i-tive**, a. [Pref. pro-, and Eng. genitive (q.v.).] Begetting, propagating.
- \***prög-ën-i-tive-ness**, s. [Eng. progenitive; -ness.] The quality or state of being progenitive.
- \***prög-ën-i-tör**, \***pro-gen-y-tour**, s. [Fr. progéniteur, from Lat. progénitor, accus. of progenitor = an ancestor: pro = before, and genitor = a parent.] A forefather; an ancestor in the direct line: a parent.  
"You have turn'd my thoughts Upon our brave progenitors."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IV.  
"Darwin gives the word a far more extended meaning. 'At a much earlier period the progenitors of man must have been aquatic in their habits.'" (Descent of Man (ed. 2nd), p. 161.)
- \***prög-ën-i-tröss**, s. [Eng. progenitor; -ess.] A female progenitor.  
"A worthy progenitress of a long line."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1853, p. 221.
- \***prög-ën-i-ture**, s. [Fr.] A begetting, a birth.
- \***prög-ën-y**, \***pro-gen-ie**, \***pro-gen-ye**, s. [Fr. progénie, from Lat. progénem, accus. of progenies = progeny; Sp. & Ital. progenie.]  
1. Descent, lineage.  
"Doubting thy birth and lawful progeny."  
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, III, 3.  
2. Race, family, ancestry.  
"Issued from the progeny of kings."  
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, V, 4.  
3. Offspring, children, descendants.  
"And happy father of faire progeny."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, xxii, 10.
- \***prög-ër-mi-nä-tion**, s. [Pref. pro-, and Eng. germination.] Birth, growth.  
"Gave germination unto them."  
Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 270.
- \***prög-ging**, a. [PROG, v.] Mean, petty, paltry.  
"Practised for divers years proggng tricks."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. I.
- \***prög-glöv-tis**, s. [Pref. pro-, and Eng. glottis (q.v.).] Named from its resemblance to the tip of the tongue.  
Zool. The sexually mature segment of a tapeworm (q.v.) containing both male and female organs of generation. Called also Generative joint.
- \***prög-näth-ic**, a. [PROGNATHOUS.]
- \***prög-nä-thism**, s. [Eng. prognath(ic); -ism.] The state or condition of being prognathic.
- \***prög-nä-thous**, a. \***prög-näth-ic**, a. [Gr. npö (pro) = before, and γνάθος (gnathos) = a jaw.] [ORTHOGNATHOUS.]

- \***prög-nö**, s. [Lat., from Gr. Πρόκνη (Prokne), daughter of Pandion, who was changed into a swallow.]  
\* 1. Ord. Lang. : A swallow.  
2. Ornith. : An American genus of Hirundinidae, with five species. *Progne subis* (or *purpurea*) is the Purple Martin (q.v.).
- \***prög-nö-sis**, s. [Gr., from npö (pro) = before, and γνώσις (gnōsis).] [GNOSIA.]  
Med. : An opinion as to the probable result of an illness, formed from a consideration of similar cases and of the case itself.
- \***prög-nös-tic**, a. & s. [O. Fr. prognostique, pronostique (Fr. pronostic, from Lat. prognostikon; Gr. προγνωστικόν (prognōstikón).]  
**A.** As adj. : Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshadowing, prognosticating.  
"Omitting certain prognostick anagrams."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 137.  
**B.** As substantive:  
1. Ordinary Language:  
I. That which prognosticates or foreshows; an omen, a token, a prognostication.  
"Prognosticks of a rare propriety."  
Corbet: *Iter Boreale*.  
\* 2. A foretelling or prognosticating; a prediction.  
II. Med. : The art or skill of foretelling diseases by symptoms; also a symptom.  
"Hippocrates's prognostick is generally true."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. III.
- \***prög-nös-tic**, \***prög-nös-tick**, v.t. [PROGNOSTIC, a.] To prognosticate, to foreshadow.  
"The sun shines waterish and prognosticks rain."  
More: *Immort. Soul*, pt. III, bk. III, ch. v.
- \***prög-nös-tic-a-ble**, a. [Eng. prognostic; -able.] Capable of being prognosticated, foretold, or foreknown.  
"Effects not prognosticable like eclipses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. VI, ch. VIII.
- \***prög-nös-ti-cäte**, \***pro-nos-ty-cate**, v.t. & i. [Eng. prognostic; -ate.]  
**A.** Transitive:  
1. To foreshow by present signs; to foreshadow, to augur, to presage.  
"To prevent the prognosticated evil."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.  
2. To predict, to prophesy, to foretell.  
"I neither will, nor can prognosticate To the young gaping heir, his father's fate."  
Dryden: *Jurand*, act. III.  
**B.** Intrans. : To predict; to judge or pronounce from presage of the future.  
"The son straight goes into the sooth-saying or prognosticating priest."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, II, 58.
- \***prög-nös-ti-cä-tion**, \***pro-nos-ti-cä-cy-on**, s. [O. Fr. prognostication, pronostication (Fr. pronostication).]  
1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing something future by means of present signs; presage, prediction.  
"A kind of prophecy or prognostication of things to come."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.  
2. That which foretells or foreshows; a foretoken, an omen, an augury, a sign.  
"Some sign and prognostication of some wonderful thing to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 114.
- \***prög-nös-ti-cä-tivo**, a. [Eng. prognostic(at); -ive.] Having the character or nature of a prognostic; predictive.  
"Prognosticative of effusions more meritorious."—*New Annual Register* (1822), p. 318.
- \***prög-nös-ti-cä-tör**, \***pro-nos-ti-ca-tour**, \***pro-nos-ti-ca-tor**, s. [Eng. prognostic(at); -or.] One who prognosticates; one who foretells or foreshows future events from present signs. (*Isaiah* xlviii, 13.)
- \***prög-nös-ti-cä-tör-y**, a. [Eng. prognostic(at); -ory.] Prognosticative; ominous.
- \***prög-gräm**, s. [PROGRAMME.]
- \***prög-gräm-ma**, s. [Lat., from Gr. npö-γραμμα (programma) = a public notice in writing: npö (pro) = before, openly, and γραμμα (gramma) = a writing; γραφή (graphē) = to write; Ital. programma.] [PROGRAMME.]  
1. A public notice posted up; an edict; a proclamation.  
"A programma stuck up in every college hall."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*  
2. A preface (q.v.). (*Warton: Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.)  
3. A programme.

böil, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.  
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -gion = zbün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**prô-grâmme, s.** [Fr.] [PROGRAMMA.] That which is written out and made public beforehand; specif., an outline or sketch of the order of proceedings or subjects of any entertainment, public ceremony, or performance; hence, a line of conduct or action proposed to be followed.

### programme-music, s.

**Music:** A composition which seeks to portray, or at least to suggest to the mind a definite series of events. A famous example is Kotzwar's Battle of Prague.

**prô-grês-is-ta, s.** [Sp.] An advocate of progress; one of a political party in Spain in favor of local self-government.

**prô-grêss, \*pro-gresse, s.** [O. Fr. *pro-grez* (Fr. *progres*), from Lat. *progressum*, accus. of *progressus* = an advance, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to advance; *pro* = forward, and *gradior* = to walk, to go; Sp. *progreso*; Ital. *progresso*.]

1. The act or state of advancing or moving forward; a moving or going forward; advancement.

"Revere the man, whose Pilgrim marks the road,  
And guides the progress of the soul to God."  
Cooper: *Tirocinium*, 145.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; a public and ceremonial journey.

"Official tours... scarcely inferior in pomp to royal progresses."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. A moving forward or advancing in growth; increase: as, the progress of a plant.

4. Advancement in business of any kind; course: as, The negotiations have made no progress.

5. Advancement in knowledge; moral or intellectual improvement; proficiency: as, To make progress in one's studies.

\*6. A journey or passage from one place to another.

"From Egypt arts their progress made to Greece."  
Denham: *Progress of Learning*, 21.

### ¶ (1) Progress of Titles:

**Scots Law:** Such a series of the title-deeds of a landed estate, or other heritable subject, as is sufficient in law to constitute a valid and effectual feudal title thereto.

(2) To report progress: To conclude for the day all matters connected with a bill, relegating further discussion of its provisions to a future time to be specified.

**prô-grêss, \*prô-grêss, \*pro-gresse, v.t. & t.** [PROGRESS, s.]

### A. Intransitive:

1. To make progress; to move forward; to advance, to proceed.

"Let me wipe off this honourable dew,  
That sliverly doth progress on thy cheeks."  
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 2.

2. To move in any course; to continue to move: as, The business is progressing.

3. To make progress or improvement; to advance, to improve.

"His scholarship progressed no better than before."  
—Kingsley: *Westward Ho!* ch. 11.

\*B. Trans.: To go forward in; to pass over or through.

"Progressing the dateless and irrevocable circle of eternity."—Milton: *Reform in England*, bk. 11.

**prô-grêss-lôn (ss as sh), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *progressionem*, accus. of *progressio* = an advancing, from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to advance, to progress (q.v.); Sp. *progreccion*; Ital. *progressione*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress, advance.

"We can easily proceed by wonderful degrees and steps of progression."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 4.

\*2. Course, passage; lapse or process of time.

### II. Technically:

1. **Math.**: Regular or proportional advance by increase or decrease of numbers. A series in which the terms increase or decrease according to a uniform law. There are two kinds of progressions, Arithmetical and Geometrical. [ARITHMETICAL-PROGRESSION, GEOMETRICAL-PROGRESSION.] If in a series of quantities, the following relation exist between every three consecutive terms—viz., that the first has to the third the same ratio which the difference between the first and second has to the difference between the second and third, such quantities are said to

be in Harmonical Progression. Thus if *a, b, c, d, &c.* be such a series that *a : c :: a - b : b - c :: b - c : c - d*, and so on; then the series *a, b, c, d, &c.* forms an Harmonical Progression.

2. **Music:** There are two kinds of progression, melodic and harmonic. The former is a succession of sounds forming a tune or melody, but the term is also applied to an imitative succession of melodic phrases, that is, to a melodic sequence. Harmonic progression is the movement of one chord to another, and is diatonic or chromatic. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with sequence.

### progression-theory, s.

**Anthrop.**: The theory that, within limits, the savage state in some measure represents an early condition of mankind, out of which the higher culture has gradually been developed or evolved, by processes still in regular operation as of old, the result showing that, on the whole, progress has far prevailed over relapse. (Tylor; cf. Gibbon: *Roman Empire*, ch. xxxviii.)

"Advocates of this progression-theory are apt to look back toward yet lower original conditions of mankind."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), I. 37.

\* **prô-grêss-lôn-al (ss as sh), a.** [Eng. *progression*; -al.] Pertaining to progression, advancement, or improvement.

"There is no further state to come, unto which this seems progression."—Browne: *Grav Burial*, ch. v.

**prô-grêss-lôn-ist (ss as sh), s.** [Eng. *progression*; -ist.]

1. One who holds that society is in a state of progress towards, and that it will ultimately attain to, perfection.

2. **Biol.**: A name used for (1) a believer in successive creations; (2) an evolutionist. (Spencer: *Prim. Biol.*, pt. III, § 140.)

**prô-grêss-ist, s.** [Eng. *progress*; -ist.] The same as PROGRESSIONIST (q.v.).

**prô-grêss-ive, a.** [Fr. *progressif*, from *progrès* = progress (q.v.); Sp. *progresivo*; Ital. *progressivo*.]

1. Moving forward or onward; advancing.

"Progressive as a stream, they seek  
The middle field."—Cooper: *Task*, I. 292.

2. Advancing towards perfection; improving; in a state of progression.

"It is slowly being adopted in most of the manufacturing and progressive countries in the world."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. XI, p. 335.

3. Advancing in degrees; increasing.

"Authorized the progressive injustice."—Scott: *War Song of Edinburgh Light Dragoons*. (Note.)

### progressive-development, s.

#### Biology:

1. [DEVELOPMENT, ¶ 2].

2. Lyell used the term (*Prim. Geol.* (ed. 1850), pp. 131, 553) for advance by successive creations, and for the evolution of higher from lower forms of life. [EVOLUTION, II. 2. (2).]

### progressive-metamorphosis, s.

**Bot.**: Metamorphosis of a less into a more important organ, or a portion of one; as the change of petals into stamens.

### progressive-types, s. pl.

**Biol.**: (See extract.)

"Another combination is also frequently observed among animals, when a series exhibits such a succession as exemplifies a natural gradation, without immediate or necessary reference to either embryonic development or succession in time, as the Chambered Cephalopods. Such types I call progressive-types."—Agassiz: *Classification*, p. 157.

**prô-grêss-ive-lý, adv.** [Eng. *progressive*; -ly.] In a progressive manner; by regular course or gradual advances.

"Lost and confused progressively they fade."  
—Mason: *De Paganis*; *Art of Painting*.

**prô-grêss-ive-nêss, s.** [Eng. *progressive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being progressive; a state of progression, advancement, or improvement.

\* **prô-grêss-ô-r, s.** [Lat., from *progressus*, pa. par. of *progredi* = to progress (q.v.).]

1. One who progresses or advances.

2. One who makes a progress.

\* **progue, v.** [PROG, v.]

\* **prô-hème, s.** [PROEM.]

**prô-hîô-ýt, v.t.** [Lat. *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prevent, to forbid; lit. = to have

or hold in one's way: *pro* = before, and *habeo* = to have; Fr. *prohiber*; Sp. & Port. *prohibir*; Ital. *proibire*.]

1. To forbid by authority; to interdict.

"Soon after it had been prohibited, they discovered that it was the most graceful drapery in Europe."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To hinder, to prevent, to bar.

"Gates of burning adamant  
... prohibit all egress."—Milton: *P. L.*, II. 437.

**prô-hîb-ýt-êd, pa. par. or a.** [PROHIBIT.]

**prohibited-books, s. pl.** [INDEX-KX-PURGATORICUS.]

**prô-hîb-ýt-êr, s.** [Eng. *prohibit*; -er.] One who prohibits or forbids; a forbinder, an interdicter.

"Seeing from what corner the prohibiter would start."—Mad. *U Arbay*: *Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

**prô-hî-bít-ion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prohibitio*, accus. of *prohibitio* = a forbidding, from *prohibitus*, pa. par. of *prohibeo* = to prohibit (q.v.); Sp. *prohibicion*; Ital. *proibizione*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of prohibiting or forbidding; an interdict; an order or declaration to prohibit, forbid, or hinder some action.

**Specif. (U. S.)**, the forbidding by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

2. **Scots Law**: A technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, &c.

"¶ Writ of prohibition: A writ issuing properly only out of the Queen's Bench, being a prerogative writ; but, for the furtherance of justice, now also out of the Chancery, Common Pleas, or Exchequer; it is directed to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof, upon a suggestion, that either the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. This writ may issue, for instance, to the County Courts, if they attempt to hold plea of any matter not within their jurisdiction. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 4.)

**prô-hî-bít-ion-ist, s.** [Eng. *prohibition*; -ist.]

1. One who is in favor of prohibiting, by law, the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; *specif.*, in the United States, a member of the Prohibition Party.

2. One who favors such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation; a protectionist.

**prô-hîb-ýt-ive, prô-hîb-ýt-ô-ýr, a.** [Eng. *prohibit*; -ive, -ory.]

1. Serving to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding, excluding; implying prohibition.

"We have been obliged to guard it from foreign competition by very strict prohibitory laws."—Burke: *Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. Excessive: as, a prohibitory price.

**prô-îd-ôn-îte, s.** [Gr. *πρό* (*pro*) = before; *είδω* (*eido*), 2. aor. of *εἶδω* (*eido*) = to see, and suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ital. *proidonia*.]

**Min.**: A name given by Scacchi to some exhalations at the eruption of Vesuvius, 1872. Compos.: fluoride of silicon; formula, SiF<sub>4</sub>.

\* **proin, \*proigne, v.t. & i.** [PRUNE, v.]

**prô-in-dî-vî-sô, phr.** [Lat.]

**Law**: To divide into rights held by two or more persons equally, and otherwise termed indivisible rights; thus, the stock of a company is held *prô indiviso* by all the partners in trust.

\* **proine, v.t. & i.** [PRUNE, v.]

**prô-jêct, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *proiectus*, pa. par. of *proicere* = to throw forward: *pro* = forward, and *jacio* = to throw; Fr. *projeter*; Sp. *proyectar*; Ital. *progettare*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To throw out or forward; to cast out; to shoot forward. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. i. 45.)

2. To exhibit a form or delineation of a surface; to delineate.

3. To cast or revolve in the mind; to plot, to scheme, to contrive, to plan.

"What sit we then projecting peace and war?"  
—Milton: *P. L.*, II. 829.

\*4. To mark out; to shape, to form, to arrange. (Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.)

**kato, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêro, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô: ey = â: qu = kw.**



**B. Intransitive:**

1. To shoot out or forward; to jut out; to be prominent; to extend beyond something else.

"Projecting bosses supporting the eyebrows."—*Athenaeum*, Mar. 4, 1882.

\* 2. To plot, to scheme.

**prō-jēct**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *projet*), from Lat. *projectum*, neut. sing. of *projetus*, pa. par. of *proicere* = to project (q.v.); Sp. *proyecto*; Ital. *progetto*.]

1. That which is devised, contrived, or planned; a plan, a scheme, a design, a contrivance, a plot.

"This grand project, which existed only in the mind of the dictator, perished with him."—*Bustace*: *Italy*, vol. II, ch. IX.

2. An idle or impracticable scheme.

"Often, at midnight, when most fancies come, Would some such airy project visit me."—*Browning*: *Paracelsus*, iv.

**prō-jēc'-tile**, *a. & s.* [Fr.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Projecting or impelling forward.

"The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the projectile force."—*Cheyne*: *On Regimen*, dia. 5.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled forward.

**B. As subst.:** A body projected or impelled forward by force, espec. through the air. Thus, a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow from a bow, and a bullet from a rifle, are all projectiles, but the term is more particularly applied to bodies discharged from firearms.

"The greater speed of the light projectile at the beginning of the range."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

**Theory of projectiles:** That branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air.

**prō-jēct'-īng**, *pr. par. or z.* [PROJECT, *v.*]

¶ (1) **Projecting line of a point:** In the orthogonal projection, a straight line passing through the point and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection a straight line drawn through the point and the projecting point.

(2) **Projecting plane of a straight line:** In the orthogonal projection, a plane passing through the straight line, and perpendicular to the plane of projection. In the divergent projection, a plane passing through the line and the projecting point.

**projecting-cone**, *s.* A cone whose directrix is the given line, and whose vertex is the projecting point.

**projecting-cylinder**, *s.* In the orthogonal projection, a cylindrical surface passing through the line, and having its elements perpendicular to the plane of projection.

**projecting-point**, *s.* The assumed position of the eye.

**prō-jēc'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectionem*, accus. of *projectio* = a projection, from *projetus*, pa. par. of *proicere* = to project (q.v.).]

1. The act of projecting, shooting, or throwing out or forward.

2. The state or condition of projecting or extending out further than something else; a jutting out.

3. A part which projects or extends out further than something else; a portion jutting out; a prominence.

4. The act of projecting, planning, devising, or contriving; contrivance.

\* 5. A plan, a project, a scheme, a design.

"If my projections thrive."—*Davenant*: *The Wit*, iv. 1.

6. The representation on a plane surface of the parts of an object; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight or central point. There are several kinds of projection in which the eye is supposed to be placed in respect of the sphere and the plane on which it is to be projected; such are the Conical, Globular, Gnomonic, Isometric, Orthographic, Spherical, and Stereographic projections. (See under these words.)

\* 7. In alchemy, the casting of a certain portion, called *Founder of projection*, into a

crucible or other vessel full of prepared metal or other matter to be transmuted into gold.

¶ (1) **Cylindrical projection:** When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the surface of an equatorial zone is projected upon a cylindrical surface tangent to the surface of the sphere, along the equator, which cylinder, with the projection, is developed upon the surface of a plane tangent to the surface of the cylinder along one of its elements.

(2) **Plane of projection:** One of the planes to which points are referred in descriptive geometry for the purpose of determining their relative position in space.

(3) **Polar projection:** When the eye is taken at the centre of the sphere, and the principal plane passes through one of the polar circles.

(4) **Projection of a curved line:** The projection of a curved line upon a plane is the intersection of the plane with a cylinder passed through the curve, and perpendicular to the given plane.

(5) **Projection of a point upon a plane:** In descriptive geometry, the foot of a perpendicular to the plane, drawn through the point.

(6) **Projection of a straight line:** The projection of a straight line upon a plane is the trace of a plane passed through the line and perpendicular to the given plane.

### projection-system, *s.*

*Anat.*: Meynert's name for the upper, middle, and lower segments of the tract of nervous conduction in the brain.

\* **prō-jēc'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *project*; -ment.] Design, contrivance, projection.

"In their projections of each other's confusion."—*Clarendon*: *Civil War*.

**prō-jēc'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *project*, *v.*; -or.]

1. One who forms plans, projects, designs, or schemes.

"Projectors in a state are generally rewarded above their deserts."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*.

2. One who forms wild or impracticable projects.

"The breed of political projectors multiplied exceedingly."—*Macculay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XX.

**prō-jēc'-ture**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *projectura*.]

*Arch.*: The outjutting or prominence which the moulding and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

"A platband is any square moulding whose height much exceeds its projection."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. X, p. 252.

**prō-jēt** (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] [PROJECT, *s.*] A scheme, a plan, a draft; specif., in international law, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

\* **prōke**, *v.t.* [Wel. *procio* = to stab, to thrust.] [PROG, *v.*] To goad, to urge, to stimulate.

"To prick and proke him forward."—*P. Holland*: *Ammianus Marcellinus*.

\* **prōk'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proke*(*t*); -er.] A poker.

"Snor'd with his poker in his hand."—*Colman*: *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 46.

\* **prōk'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROKE.]

\* **proking-split**, *s.* A rapier.

"With a broad Scot, or proking-split of Spaine."—*Bishop Hall*: *Satires*, iv. 4.

**Prōk'-nē**, *s.* [PROGNE.]

*Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 194].

**prō-lā'-bī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

*Anat.*: The red part of the lips. (Farr.)

\* **prō-lāpse**, *s.* [PROLAPSE.]

**prō-lāpse'**, *v.t.* [PROLAPSE, *s.*] To fall down or out; to project too much. (Generally a medical term.)

\* **prō-lāp'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *prolapsio*, from *pro-lapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor*.] [PROLAPSE, *s.*] A falling down; a prolapse.

**prō-lāp'-sūs**, \* **prō-lāpse'**, *s.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, pa. par. of *prolabor* = to fall forwards: *pro* = forwards, and *labor* (pa. par. *lapsus*) = to fall, to glide.]

*Pathol.*: A protrusion, as well as a falling-down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from protrusion. Chiefly used in the expressions *prolapsus ani* (a falling down and protrusion of the extremity of the rectum); *prolapsus uteri* (the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the vulva.)

\* **prō-lāte**, *v.t.* [PROLATE, *a.*] To lengthen or draw out in pronunciation or sound; to utter in a drawing manner.

"Pron-der-ed;"—*Ben Jonson*: *New Inn*, iii. 2.

**prō-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, pa. par. of *profero* = to carry forward: *pro* = forward, and *fero* = to bear.] Extended, elongated in the direction of the polar axis.

**prolate-spheroid**, *s.* A solid that may be generated by revolving an ellipse about its transverse axis. Its volume is equivalent to two-thirds of that of its circumscribing cylinder.

**prō-lā-tion**, \* **pro-la-ci on**, *s.* [Lat. *prolatio*, from *prolatus* = prolate (q.v.).]

\* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of delaying or deferring; delay, procrastination.

"His alterations and prolatations must be pricked truly."—*Skelton*: *Frouth & Information*.

2. Utterance, pronunciation.

"Parrots, having been used to be fed at the prolation of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. II.

**II. Music:** The subdivision of a semibreve into minims. Prolation is perfect when the semibreve is divided into three minims, imperfect when divided into two.

**prō-lēg**, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = for, and Eng. *leg*.]

*Comp. Anat. (PL)*: Soft, fleshy, inarticulate pediform appendages placed behind the true legs of caterpillars, and disappearing in the mature insect. Kirby called them Propods. [CATERPILLAR.]

\* **prō-lēg'-ate**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *legate* (q.v.).] A deputy legate.

**prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-a**, *s. pl.* [PROLEGOMENON.]

\* **prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ar-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomenon*(*a*); -ary.] Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary, prefatory, introductory.

**prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ōn** (*pl. prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-a*), *s.* [Gr., from *prō* (pro) = before, and *lēgō* (lēgō) = to say, to speak.] A prefatory or preliminary observation. (Generally used in the plural for an introductory or preliminary discourse prefixed to a book, and containing something necessary for the reader to know, in order the better to understand the book, and to enter more closely into the author's reasoning.)

"Intended as a prolegomenon to this and the like essays."—*Stokes*: *On the Prophets*. [Pref.]

\* **prō-lē-gōm'-ēn-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *prolegomenon*(*on*); -ous.] Introductory, prolegomenary.

"In the prolegomenous or introductory chapter."—*Fiddling*: *Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. I.

**prō-lēp'-sis**, \* **prō-lēp'-sŷ**, \* **pro-lep-sis**, *s.* [Lat. *prolepsis*, from Gr. *προλήψις* (*prolēpsis*) = an anticipation: *prō* (pro) = before, and *λήψις* (*lēpsis*) = a taking; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*), fut. *λήψομαι* (*lēpsomai*) = to take; O. Fr. *prolepsis*; Fr. *prolepsis*.]

1. **Rhetoric:**

(1) A figure by which a thing is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described; as, To kill a man dead.

"This he spoke by way of prolepsis or anticipation."—*Scott*: *Christian Life*, pt. II., ch. VII.

(2) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

"In my prolepsis or prevention of his answer."—*Bramhall*: *Answer to Hobbes*.

(3) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

2. **Chronol.**: An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time; a prochronism.

**prō-lēp'-tic**, \* **prō-lēp'-tic-al**, \* **prō-lēp'-tick**, *a.* [Gr. *προληπτικός* (*prolēptikos*), from *προλήψις* (*prolēpsis*) = anticipation.]

\* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Anticipating, anticipatory.

2. Previous.

"In order of time before them, and proleptical to them."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 732.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Gram.**: Applied to the use of an adjective by which anything is represented as already done or existing, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gēm**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-cian**, **-tian = şhan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhūn**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious = şhūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

2. *Path.*: Anticipating the usual time. Used of a disease in which the paroxysms return earlier each time.

\***prō-lēp'-tic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proleptical*; -ly.] In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

"Knowledge and understanding apprehend things proleptically to their existence."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 183.

**prō-lēp'-tīcs**, *s.* [PROLEPTIC.] The art or science of prognosticating diseases in medicine.

**prō-lēs**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Law*: Progeny.

**prō-lē-tāire**, *s.* [Fr.] A proletarian (q.v.).

\***prō-lē-tā'-nē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proletaneus*, from *proles* = offspring.] Having a numerous offspring.

**prō-lē-tār'-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proletarius* = a citizen of the lowest class, one who was useful to the state only in begetting children; *proles* = offspring; Fr. *prolétaire*; Sp. & Ital. *proletario*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the common people; hence, low, mean, vulgar.

"Low proletarian tything-men." *Butler: Hudibras*, I. l. 717.

**B.** *As subst.*: One of the lowest class of citizens; one whose only capital is his children.

**prō-lē-tār'-i-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *proletarian*; -ism.] The condition or political influence of the lowest classes of the community.

**prō-lē-tār'-i-at**, *s.* [PROLETARIAN.] A body of proletarians; proletarians collectively; the lower classes of the community.

"Russia has always boasted of being free from an economical proletariat."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

**prō-lē-tār'-y**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proletarius*; Fr. *prolétaire*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to proletarians or proletarianism.

**B.** *As subst.*: A proletarian; one of the lower classes of the community.

"He goes on to preach at immense length about the crime, though the *proletary* has probably sneaked away to the nearest wine-shop."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 50.

\***prō-lŷ-icide**, *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *cido* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill.] The crime of killing one's offspring, either in the womb or after birth.

\***prō-lif-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [PROLIFEROUS.]

1. *Bot.*: The production of one organ by a very different one, as of branches by flowers.

†2. *Pathol.*: A multiplication of morbid centres in an affected organ.

"Proliferation of the nuclei always existing in the tissues."—*Tanner: Pract. Med.* (ed. 7th), I. 58.

**prō-lif-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *fero* = to bear; Fr. *prolifère*; Ital. *prolifero*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bearing offspring.

2. *Bot.*: Having an unusual development of parts. Used of a plant forming young ones in numbers about the roots, or of an inflorescence which bears shoots in place of flowers.

"Sometimes the apicules are *proliferous*."—*Gardner's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 369.

**proliferous-cyst**, *s.* [OVARIAN-CYST.]

†**prō-lif-ēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *proliferously*; -ly.]

*Bot.*: In a proliferous manner.

**prō-lif-ic**, **\*prō-lif-ic-al**, **\*prō-lif-ick**, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*, from Low Lat. \**prolificus*, from Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make; Ital. & Sp. *prolífico*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; very fruitful or productive.

2. Causing fruitfulness or productiveness.

"Jove descends in each prolific shower." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xii. 126.

3. Serving or tending to give rise or origin; generating, fruitful, fertile; as, a quarrel prolific of evil consequences; a prolific brain.

\*4. Abundant, plentiful.

"The Reynard family, so prolific here at the commencement of the season, had betaken themselves elsewhere."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

II. *Bot.*: The same as PROLIFEROUS (q.v.).

**prolif-ic-syllis**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Syllis prolifera*. [SYLLIS.]

\***prō-lif-ic-a-çŷ**, *s.* [PROLIFIC.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

"My note book bears witness to their extraordinary prolificacy."—*Field*, April 10, 1886.

\***prō-lif-ic-al**, *a.* [PROLIFIC.]

\***prō-lif-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prolifically*; -ly.] In a prolific manner; fruitfully, abundantly.

\***prō-lif-ic-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prolific*; -ness.] Great productiveness.

"The *proliferousness* of the rivers in that country."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1885.

\***prō-lif-ic-ate**, *v.t.* [PROLIFICATION.] To impregnate, to fertilize.

"A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is how the sperm of the cock *proliferates*."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

**prō-lif-ic-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *facio* = to make.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The generation of children, young animals, or plants.

"Prolifications descending from double origins."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.*: The elongation of the apex of the floral axis above the flower, where it bears fresh buds, leaves, and flowers, as occurs normally in the syncarpous fruit of the pineapple, and sometimes in apples and pears. Something analogous is seen in the bud of *Polystichum*. Median proliferation is an adventitious bud springing from the centre of the flower; axillary proliferation, one springing from the centre of the axil; and lateral proliferation, one springing from the centre of the inflorescence.

\***prō-lif-ic-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prolifice*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prolific; proliferation.

\***prō-lif-ic**, *v.t.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring; Eng. suff. -*fy*.] To bring forth offspring.

"Which in time *prolified* and sent out great and wasting sins."—*Sanderson: Works*, v. 338.

**prō-lif-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *proles* = offspring, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing offspring.

**proligerous-disc**, *s.*

*Anat.*: Von Baer's name for the cellular layer imbedding the germinal ovum of a nascent organism.

**prō-lix**, \***pro-lixe**, *a.* [Fr. *prolize*, from Lat. *prolixus* = extended, prolix, from *pro* = forward, and \**lix*, from the same root as *liquor* = to flow. Puttenham, in 1559, ranks this word with those quite recently introduced into the language.]

\*1. Long, extended; of long duration.

"If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

\*2. Long; reaching a considerable distance.

"With wig *prolix* down flowing to his waist." *Cooper: Trocimus*, 361.

3. Long and wordy; extending or spread out to a great length; tedious, tiresome, diffuse.

"Cowper, whose silver voice, task'd sometimes hard, Legends *prolix* delivers in the ears." *Cooper: Henry Cooper, Esq.*

4. Given to, or indulging long and wordy discourses; tedious, prosy; discussing at great length.

"I have been purposely *prolix* in this demonstration."—*Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.

\***prō-lix-i-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *prolix*; -ious.] Tiresome, wearisome, prolix, dilatory.

"Lay by all nicety, and *prolixious* blushee." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 4.

**prō-lix-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *prolité*, from Lat. *prolixitatem*, accus. of *prolixitas*, from *prolixus* = prolix (q.v.); Ital. *prolissità*.]

\*1. The quality or state of being prolix or extended in material length; length, extent.

"The obsolete *prolixity* of shade." *Cooper: Task*, I. 265.

2. Wordiness, great length, tediousness; tiresome length of speaking.

"I have done with France, and shall recompense any *prolixity* in it with greater brevity in other kingdoms."—*Fryne: Treachery & Dialogical*, p. 81. (App.)

**prō-lix-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *prolix*; -ly.]

1. In a prolix manner; at great length.

"On these, *prolitz* thankful, she enlarged." *Dryden: Hind & Panther*, III. 45.

\*2. For a long time; over-long.

"Pursu'd *prolitz*, even the gentlest toil Is waste of health." *Armstrong: Preserving Health*, III.

**prō-lix-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *prolix*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prolix; prolixity.

\***prō-lixt**, *a.* [PROLIX.] Prolix, long, tedious. (G. Douglas.)

\***prōll**, \***prolle** \***prol-lyn**, *v.t. & i.* [PROWL.]

**A.** *Trans.*: To prowl after; to rob, to plunder.

"By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom."—*Barrow: Supremacy of the Pope*.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To prowl about; to go about in search of anything.

"And yet he did daily and howlerly conuersant in riche menues houses, *prolling* for somewhat at their bandes."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 83.

\***prōll-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proll*; -er.] A prowler, a thief.

**prō-lōc-ū-tōr**, \***pro-loc-u-tour**, *s.* [Lat. = an advocate, from *prolocutus*, pa. par. of *proloquor*, from *pro* = before, publicly, and *loquor* = to speak.]

\*1. One who speaks for another; an advocate.

2. The chairman or speaker of one of the houses of Convocation. The prolocutor of the lower house is a member chosen by the house, and presented to the bishops of the higher house as the person through whom all resolutions passed by the lower house will be communicated to the upper house, and who is to act as chairman and moderator of their proceedings.

"The most important office in the Convocation was that of *Prolocutor* of the Lower House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**prō-lōc-ū-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prolocutor*; -ship.] The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

\***prō-lōc-ū-trix**, *s.* [Lat.] A spokeswoman.

"To be their advocate and *prolocutrix*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 141.

\***pro-loge**, *s.* [PROLOGUE.]

\***prō-lōg-ize**, *v.t.* [Gr. *προλογίζω* (*prologizō*), from *πρόλογος* (*prologos*) = a prologue (q.v.).] To deliver a prologue.

"Prologues are bad hulsters before the wise: Why may not then an hulster *prologize*!" *Beaumont & Fletcher: Four Plays in One*.

\***prō-lōg-iz-ēr**, \***pro-log-uiz-er**, *a.* [Eng. *prologize*(e); -er.] One who makes or delivers a prologue.

"Your *prologuizers* all wear black." *Lloyd: To George Colman, Esq.*

**prō-lōgue**, \***pro-loge**, *s.* [Fr. *prologue*, from Lat. *prologus*; Gr. *πρόλογος* (*prologos*) = a forespeech: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a speech; *λέγω* (*legō*) = to speak; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prologo*.]

1. A preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; espec. an introductory discourse or verses spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins. [EPILOGUE.]

"It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*."—*Shakspeare: As You Like It* (Epilogue).

\*2. The speaker of a prologue before a performance.

\*3. An introduction, a preface, a prelude.

"In her face excuse Came *prologue*." *Milton: P. L.*, I. 854.

\***prō-lōgue**, *v.t.* [PROLOGUE, &.] To introduce, to preface.

"He his special nothing ever *prologue*." *Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. I.

**prō-lōng**, \***pro-long-yn**, \***pur-long-yn**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *prolonger* = to prolong, to protract, from Lat. *prolongo*, from *pro* = forward, and *longus* = long; Sp. & Port. *prolongar*; Ital. *prolungare*.]

**A.** *Transitive*:

1. To extend in material length; to lengthen; to draw out.

2. To extend or lengthen in time; to lengthen out; to extend the duration of.

"The flames ascend; till evening they *prolong* The Rites." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xiii. 31.

\*3. To put off to a distant time; to postpone, to defer.

"This wedding-day perhaps is but *prolonged*." *Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, IV. I.

**B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

2. To be prolonged or extended.

"This page, which from my reveries I feed, Until it seems *prolonging* without end." *Byron: Child Harold*, III. 106.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ô; ey = ā; qu = kw.

\* **prō-lōng-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prolong*; -able.] Capable of being prolonged.

\* **prō-lōn-gāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *prolongatus*, *pa. par.* of *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.).] To prolong, to lengthen.

"His prolonged nose."  
Combe: *Dr. Syntax*, III. 2.

\* **prō-lōn-gā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prolongatus*.] [PROLONGATE.]

1. The act of lengthening or extending in material length: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

2. A part prolonged; an extension.

2. Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg.—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

3. The act of prolonging or lengthening in time.

"Putting meat to my mouth for the *prolongation* of my life."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 6.

4. Extension of time by delay or postponement; delay.

"This embassy concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

\* **prō-lōng-e**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Ord.*—A rope used to drag a gun-carriage without the limber, in manœuvring when it is required to move in a narrow track. It has a hook at one end and a ring at the other.

\* **prō-lōng-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prolong*; -er.] One who or that which prolongs, extends, or lengthens in time or space.

"Hem and cough  
*Prolongers* to enlightened stuff."  
Butler: *Hudibras*, I. 2.

\* **prō-lōng-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *prolong*; -ment.] The act of prolonging or extending; the state of being prolonged or extended; prolongation.

"The utmost *prolongment* of his own uneligible state."—*Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, II. 141.

\* **prō-lū-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *prolusio* = a prelude: *pro* = before, and *lusus* = a game; *ludo* = to play; Fr. & Sp. *prolusion*; Ital. *prolusione*.]

1. A prelude to a game or entertainment; a prelude or introduction generally; a preliminary.

"Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of their throes of travail, and *prolusions* of this so bloody day."—*Hammond: Works*, IV. 490.

2. A preliminary essay or exercise in which the writer treats briefly of a subject with which he intends to deal more fully at a future time; a literary composition of a preliminary or preparatory character; a fugitive piece.

"Strada . . . lays the scene of two of his *prolusions* in its garden."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. II, ch. vii.

\* **prō-mām-mā-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mammalia* (q.v.).]

*Paleont.*—A term used by Haeckel to designate the extinct ancestors of the Monothrenata and Marsupialia. [PROTOTHERIA.]

The unknown, extinct Primary Mammals, or *Pro-mammalia*, which lived during the Trias period, and of which two still living orders of Beaked Animals represent but a single degenerated branch developed on one side—probably possessed a very highly developed jaw like the marsupial animals which developed from them.—*Haeckel: Hist. Creat.* (Eng. ed.), II. 235.

\* **prō-mā-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing forth or out; emanation.

Besides considering the *promanation* and intertexture of the rays of light.—*Mere: Philo. Cabbala*, ch. viii. (App.)

\* **prōm-ēn-ade**, \* **pour-me-nade**, *s.* [Fr. *promenade* (O. Fr. *pourmenade*), from *promener* = to walk, from Lat. *promino* = to drive on by threats, to drive on: *pro* = forward, and *mino* = to drive on; *minor* = to threaten.]

1. A walk for pleasure or exercise.

"To try his fortune in another *promenade*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

2. A place for walking; a public walk.

"No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfinement of some solitary prisoner."—*Montague: Devout Essays*, pt. I, tr. xix, § 6.

\* **prōm-ēn-ade**, *v.t.* [PROMENADE, *s.*] To take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.

\* **prōm-ēn-ad-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *promenade*(e); -er.] One who promenades.

"Sabbath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. I.

\* **prōm-ēn-ad-ēr-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *promenader*; -ess.] A female promenader.

"White-muslim *promenaders* . . . leaning on your arm."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. II, bk. vi, ch. IV.

\* **prō-mē-phī-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *mephitis* (q.v.).]

—*Paleont.*—An extinct form of Mustelidae, akin to the European Marten, to the Otters, and to the South African Zorilla. From the Upper Miocene of Pikermi. (Wallace.)

\* **prō-mēr-it**, *v.t.* [Lat. *promeritus*, *pa. par.* of *promeror* = to deserve: *pro* = before, openly, and *meror* = to deserve.]

1. To deserve; to procure by merit.

"Nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us."—*Fearson: Creed*, art. 2.

2. To confer a favour on; to oblige.

"He loves not God; no, not while He *promerits* him with his favours."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* on James IV. 8.

3. To please, to gratify.

"Beneficence and communication do not forget; for with such hosts God is *promerited*."—*Heb.* xiii. 16. (*Douay Bible*.)

\* **prō-mēr-i-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *promerit*; -or.] One who deserves well; a praiseworthy person.

"Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritor*, were inflicted upon them in revenge."—*Christian Religion's Appeal*.

\* **prō-mēr-ō-pī-nā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *promerops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ināx*.]

*Ornith.*—A sub-family of Nectariniidae, with one genus, *Promerops* (q.v.).

\* **prō-mēr-ōps**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *merops*.]

*Ornith.*—The sole genus of the Promeropiinae (q.v.). Bill long, sub-curved; nostrils linear, in a fossa; tongue feathery; wings with ten primaries; tail long, cuneate. Two species, *Promerops* (*Merops*), Linn., *caffer* and *P. gurneyi*, from South Africa.

\* **Prō-mē-thē-an**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit. & Greek Mythol.*—Of or pertaining to Prometheus (*lit.* = forethought), son of Iapetus. He stole fire from the chariot of the sun, and gave it to mortals. Jupiter, enraged at this, caused him to be chained to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where for 30,000 years a vulture was to feed by day on his liver, which grew again each night.

2. *Fig.*—Life-giving.

\* B. As substantive:

1. A match tipped with melted sulphur and then with chlorate of potash. They were inflamed by dipping them in sulphuric acid.

2. A small glass tube, containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture, which it ignited on being pressed. (An old contrivance for obtaining a ready light.)

\* **prōm-i-nēnce**, **prōm-i-nēn-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *prominence*, from Lat. *prominentia*, from *prominens* = prominent (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being prominent; a state of standing out or projecting from the surface of anything.

2. That which is prominent or projects; a projection, a protuberance.

"The rock itself is broken into . . . insulated *prominences*, and fantastic forms."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. III, ch. XI.

3. The quality or state of being prominent or conspicuous among men; distinction, conspicuousness, prominent position.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron. (Pl.)*—Curious red projections, mainly of glowing hydrogen gas, from the circumference of the sun's disk, existent at all times, but best seen during total eclipses.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*—Risings or protuberances from the surface.

\* **prōm-i-nent**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prominens*, *pa. par.* of *promineo* = to project: *pro* = forward, and *mineo* = to project; Sp. & Ital. *prominente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Standing out or projecting beyond the surface of something else; jutting, protuberant.

"From some prominent rock."

Chapman: *Homer: Iliad* xvi.

2. Standing out from the multitude; conspicuous; distinguished above others.

"Personal pilgrimages on the part of prominent political figures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

3. Likely to attract special attention from the size, position, or other feature; most striking to the eye; principal, chief: as, a prominent place in a picture, procession, &c.

\* B. As substantive:

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*—A prominence, a height.

"Till highest *prominences* . . . are hid."  
Chapman: *Homer: Iliad* xii.

2. *Entom. (Pl.)*—Various species of Notodontidae, of the genera Notodonta, Philophora, and Philodontis, which have a projection on the inner margins of the fore-wings. Colours generally white, brown, or tawny, with darker margins. Caterpillars of varied and irregular forms. Called also Tooth-backs.

\* **prōm-i-nent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prominent*; -ly.] In a prominent manner or degree; conspicuously, eminently; in a striking manner.

\* **prōm-is-cū-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *promiscuous*; -ity.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*—Promiscuousness, confusion.

"A state of perplexity and promiscuity."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, lxv.

2. *Anthrop.*—The Hetairism of M'Lennan and Communal Marriage of Lubbock—a state in low societies where the connections between men and women are indefinite and inconstant.

"We must, I think, infer that even in prehistoric times, *promiscuity* was checked by the establishment of individual connexion, prompted by men's likings, and maintained against other men by force."—*Sprucer: Sociology* (ed. 1876), 665.

\* **prō-mis-cū-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus* = mixed; *pro* = forward, and *misceo* = to mix; O. Fr. *promiscue*; Sp. & Ital. *promiscuo*.]

1. Consisting of individuals mixed together in a body or mass without order; confused; mingled indiscriminately.

"Victors and vanquished join *promiscuously* cries."  
Pope: *Homer: Iliad* IV. 512.

\* 2. Forming one or part of a confused or mixed mass or crowd.

3. Distributed indiscriminately; common; not restricted to an individual; indiscriminate.

"A *promiscuous* undistinguishing profuseness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 10.

\* **prō-mis-cū-ōis-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *promiscuous*; -ly.] In a promiscuous manner; in a confused or mixed mass or crowd; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds. (*Couper: Retirement*, 723.)

\* **prō-mis-cū-ōis-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *promiscuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being promiscuous; a state of being mixed up indiscriminately without order or distinction.

\* **prōm-ise**, \* **prom-ys**, *s.* [Fr. *promesse*, from Lat. *promissio*, fem. sing. of *promissus*, *pa. par.* of *promitto* = to send forth, to promise: *pro* = forth, and *mitto* = to send; Sp. *promesa*; Ital. & Port. *promessa*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another, by which the person giving the promise binds himself to do, or forbear from doing, some specific act, and which gives the person to whom the promise is made a right to expect and to claim the performance or forbearance of the specified act.

"He, which is a *promise* breaker, escapeth not always free."—*Bull: Henry VII.* (an. 14).

2. A ground or basis for expectation; earnest, pledge.

3. A ground or basis for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence.

"A gentleman of the greatest *promise*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, I. 1.

4. That which is promised; performance or grant of the thing promised.

"Wait for the *promise* of the father."—*Acts* I. 4.

II. Law: A declaration made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, whereby the person promising binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment.

"A *promise* is in the nature of a verbal covenant, and wants nothing but the solemnity of writing and sealing to make it absolutely the same. If therefore it be to do any explicit act, it is an express contract, as much as any covenant; and the breach of it is an equal injury. The remedy is by an action on what is called the assumpsit or undertaking of the defendant; the failure of performing which is the wrong or injury done to the plaintiff, the damages whereof a jury are to estimate and settle."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 6.

¶ (1) *Promise and offer*:

*Scots Law*—An offer is a proposal made by the offeror to the person to whom the offer is addressed, to give or to do something either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration. A promise is an offer with this addition, that

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**īng**.  
—**clan**, —**tian** = **shan**. —**-tion**, —**-sion** = **shün**; —**-tion**, —**-sion** = **shün**. —**-clous**, —**-tious**, —**-sious** = **shūs**. —**-ble**, —**-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

the promiser, from the nature of his proposal, thinks it unnecessary to wait for the other party's assent, which he takes for granted. An offerer is not bound until his offer is accepted. A promiser is bound as soon as the promise reaches the party to whom it is made. A promise may be absolute or conditional, lawful or unlawful, express or implied. An absolute promise must be fulfilled in all events. The obligation to fulfil a conditional promise depends on the performance of the condition. An unlawful promise is not binding, being void by the nature of it, as being incompatible with a prior paramount obligation of obedience to the laws. An express promise is one expressed in words or writing. An implied promise is one which reason and justice dictate. A promise without deed is said to be parol, and the term is usually applied to engagement by parol only, a promise by deed being technically called a covenant (q.v.).

(2) *Breach of promise*: [BREACH.]

\***promise-bound**, \***promise-bound-en**, *a.* Bound by a promise. (Tennyson: *Enoch Arden*, 870.)

\***promise-breach**, *s.* The breach or violation of a promise. (Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.)

**promise-breaker**, *s.* One who breaks or violates his promises.

"He had also turned dissemler and promise-breaker."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\***promise-crammed**, *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. (Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

**prōm-ise**, *v.t. & i.* [PROMISE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make a promise of; to declare or engage to do, give, procure, or grant to or for another: espec. to engage the conferral of, as a benefit. (2 Peter ii. 18.)

2. To bind one's self under a promise to.

"Temptures promised the garrison of Sebastia, that, if they would surrender, no blood should be shed."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii, ch. v.

3. To give promise of; to afford good reason to expect or hope.

"Besides, his expedition promises present approach."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 3.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bind one's self by a promise; to make a promise or promises.

"To promise is most courtly."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

2. To afford reasonable grounds of hope or expectation; to give promise.

3. To stand sponsor.

"There were those who knew him near the king, And promised for him; and Arthur made him knight."—Tennyson: *Pelicans & Etienne*, 15.

† (1) *I promise you*: I assure you; I declare to you. (A phrase used indifferently of good or ill, but generally of something ill, or wonderful.)

"I do not like thy look: I promise thee."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 2.

(2) *To be promised*: To have a prior engagement.

"Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?"

No, I am promised forth.

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

† (3) *To promise one's self*: To have strong confidence or expectation of; to assure one's self.

\***prōm-ise-cē**, *s.* [Eng. promise(e); -ee.] One to whom a promise is made.

"The promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the promise received it."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii, ch. v.

\***prōm-ise-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. promise; -ful(l).] Full of promises. (Sylvester: *Babylon*, 96.)

**prōm-is-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. promise(e); -er.] One who promises; one who engages, undertakes, or covenants. (Cotteridge: *I Zapolya*, i.)

**prōm-is-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PROMISE, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Making a promise; entering into a covenant or undertaking.

2. Giving promise or just grounds for expectation or hope of future distinction or excellence; likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth.

**C. As subst.**: The act of making a promise or covenant.

**prōm-is-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. promising; -ly.] In a promising manner; so as to give good promise of the future.

**prōm-is-or**, *s.* [Eng. promise(e), v.; -or.]

*Law*: One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.

\***prō-mis-sive**, *a.* [Eng. promise(e); -ive.] Making a promise.

\***prō-mis-sōr-il-ŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. promissory; -ly.] By way of promise.

"Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which promissory was unlawful."—Broune: *Vulgar Errours*, bk. v, ch. xlv.

**prōm-is-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. promissor = a promiser; Eng. adj. suff. -y.] Containing, or of the nature of a promise or covenant to do or forbear to do something.

"As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory."—Decay of Christian Piety.

**promissory-note**, *s.*

*Comm.*: A written promise to pay a given sum of money to a certain person, at a specified date. The phrase "for value received" is usually inserted, and in some States is definitely required to insure legality.

**promissory-oath**, *s.* [OATH.]

\***prō-mit**, *v.t.* [Lat. promitto.] [PROMISE, v.] To disclose, to publish, to confess.

"Promising . . . frank and free pardon of all offences and crimes promised."—Hall: *Chronicle*, Henry VII, to 33.

\***prōm-ōnt**, *s.* [An abbrev. of promontory (q.v.).] A promontory.

"The shore let her transcend the promont to desery."—Dryden: *Poly-Olbon*, s. i.

\***prōm-ōn-tōr-i-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. promontory; -ous.] Overhanging, like a promontory: hence, high and predominant.

"The Papists brag of their . . . promontorious celestialty."—Adams: *Works*, i. 422.

**prōm-ōn-tōr-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [Lat. promontorium, from *pro* = forward, and *mons* (genit. *montis*) = a mountain; Fr. *promontoire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *promontorio*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A headland; a high point of land projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; it differs from a cape in being properly high land, while a cape may be either high or low. (Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 414.)

2. *Anat.*: A small projection, used chiefly,

(1) *Of the ear*: A small projection at the inner paries of the cavity of the tympanum, corresponding to the external scala of the cochlea.

(2) *Of the sacrum*: The projection formed by the union of the base of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra.

\***B. As adj.**: High, projecting.

"Rocks and promontory places."—Adams: *Works*, i. 423.

**prō-mōte**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *promotus*, pa. par. of *promoveo* = to promote, to further: *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to move; Fr. *promouvoir*; Sp. & Port. *promover*; Ital. *promovere*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To inform; to act as an informer.

"Thou, Sinus, that lo'et still to be promoting, Because I spurt about King Henry's usurriage."—Barrington: *Epigrams*, p. 98.

2. To urge or incite another, especially to a wrong act.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To forward, to further, to advance; to contribute to the growth, increase, or advancement of. (Milton: *P. R.*, i. 205.)

2. To excite; to stir up.

"But why shouldst thou suspect the war's success? None fears it more, as none promotes it less."—Pope: *Homage*; *Iliad* xii. 286.

3. To exalt, to elevate; to raise to a higher position or rank; to prefer.

"He was promoted to so high an office."—Grafton: *Henry VI*, (an. 14).

4. To get up and float, as a company.

\***prō-mōte-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *promote*; -ment.] The same as PROMOTION (q.v.).

**prō-mōt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *promote*(e); -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. An informer.

"Promoters be those which in popular and penal actions do defer the names or complain of offenders."—Cowell: *The Interpreter*.

2. One who or that which promotes, furthers, or advances anything; a furtherer.

"That great and learned promoter of experimental philosophy."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 44.

3. One who stirs up or excites.

"The first promoter of the conspiracy."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 3.

4. One who promotes a company or financial undertaking; one who gets up a joint-stock company.

"It might have been the promoter of some . . . Gold Mining Company."—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 22, 1885.

**II. Law**: The plaintiff in a suit in an ecclesiastical court.

"Mr. . . . proctor, who appeared on behalf of the promoter."—Church Times, Feb. 12, 1886.

**prō-mō-tion**, \***pro-mo-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *promotion*, from Lat. *promotionem*, accus. of *promotio*, from *promotus*; Sp. *promocion*; Ital. *promozione*.]

\*1. The act of informing; Information against one. [PROMOTE.]

"Covetousness and promotion and such like are that right hand and right eye which must be cut off and plucked out."—Tyndale: *Exposition of Matthew* vi.

2. The act of promoting, furthering, or advancing; advancement, encouragement.

"No premium paid for promotion of the company."—Daily Telegraph, Feb. 15, 1886.

3. The act of promoting or raising in rank or position; preferment; exaltation in rank or position.

"Thy promotion will be thy destruction."—Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 302.

\***prō-mō-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *promote*(e); -ive.] Tending or serving to promote, advance, or further; furthering, encouraging.

\***prō-mō-tor**, *s.* [Lat.] An informer. (P. Holland: *Plutarch's Morals*, p. 423.)

\***prō-mōv-al**, *s.* [Eng. *promove*(e); -al.] Promotion, advancement.

"For the promont of the good of that youth."—Tryphart: *Rabelais*, bk. iii, ch. xxix.

\***prō-mōve**, *v.t.* [Lat. *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] To promote to forward, to advance. (Suckling: *Loving & Beloved*.)

**prō-mōv-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *promovens*, pr. par. of *promoveo* = to promote (q.v.).] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

\***prō-mōv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *promove*(e); -er.] A promoter.

"Burned with all the promoters thereof."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. vii.

**prōmpt** (mp as m), \***prompte**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *prompt*, from Lat. *promptus* = brought to light, at hand, ready; prop. pa. par. of *promoveo* = to take or bring forward; *pro* = forward, and *moveo* = to take; Sp. & Ital. *pronto*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; sharp.

"She that was prompt and rely to all euill."—Folger: *Chronicle*, vol. i, ch. cxvi.

2. Given, done, or performed readily and without delay; quick, ready; characterized by, or done with, alacrity.

"That exact order and prompt obedience in which the strength of regular armies consists."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Acting quickly and readily; ready and willing.

"A matchless horse, though something old Prompt to his paces."—Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 16.

\*4. Hasty, forward, petulant.

\*5. Inclined, disposed.

"To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant."—Shakesp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 4.

\*6. Unobstructed, open.

**B. As substantive:**

*Comm.*: (See extract.)

"A prompt is an agreement between a shipper or importer and a merchant, in which the former engages to sell certain specified goods at a given price, and the latter to take them up and pay for them at a specified date."—Bithell: *Counting-house Dictionary*.

**prompt-book**, *s.* The book used by the prompter of a theatre.

**prompt-side**, *s.* The side of the stage, right of the audience, on which the prompter usually stands.

**prōmpt** (mp as m), *v.t.* [PROMPT, a.]

1. To urge or incite to action or exertion; to instigate.

"Revelations which prompted the paramount legal authority of Germany to advance so grave an impeachment."—Daily Telegraph, Feb. 18, 1886.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



\* 2. To dictate; to suggest to the mind.

"The voices of the choir far below may . . . prompt the song of praise."—*Evangelist: Italy*, vol. III, ch. x.

\* 3. To remind; to give notice to.

4. To assist, as a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting the words forgotten or next in order: as, To prompt an actor.

**prompt-ter** (mp as m), \* **prompt-tare**, s. [Eng. prompt, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which prompts, urges, or incites to action or exertion.

2. One who assists a speaker, when at a loss, by suggesting or repeating words. Specif., a person placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose duty is to prompt or assist the actors when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten.

"No without-book prologues, faintly spoke After the prompter, for our entrance."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, I. 4.

**prompt-ti-tude** (mp as m), s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *promptitudo*, from Lat. *promptus* = prompt (q.v.).]

1. Readiness or quickness of decision and action as occasion requires.

"The greater promptitude of suggesting analogies."—*Bacon: On the Understanding*, § 9. (Note II.)

2. Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity; promptness.

**prompt-ly** (mp as m), \* **prompt-lye**, adv. [Eng. prompt, a.; -ly.] In a prompt manner; with promptness or alacrity; quickly, readily, expeditiously.

"Government will promptly repudiate his action."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1884.

**prompt-ness** (mp as m), \* **prompt-nes**, s. [Eng. prompt; -ness.] The quality or state of being prompt; readiness or quickness in decision and action; promptitude, cheerful alacrity.

"Godlye promptnes and readiness to believe."—*Udal: Luke* III.

\* **prompt-ū-ar-ly** (mp as m), s. & a. [Lat. *promptuarium*; Fr. *promptuaire*.]

A. As subst.: A storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

"His judicious memory being a copious promptuary of what was profitable."—*Howe: Fancied Sermon on Dr. Bates*.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or serving to make, preparation.

\* **prompt-ure** (mp as m), s. [Eng. prompt; -ure.] Prompting, suggestion, instigation.

"He hath fallen by prompture of the blood."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 4.

**prō-mūl-gāte**, v.t. [Lat. *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to publish. A word of unknown origin: perhaps for *promulgo*, from *vulgus* = the people, the public; Sp. & Port. *promulgar*; Ital. *promulgare*.] To publish; to make known by public declaration, as a law, tidings, &c.; to proclaim, to announce; to teach publicly or openly.

"Promulgating mischievous maxims."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**prō-mūl-gā-tion**, s. [Lat. *promulgatio*, from *promulgatus*, pa. par. of *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulgation*; Sp. *promulgacion*; Ital. *promulgazione*.] The act of promulgating or publishing; publication; open declaration, or announcement, or teaching.

"In the promulgation of the Mosiac law."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

**prō-mūl-gā-tōr**, **prō-mūl-gā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who promulgates or publishes; a publisher.

"How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first promulgators."—*Decay of Piety*.

\* **prō-mūl-gē**, v.t. [Lat. *promulgo* = to promulgate (q.v.); Fr. *promulguer*.] To promulgate, to publish, to teach openly.

"When Christ promulgated his doctrine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 6.

\* **prō-mūl-gēr**, s. [Eng. *promulge* (v.); -er.] One who promulgates; a promulgator.

"He believes the Christian religion true, because the great author and promulgator of it died, and rose again from the dead."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 6.

\* **prō-mūs-čis**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *musca* = a fly.]

Entom.: The rostrum in the Rhynchota.

**prō-mū-gē-lī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *mycelium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Sacs in fungals, sometimes multiplying, sometimes developing into perfect plants. Example, the so-called budding of yeast.

**prō-nā-ōs**, s. [Gr., from *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *ναός* (*naos*) = a temple.]

Arch.: The area immediately before a temple. The term is often used for the portico in front of a building. [NAOS.]

**prō-nā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = prone (q.v.).]

1. That position of the hand when the thumb is turned toward the body and the palm downward.

2. The act of having the palm downwards; that motion of the arm whereby the palm is turned downwards; the opposite to supination (q.v.). It is effected by the pronator muscles.

"The muscles . . . can perform flexion, extension, pronation, supination."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

**prō-nāt-ōr**, s. [PRONATION.]

Anat.: The name given to two muscles—*pronator teres* and *pronator quadratus*—of the forearm. Both assist in pronation, and the latter bends the forearm on the arm, and conversely.

**prone**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *pronus* = inclined forward, from *pro* = forward, cogn. with Gr. *πρῶν* (*prōnē*) = heading; Sausce. *pravna* = declining, ready, prone; Sp. & Ital. *prono*.]

1. Bending forward or downward; inclined; not erect.

"That with prone faces crop the foodful ground."—*Blackie: Lays of the Highlands*, p. 137.

2. Lying with the face downward; the opposite to supine.

"A monstrous serpent, on his belly prone."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 514.

\* 3. Rushing or falling downward or headlong.

\* 4. Sloping, inclined; not level.

"A prone and sinking land."—*Blackmore: Creation*.

5. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; disposed, propense. It is usually used in an ill sense; as, *Prone* to strife, *prone* to intemperance, &c.

\* 6. Eager, hot.

"O, that prone lust should stain so pure a bed."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 684.

\* **prone-ly**, adv. [Eng. *prone*; -ly.] In a prone manner or position; so as to bend or incline forward or downward.

**prone-ness**, s. [Eng. *prone*; -ness.]

1. The state of being prone or bending forward or downward.

"Proneless, or the posture of animals looking downwards."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

2. The state of lying with the face downward; the opposite to supineness.

\* 3. Descent, declivity, steepness.

4. Inclination of will; disposition, propensity, propensity, tendency.

"Proneless to do all that a man knows of God's will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 6.

**prōng**, \* **pronge**, \* **prongue**, s. [Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *procio* = to thrust, to poke; *procyr* = a poker; Gael. *brog* = to spur, to goad; Low Ger. *prange* = a stake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sharp-pointed instrument; a fork.

"One in redoubting mazes wheels along, And glides unhappy near the triple prong."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, II.

2. The spike of a fork or similar instrument; a tine.

"Portculcils spiked with iron prong."—*Scott: Marmion*, v. (Introd.)

3. A pointed projection; as, the prongs of a stag's antlers.

\* 4. A pang, a throe, a sharp pain.

"Throve, womannys pronge, skene. *Erumpna*."—*Prompt. Para.*

II. Bot.: *Arundinaria falcata*.

**prong-buck**, s. [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

**prong-chuck**, s.

Turning: A burnishing chuck with a steel prong.

**prong-hoe**, s. A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

**prong-horn**, s. [PRONG-HORN ANTELOPE.]

**prong-horn antelope**, s.

Zool.: *Antilocapra americana*, inhabiting the western parts of North America, from 53°

N. to the plains of Mexico and California. It is rather more than four feet in length, and stands three feet at the shoulder. Pale fawn above and on the limbs; breast, abdomen, and rump white. The horns are branched, and are shed annually.

\* **prōng**, v.t. [PRONG, s.] To stab, as with a prong or fork. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, vol. II, ch. xvii.)

**prōnged**, a. [Eng. *prong*; -ed.] Having prongs or sharp points.

\* **prōn-ī-tī**, s. [Lat. *prōnitās*, from *pronus* = prone (q.v.).] Proneness, disposition, tendency.

"Vicious prōnitates and inclinations of human nature."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 27.

**prō-nōm-īn-al**, a. [Lat. *prōnomen*, genit. *prōnominis* = a pronoun (q.v.); Fr. & Sp. *pronominal*; Ital. *pronominale*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

"Thy, my, her, our, your, they, are pronominal adjectives."—*Loeche: Introduct. to English Grammar*.

**prō-nōm-īn-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *pronominal*; -ly.] As a pronoun; with the force or effect of a pronoun.

**prō-nōn-čé**, a. [Fr.] [PRONOUNCE.]

Lit.: Pronounced; hence, strongly marked or defined; emphasised, decided, emphatic.

**prō-nō-tar-ý**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *notary*.] A first notary. (*Wharton*.)

**prō-nōun**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *noun*; Lat. *prōnomen*; Fr. *pronom*; Sp. *pronombre*; Ital. *pronomine*.]

Gram.: A word used in place of a noun or name in order to avoid the too frequent repetition of such noun or name, but differing from a noun in not being permanently attached to any certain object or class of objects, and in not being limited in its application.

Pronouns in English are divided into (1) Personal, (2) Demonstrative, (3) Interrogative, (4) Relative, and (5) Indefinite. [DEMONSTRATIVE, PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, RELATIVE.] Interrogative pronouns are those which serve to ask a question, as *who? which? what?* Indefinite pronouns, or such as do not specify any particular object, are used, some as substantives, some as adjectives: as, *any, ought, each, every, other, &c.* In Middle English *man, men, or me* was used as an indefinite pronoun, its place being now taken by *one*, as in "One says." [ONE, B. 2.]

"As nouns are notes or signs of things, so pronouns are of nouns."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. III, ch. II.

**prō-nōunčé**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *prononcer*, from Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce: *pro* = forth, and *nuncio* = to tell; Sp. & Port. *pronunciar*; Ital. *pronunciare, pronunziare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter articulately; to speak; to represent vocally.

"His name is pronounced Broom."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*. (Note.)

2. To utter formally, solemnly, or officially; as, To pronounce sentence of death.

3. To speak, utter, or deliver rhetorically; as, To pronounce a speech.

4. To declare, to affirm.

"Pronounce it faithfully."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To articulate.

"A man may articulate every word, pronounce faultlessly, read fluently, and observe the punctuation, and yet be far from a good reader."—*Earle: Philology*, § 615.

2. To declare or affirm with authority; to speak confidently.

"Those who judged after the event pronounced that he had not, on this occasion, shown his usual sagacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

\* **prō-nōunčé**, s. [PRONOUNCE, v.] Declaration, pronouncement.

"The final pronouncement or canon of an archbishop."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. I, ch. VI.

**prō-nōunčé-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *pronounce*; -able.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

**prō-nōunčed**, pa. par. & a. [PRONOUNCE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Emphasised; strongly marked or defined.

"Parts may yet be slightly pronounced or emphasised."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. II, p. 912.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **čell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benč**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **Ʒ**  
-**član**, -**tian** = **šan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**čion**, -**šion** = **zhūn**. -**čious**, -**tious**, -**šious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**čle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

**prō-nōuncē-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *pronounce*; -*ment*.] The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

"To add anything like a *pronouncement* . . . is not the province of a general service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 217.

**prō-nōunc-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pronounce*(e); -*er*.] One who pronounces, utters, or declares.

"He is the *pronouncer* and executor of right."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. IV., § 4.

**prō-nōunc-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PRONOUNCE, *v.*] **A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** *As adj.*: Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

**prō-nū-bi-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *pronuba* = she who presides over marriage: *pro* = before, and *nubo* = to marry.] Presiding over marriage.

**prō-nū-clē-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *nucleus*.]

**Biology**: A component part of the first embryonic or segmentation sphere, or blastosphere. Pronuclei are distinguished as male and female: the former consists of the germinal vesicle after the extrusion of polar globules from the ovum; the second is the head of a spermatozoon, which has penetrated the vitelline membrane, and sunk into the yolk substance.

"The male pronucleus gradually approaches the site of the female pronucleus; and as soon as it comes in contact with it, the latter, which was previously motionless, assumes a new activity, and the two pronuclei, impelled perhaps by the amoeboid movements of the yolk protoplasm which accompany the change, finally unite, or are fused into one."—*Quain: Anatomy* (ed. 9th), II. 740.

**prō-nū-čī-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *pronunciabilis*.] Pronounceable.

**prō-nū-čī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *pronuncio* = to pronounce.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

**prō-nū-čī-ā-mēn-tō**, **prō-nū-čī-ā-mi-ēn-tō** (c as th), *s.* [Sp. *pronunciamento*.] A manifesto; a formal declaration or announcement; a pronouncement.

**prō-nū-čī-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *pronunciation*, from Lat. *pronunciatio*, accus. of *pronunciatio* = a pronouncing, from *pronunciatus*, *pa. par.* of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Sp. *pronunciación*; Ital. *pronunciazione*.]

1. The act or mode of pronouncing or articulating; the act of uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

"One kind of difference in the pronunciation of different nations."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. III., ch. xiv.

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with propriety and gracefulness; delivery of a speech.

"Propriety of pronunciation."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. II., § 33.

**prō-nū-čī-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *pronunciatus* (us), *pa. par.* of *pronuncio* = to pronounce (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*ive*.]

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciationary.

2. Uttering or affirming confidently; dogmatical.

"The confident and pronunciationary school of Aristotle."—*Bacon: Prometheus*.

**prō-nū-čī-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who pronounces; a pronouncer.

**prō-nū-čī-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pronunciationary*; -*y*.] Pertaining or relating to pronunciation.

**prō-ō-mi-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *προομιον* (*proomion*).] A poem (q.v.). (*Tennyson: Lucretius*, 70.)

**proof**, **preove**, **preef**, **preve**, **profe**, **preiffe**, **prifee**, **profoe**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *preuve* = a proof, from Low Lat. *proba*, from Lat. *probo* = to prove (q.v.); Port. & Ital. *prova*; Sp. *prueba*; Dan. *prøve*; Sw. *prof*; Dut. *proof*; Ger. *probe*.]

**A.** *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of proving or trying; any act, process, or operation done with a view to ascertain the truth or fact; a test, a trial.

"Put it in proof."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV. 6.

2. That which serves to prove, try, or test anything; that which serves as evidence; that which proves or establishes any truth or fact; that evidence which is sufficient to

satisfy the mind of the certainty of the truth of a fact, statement, or proposition.

"By proofs meaning such arguments from experience as leave no room for doubt or opposition."—*Hume: On the Understanding*, § 8. (Note.)

3. The state of being proved, tried, or tested, and having stood the test; firmness, hardness; firm temper; impenetrability.

"I am her knight by proof."

*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 5.

\* 4. Defensive arms tried and found impenetrable.

"He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof, confronted him."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, I. 2.

\* 5. That which is proved or experienced; truth or knowledge gained by experience; experience.

"Who knows by history, report, or his own proof."

*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 2.

6. A test applied to certain articles, manufactured or not. [PROOF-SPIRIT.]

**II. Technically**:

1. Engraving:

(1) An impression taken from a steel or copper plate in the course of its execution, to determine its forwardness.

(2) An early impression of a completed plate before the printing of the regular edition.

2. Print.: [FIRST-PROOF, REVISE.]

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. Impenetrable; able to resist physically or morally. (Frequently used in composition, as *water-proof*, *fire-proof*, &c.)

"Fight with hearts more proof than shields."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 4.

¶ It is now followed by *against*, formerly also by *to*.

"Proof against all temptation."

*Milton: P. R.*, IV. 533.

2. Used in proving or testing: as, a *proof* charge of powder.

3. Of a certain alcoholic strength: as, *proof* spirit.

¶ (1) *Proof of sugar*: The test by which a sugar-boiler judges of the condition of the condensed syrup.

(2) *Proof of gunpowder*: Samples of powder are proved before being made up into cartridges, to see that each quantity produces the same range, and afterwards a proportion of cartridges are fired from rifles on fixed rests. These are fired in pairs at a target marked with squares, so that the exact position of the bullet-marks in a series of shots can be ascertained. Powder, when freely burnt, should leave no residuum; the grains should be even in size, well-glazed, and without dust, and its density should be uniform.

(3) *Proof of ordnance*: Guns are proved by using charges of powder considerably heavier than they would be required to bear with special bolts or projectiles. The guns are fired by electricity, and examined after every round. The number of rounds fired for "proof" is not specified.

\* **proof-arm**, *v. to*. To arm so as to make proof or secure.

**proof-house**, *s.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms.

**proof-plane**, *s.*

**Elect.**: An instrument for collecting frictional electricity, or carrying their small charges from one conductor to another. It is usually a small disc of metal, or card, covered with gold leaf or tinfoil, and mounted upon a handle of some insulating material.

**proof-plug**, *s.* A plug screwed temporarily into the breech of a gun-barrel to be proved.

**proof-print**, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 1. (2).]

**proof-sheet**, *s.* [PROOF, A. II. 2.]

**proof-spirit**, *s.*

**Comm.**: A mixture of about equal parts of distilled water and absolute alcohol. It is defined by the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 28, to be "such as shall, at a temperature of 51° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, weigh exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  parts of an equal measure of distilled water." Its sp. gr. = '9198 at 15°, and it contains 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. by weight of absolute alcohol.

**proof-staff**, *s.* A metallic straight-edge by which a wooden staff is tested and corrected. [RED-STAFF.]

**proof-stick**, *s.*

**Sugar-making**: A stick with which a small

quantity of syrup is lifted from the open pan or the vacuum-pan to judge, by the rapidity and character of its crystallization, the condition of the contents of the pan.

\* **proof-text**, *s.* A text or passage of Scripture relied upon for proving a doctrine, &c.

\* **proof'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *proof*; -*less*.] Un-  
proved; not proved; unproved; not proved.

"Such questionable, not to say altogether *proofless*, conceits."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 290.

\* **proof'-less-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *proofless*; -*ly*.] Without proof.

**prō-ōp'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *ὀψις* (*opsis*) = the face, the visage.]

**Anthrop.**: A term applied to individuals or races having the naso-malar index above 110, as is the case with the Caucasians. [*Naso-malar Index*.]

**prō-ō'-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ωτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

**Compar. Anat.**: Pertaining to the anterior ossification of the auditory capsule, corresponding to part of the petrous bone in man.

**prōp**, *v. t.* [PROF, *a.*]

**I. Literally**:

1. To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against as a support. (Generally followed by up: as, *To prop up a wall*.)

2. To support by standing under or against. "Down it fell, and with it bore  
Crowd, whom it *propp'd* before."

*Butler: Hudibras*, I. 2.

**II. Fig.**: To support; to sustain; to save from ruin or decay. (*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 6.)

**prōp**, **\* proppe**, *s.* [Ir. *propa* = a prop; Gael. *prop* = a support, *prop* = to prop; O. Dut. *proppe* = an iron branch, *proppe* = to prop; Dan. *prop* = a prop; Sw. *proppe*; Ger. *propfen* = a cork, a stopple, *propfen* = to cram, stuff, or thrust into.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A support; that which sustains a superincumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a stay. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Our last prop."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

2. **Vehicles**: A stem fastened to the carriage bow for the attachment of the stretcher-piece.

**prop-joint**, *s.*

**Vehicles**: The jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top.

**prop-stay**, *s.* A transverse water-tube crossing a boiler-flue, forming a passage for the water and increasing the flue surface by the exposure of its exterior surface to the heated current.

**prop-wood**, *s.*

1. Saplings and underwood suitable for cutting into props.

2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood, used for propping up the roofs of coal-mines.

**prop-word**, *s.* [PILLOW-WORD.]

**prō-pæ-deū'-tic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *προπαιδευτικός* (*propaideutikos*), from *προπαιδεύω* (*propaideō*) = to teach beforehand: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *παιδεύω* (*paideō*) = to teach; *παῖς* (*país*), genit. *παῖδος* (*paídos*) = a child.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to propædæutics or the introduction to any art or science; acting or serving as an introduction to any art or science; instructing beforehand.

**B.** *As subst.*: An introduction to any art or science; an introduction generally.

"Kantianism . . . is being developed into a propædæutic to Christianity."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1884.

**prō-pæ-deū'-tic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *propædæutic*; -*al*.] The same as PROPÆDEUTIC (q.v.).

**prō-pæ-deū'-tics**, *s.* [PROPÆDEUTIC.] The preliminary learning or instruction connected with any art or science; the knowledge and rules necessary for the study of any particular art, science, &c.

\* **prōp'-a-ga-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *propagate*]; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being propagated or continued and multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being propagated or spread by any means, as doctrines, principles, &c.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wā**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **qnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**prōp-a-gān'-dā**, s. [See def. 1.]

1. *Church Hist.*: The Congregation of Propaganda Fide, a commission of Cardinals charged with the direction of all matters connected with foreign missions in the Roman Church. The Congregation was established by Gregory XV. by the bull *Inscrutabile* (July 22, 1622), and now has its seat in the Palazzo Farnesini, in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome. Pope Urban VIII. (1623-44) founded the Propaganda College in furtherance of the design of his predecessor; and here young men of all nations are trained for the priesthood, and take an oath to devote themselves for life to the foreign missions in whatever province or vicariate they may be appointed to by the Congregation.

"The celebrated printing-office of the Propaganda is rich in Oriental types, and has produced many works of great typographical beauty. . . . The annual examination of the pupils, which takes place in January (on the day before the Epiphany) is an interesting scene which few travellers, who are then in Rome, omit to attend; the pupils reciting poetry and speeches in their several languages, accompanied also by music, as performed in their several countries."—*Murray's Handbook of Rome* (ed. 1881), p. 294.

2. Hence, any institution, system, or programme for propagating any particular doctrine or set of doctrines.

"A reverent propaganda of unbelief."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1885.

**prōp-a-gānd'-ism**, s. [Eng. *propagand*(a); -ism.] The system or practice of propagating any particular doctrine or views.

"His propagandism has by no means been confined to Great Britain."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 1, 1885.

**prōp-a-gānd'-ist**, s. & a. [Eng. *propagand*(a); -ist.]

A. As subst.: One who devotes himself to the propagation of any particular doctrine or views.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to, or connected with, propagandism of any kind.

"Propagandist objects."—*Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.

**prōp-a-gāte**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to peg down, to propagate by layers, to produce, to beget: *pro* = before, and *pag*, root of *pango* = to fasten, to fix; allied to *propages*, *propago* = a layer; Fr. *propager*; Sp. *propagar*; Ital. *propagare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To continue or multiply by generation or successive production; to cause to reproduce itself. (Said of animals or plants.)

2. To scatter.

"This short harangue propagated the Junta."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 544.

II. Figuratively:

1. To generate, to produce, to originate.

"Superstitious notions, propagated in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated."—*Richardson: Clarissa*.

2. To promote, to increase.

"Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast, Which thou wilt propagate."—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, I. 1.

3. To spread, to disseminate, to diffuse, to extend, to promote; to cause to spread or extend.

"This practise, therefore, of acting vice, doth only propagate them."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, III. 2.

B. Intrans.: To have offspring or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

"No need that thou Should'st propagate, already infinite."

*Milton: P. L.*, VIII. 419.

**prōp-a-gā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *propagatio*, from *propagatus*, pa. par. of *propago* = to propagate (q.v.); Fr. *propagation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction. (Rarely applied except to plants.)

"Retarding or forwarding the propagation of mankind."—*Hume: Essays*, pt. II, ess. 11.

2. The spreading or dissemination of anything, as of doctrines, learning, &c.; diffusion.

"Concerning the excellency of learning and knowledge, and the excellency of the merit and true glory in the augmentation and propagation thereof."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. I, p. 3.

3. Increase, extension, augmentation, enlargement.

¶ *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*:

*Church Hist.*: A society incorporated, June 16, 1701, to remove the spiritual destitution then prevailing among the English colonists in

North America. Archbishop Tenison was its first president. It raised in the first year, £452; in the second, £575; in the third, £864; and in the fourth, £1,343. Its operations were soon after extended to the Indians, and to the negroes of New York, and in 1710 to those of the West Indies. Its first Indian mission was founded in Madras in 1728, it began to work in Australia in 1795, in South Africa in 1820, and in New Zealand in 1839. It is now one of the two great missionary societies connected with the Church of England, and is the favourite of the High Church party, while the Evangelicals generally support the Church Missionary Society.

\* **prōp'-a-gā-tive**, a. [Eng. *propagat*(e); -ive.] Tending or having the power to propagate.

**prōp'-a-gā-tōr**, s. [Lat.]

1. One who propagates; one whose business it is to propagate plants by budding, grafting, &c.

2. One who disseminates, spreads, or promotes; a disseminator.

"The chief propagator of that doctrine amongst the Greeks."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 22.

\* **prōp'-a-gā-trēss**, \* **prōp-a-ga-tresse**, s. [Eng. *propagat*(e); -ress.] A female propagator or promoter.

"Saturnia . . . the prime propagatress of religion and learning."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 59.

\* **prōp'-ā-gō** (pl. **prōp'-ā-gō-nēs**), s. [Lat. = a layer, a shoot.]

1. Hort.: The branch laid down in the process of layering.

2. Bot. (Pl.): [BACILLUS].

**prōp'-ā-g-u-lūm** (pl. **prōp'-ā-g-u-lā**), s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *propago* (q.v.).]

Botany:

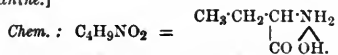
1. (Sing.): A runner, ending in a germinating bud. [OFFSET, II. 3.]

2. (Pl.): The grains constituting Soredia (q.v.).

**prōp'-ā-ō-thēr'-ī-ūm**, s. [Pref. *pro*, and Mod. Lat. *paleotherium* (q.v.).]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Tapiridae, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The transverse ridges of the molars are broken up into transversely-arranged tubercles.

**prōp'-ā-l'-a-nīno**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and *alanine*.]



Amido-butyric acid. An inodorous, crystalline compound, produced by heating bromobutyric acid with ammonia. It forms stellate groups of small needles, or leafy crystals, slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, sweet to the taste, neutral to vegetable colours, and unites both with acids and bases. The nitrate,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NO}_2\text{HNO}_3$ , crystallizes in fern-like groups of silky needles, very soluble in water and alcohol, and having an acid reaction. A lead compound,  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Pb}\text{--}\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{PbO}_2$ , is obtained as a white crystalline powder by boiling an aqueous solution of propanaline with lead oxide.

**prōp'-āle**, v.t. [Lat. *pro* = forth, and *palam* = openly.] To publish, to disclose. (Scotch.)

**prōp'-āne**, s. [Eng. *propyl*; -ane.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8 = \text{CH}_3\text{--}\text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{CH}_3$ . Methyl-ethyl. One of the constituents of petroleum, and produced by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on isopropyl iodide. It is a gas, soluble in one-sixth of its volume of alcohol, and liquefies at  $-20^\circ$ .

**prōp'-ar'-gyl**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and (pel-) *argyl*.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$ . The hypothetical radical of dipropargyl (q.v.).

**propargyl-ethyl ether**, s. [PROPAR-*GYLIC-ETHER*.]

**prōp'-ar'-gyl'-ic**, a. [Eng. *propargyl*; -ic.] Derived from, or containing, propargyl.

**propargylic-alcohol**, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O} = \text{CH}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{OH}$ . A colourless mobile liquid, obtained by distilling slowly a mixture of brom-allylic alcohol, potassic hydrate, and a little water. It has a burning taste, an agreeable smell, and is mis-

cible with water. Sp. gr. .9628 at  $21^\circ$ ; vapour density, 1.9; boiling point,  $115^\circ$ . Its vapour burns in air with a luminous flame.

**propargylic-ether**, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O} = \text{CH}:\text{C}:\text{CH}_2\text{--}\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ . Propargyl-ethyl ether. Obtained by digesting allylene dibromide with alcoholic potash. It is a colourless liquid, possesses a disagreeable odour, sp. gr. .83 at  $7^\circ$ , and boils at  $81^\circ$ . With ammoniacal cuprous chloride it gives a yellow precipitate.

\* **prō-pāss'-iōn** (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *pro*, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A substitute for passion or suffering.

"The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propassions*, than *passions* themselves."—*Reynolds: On the Passions*, 39.

† **prō-pēd**, s. [Lat. *pro* = for, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

*Entom.*: Kirby's name for a proleg (q.v.).

**prō-pēl**, v.t. [Lat. *propello* = to drive forward: *pro* = forward, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive forward; to cause to move forward; to urge or press forward or onward by force.

**prō-pēl'-lent**, a. [Lat. *propellens*, pr. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Driving or urging forward; propelling.

**prō-pēl'-lēr**, s. [Eng. *propel*; -er.] One who or that which propels; specif., the screw by which a steamship is driven through the water. [SCREW, s.]

"Projecting from the two-fold disc a row of propellers will be seen to be in active motion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 31, 1885.

**propeller-pump**, s. A form of rotary pump in which the wheel resembles the propeller-wheel of the marine service.

\* **prō-pēmp'-tī-kōn** (mp as m), s. [Gr. *προπημπτικός* (*propēmbtikos*) = accompanying, from *προπημν* (*propēmbō*) = to send forth or forward: *πρό* (*pro*) = forward, and *πημν* (*pepmbō*) = to send.]

*Literature*: A poetical address to one about to start on a journey.

\* **prō-pēnd**, v.i. [Lat. *propendeo* = to hang forward: *pro* = forward, and *pendeo* = to hang.] [PROPENSE.] To incline to anything; to have a propensity to anything.

"My sprightly brethren, I propend to you,

In resolution to keep Helen still."

*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, II. 4.

\* **prō-pēn'-dēn-gy** (1), s. [Eng. *propendent*(t); -cy.] A leaning or disposition towards anything; a propensity.

\* **prō-pēn'-dēn-gy** (2), s. [Lat. *pro* = forward, and *pendo* = to weigh.] Careful deliberation or consideration.

"That attention, and propensity of actions."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**prō-pēnd'-ent**, a. [Lat. *propendens*, pr. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: Inclining forward or toward anything.

2. Bot.: Hanging forward and downward.

**prō-pēne**, s. [PROPYLENE.]

**propene-alcohol**, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 = (\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)'(\text{OH})_2$ . A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on glycerin. It is colourless, inodorous, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and boils at  $188^\circ\text{--}189^\circ$ .

\* **prō-pēnsē**, a. [Lat. *propensus*, pa. par. of *propendeo* = to propend (q.v.).] Leaning or inclining morally; inclined or disposed, whether to good or ill; having an inclination or propensity; prone. (*Couper: Task*, v. 585.)

\* **prō-pēnsē'-l'y**, adv. [Eng. *propense*; -ly.] In a propense manner; with natural tendency or inclination.

"Is there no difference betwixt one *propensity* going out of the road, and a hapless wanderer, straying by delusion?"—*Sterne: Sermons*, No. xviii.

\* **prō-pēnsē'-nēs**, s. [Eng. *propense*; -ness.] The quality or state of being propense; propensity; natural tendency; proneness.

"There is a *propenseness* to diseases in the body."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 372.

**prō-pēn'-sion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *propensionem*, accus. of *propensio*, from *propensus* = propense (q.v.); Sp. *propension*; Ital. *propensione*.]

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**īng**, —**elan**, —**tian** = **shən**. —**tion**, —**sion** = **shūn**; —**tion**, —**çion** = **zhūn**. —**clous**, —**tious**, —**sious** = **shūs**. —**ble**, —**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

1. The state or condition of tending to move in any direction.

"Bodies that of themselves have no propensities to any determinate place."—*Locke: On Bodies*.

2. Propensity, proneness; natural tendency or inclination.

"We could not do without our stock of passions and propensities of all sorts."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 99.

**prō-pén-si-tý**, *a.* [Lat. *propensus* = propense (q.v.).] Bent of mind; natural tendency or inclination; disposition towards anything good or evil, but especially towards evil; proclivity, bias, proneness.

"Once the propensity gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. 1, ch. iv.

**prō-pén-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *propens(e)*; -ive.] Inclined, favourable.

"His propensive mind towards them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stufe*.

**prō-pén-ýl**, *s.* [Eng. *propen(e)*; -yl (q.v.).] [GLYCERYL.]

**propenyl-alcohol**, *s.* [GLYCERIN.]

**propenyl-bromide**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_5Br = CH_3 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2Br$ . A compound formed by the action of bromine on allyl iodide,  $C_3H_5I$ . It is isomeric with bromopropylene, and boils at 48°.

**propenyl-trichloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_5Cl_3 = CH_3 \cdot CHCl \cdot CHCl_2$ . Formed, together with glyceryl trichloride, by heating to 170° a mixture of iodine chloride and propylene dichloride. It is a colourless oil, distilling between 138° and 140°.

**prōp-ēr**, **pro-pre**, **pro-pire**, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *propre*, from Lat. *proprius* = one's own, proper; prob. allied to *prope* = near; Port. & Ital. *proprio*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. One's own; belonging to one's self. (Joined to any of the possessives.)

"Our proper son."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, I. 3.

\*2. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common; belonging naturally or essentially to one particular individual or state.

"Faults proper to himself."

*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v.

\*3. Natural, original. (*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 634.)

\*4. Correct, just, suitable, appropriate, according to usage.

"I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, &c."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid*. (Dedic.)

\*5. Fit, suitable, becoming.

"'Tis proper I obey him."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

\*6. Respectable, honest, decent.

"A proper maid in Florence."

*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

\*7. Well-made, good-looking, handsome, of good appearance. (*Hebrews* xi. 23.)

\*8. Properly or rightly so called; real, actual; as, the garden proper.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Enclosing only a single floret, flower, &c.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to a noun when it is the name of any particular person or thing, as John, Shakespeare, London, Dublin, &c.; the opposite to common.

3. *Her.*: Represented in its natural colour. (Said of charges.)

**B. As adv.**: Properly, greatly, very, exceedingly; as, *proper good*. (*Vulgar*.)

\***¶ In proper**: Individually, privately, as one's own.

**proper-chant**, *s.*

*Music*: An old name for the key of c major, which had its Mi in b: that is, which had b for its leading note.

**proper-feud**, *s.*

*Law*: An original and genuine feud held by pure military service.

**proper-jurisdiction**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: Jurisdiction in virtue of office.

**proper-motion**, *s.*

*Astron.*: Actual as opposed to apparent motion. Used of the fixed stars. [*STAR*.]

**prōp-ēr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] To hasten, to hurry.

"A while to keep off death which properates."

*Keats: Translation of Virgil*.

**\*prōp-ēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *properatio*, from *properatus*, pa. par. of *propero* = to hasten.] The act or state of hastening; haste.

"There is great preparation of this banquet, *properatio* to eat it."—*Adams: Works*, I. 216.

**prōp-ēr-i-spōme**, *s.* [Gr. *προπερισπασμεν* (*properispasmen*), from *προπερισπασω* (*properispasō*) = to circumflex the penult; *πρό* (*pro*) = before; *περί* (*peri*) = around, and *σπασω* (*spasō*) = to draw.]

*Greek Pros.*: A word having a circumflex accent on the penult.

**prōp-ēr-ly**, **\*pro-pre-liche**, **\*pro-pre-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *proper*; -ly.]

1. In a proper manner; fitly, suitably, becomingly; as, To be properly dressed.

2. In a strict or proper sense; strictly.

"The body properly hath neither."

*Milton: P. L.*, x. 791.

3. Entirely, quite, very much.

"Properly confounded."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 24, 1664.

**prōp-ēr-nēss**, **\*pro-per-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *proper*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being proper; propriety.

\*2. Good looks, good appearance, handsomeness.

"The properness of the child."—*Udal: Acts* vii.

**prōp-ēr-tied**, *a.* [Eng. *property*; -ed.] Possessed of property.

"An institution devoted to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 163.

**prōp-ēr-tē**, **\*pro-pre-tee**, **\*prop-ir-tē**, *s.* [O. Fr. *propreté* = fitness, property, from Lat. *proprietas*, accus. of *proprius* = a property, ownership, from *proprius* = one's own, proper; Fr. *propriété*; Ital. *proprietà*. *Property* and *propriety* are doublets.]

1. A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in or naturally essential to anything; a quality, a characteristic, an attribute.

"The moral properties and scope of things."

*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. I.

2. Character, disposition, nature.

"It is the abstract property of most."

*Cooper: Task*, v. 246.

\*3. Propriety.

"Our poets excel in grandly and gravity, smoothness and grace, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remains*.

4. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of anything; ownership. It may be a right unlimited in point of duration, and unrestricted in point of disposition, or a right limited in duration, as a life interest.

"The third absolute right, inherent in every Englishman, is that of *property*: which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land, which are extremely watchful in ascertaining and protecting this right."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. I, ch. 1.

5. That which is held by such a right; that which is owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether it is in his possession or not. Property in English Law is divided into *real and personal*, and in Scots Law into *heritable and movable*. (See these words.)

"A franchise, an office, a right of common, a peerage, or other property of the like unsubstantial kind."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 2.

\*6. Participation.

"Here I disclaimed all my paternal care, Propinquity and property of blood."

*Shakespeare: Lear*, I. 1.

7. A thing wanted for and applied to a particular purpose; an implement; specif., any article necessary for the mounting and production of a play on the stage, or for a similar performance; a stage requisite.

"The supernumeraries and *properties*, so to speak, of a theatrical pageant."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1886.

\***¶ Property of matter**: [*MATTER*.]

**property-man**, *s.*

*Theat.*: The man in charge of the properties. [*PROPERTY*, *s.*, 7.]

"The thunders are supplied by the *property-man*."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. xiii.

**\*property-qualification**, *s.* A qualification for filling certain offices, founded on one's possessing property of certain aggregate or annual value.

**property-room**, *s.*

*Theat.*: The room in a theatre in which the properties are kept.

**property-tax**, *s.* A direct tax levied on property. [*INCOME-TAX*, II.]

**\*prōp-ēr-tý**, *v.t.* [*PROPERTY*, *s.*]

1. To make property of; to seize and hold as one's own; to appropriate.

"They have here *propertied* me."

*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

2. To endow with properties or qualities.

"His voice was *propertied*

As all the tuned spheres."

*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

**\*prō-phāne**, *a. & v.* [*PROFANE*.]

**prōph-ā-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *προφαινω* (*prophainō*) = to show before: *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *φαινω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

*Med.*: The same as *PROGNOSIS* (q.v.).

**prōph-ē-cý**, **\*proph-e-cie**, **\*proph-e-sie**, **\*proph-e-sy**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prophetie*, *prophetic*, from Gr. *προφητεια* (*prophēteia*) = a prediction, from *προφητης* (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *profecia*; Ital. *profezia*.]

\*1. The act of prophesying, foretelling, or predicting; prediction.

2. That which is prophesied, foretold, or predicted; a prediction; a declaration of something to come; specif., a prediction inspired by God. [*PROPHET*, ¶ 1.]

"A *prophecie* saith he shall die."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 292.

\***¶** Some consider every Scripture prophecy as having but a single sense and a single fulfilment; some, a double sense, the first referring to a near event, the second to a remote one, specially the mission or death of Christ. Extreme rationalists, on the contrary, deny that predictions exist. The fulfilment of prophecy is deemed one of the leading branches of Christian evidence.

\*3. A book of prophecies; a history.

"The rest of the acts of Solomon . . . are they not written in the *prophecy* of Ahijah the Shilonite?"—*2 Chron.* ix. 29.

\*4. The public interpretation of Holy Scripture; exhortation and instruction.

"*Prophecy* comprehends these three things: prediction; singing, by the dictate of the Spirit; and understanding and explaining the mysterious, hidden sense of scripture."—*Locke: Paraphrase of 1 Cor. xii.* (Note.)

**\*prophecy-monger**, *s.* An inventor of prophecies. (*Fuller*.)

**prōph-ē-si-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prophecy*; -er.] One who prophesies or predicts events; a prophet.

"He hath deceived me like a double-meaning *prophet*."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

**prōph-ē-sý**, **\*proph-e-cy**, **\*proph-e-cie**, *v.t. & i.* [*PROPHECY*, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To predict, to foretell, to prognosticate.

"To *prophecy* against this house all the words that ye have heard."—*Jeremiah* xvi. 12.

\*2. To foreshow.

"Methought thy very gait did *prophecy* A royal nobleness."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 2.

3. To give signs of beforehand; to herald.

"The blue-bird *propheying* spring."

*Longfellow: It is not always May*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To utter prophecies or predictions; to foretell future events.

"Ye hypocrites, well did *Esaias* *prophecy* of you."—*Matt.* xv. 7.

\*2. To interpret or explain Holy Scripture; to preach; to exhort in religious matters.

"[The exercise] called *propheying* was this: that the ministers within a precinct did meet upon a week-day in some principal town, where there was some ancient grave minister that was president, and an auditory admitted of gentlemen, or other persons of leisure. Then every minister successively, beginning with the youngest, did handle one and the same part of Scripture."—*Bacon: Packtation of the Church*.

\***¶** The English Presbyterians commenced meetings for prophesying (prayer and the exposition of Scripture) at Northampton about 1570. They were forbidden by Queen Elizabeth in 1577.

**prōph-ēt**, **\*proph-ete**, *s.* [Fr. *prophète*, from Lat. *propheta*, from Gr. *προφήτης* (*prophētēs*) = one who declares things, an expounder, a prophet = *πρό* (*pro*) = before, publicly, and *φημι* (*phēmi*) = to say, to speak; Sp., Port. & Ital. *profeta*.]

1. One who prophesies; one who foretells future events; a foreteller, a predictor; specif., one who, under divine inspiration and instruction, announced future events, as Moses, David, Isaiah, &c.

"Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name Of *prophet* and of poet was the same."

*Cooper: Table Talk*, vol. 1.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, sire, air, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



\* 2. An interpreter, a spokesman.

"I have made thee a god to Pharaoh: and Aaron thy brother shall be thy prophet."—Exodus vi. 1.

### † 1. The Prophets:

(1) Men divinely inspired, and who often uttered predictions of future events. Three words are applied to the Old Testament prophets; the most common is נָבִיא (*nabhi*), from the verb נָבֵא (*nabha*) = primarily, to bubble forth, to send forth copious floods of speech, hence in Niphal = to speak under a divine impulse, to prophesy (1 Sam. ix. 9; 1 Kings xx. 13); the second נָחֵם (*neh*) = a seer, from נָחַם (*raah*) = to see (1 Sam. ix. 9), and the third חֹזֶה (*chkozeh*) = a seer, from חָזַח (*chazach*) = to see, to look (1 Chron. xxi. 9; xxv. 5, &c.). It is connected with חָזַן (*chazon*) = a vision. The second term was the oldest (1 Sam. ix. 9). Both it and *chkozeh* suggest that the subjects of the prophecies passed before the eyes of the seer in a lauronic vision (cf. Isaiah i. 1; Ezek. i. 4; Rev. i. 12), he simply recording what he saw. In many cases, however, words were communicated (Jer. i. 4, 9, 11, 12). The first word *nabhi*, suggested that when inspired communications had to be made, the prophet, like a frenzied person raving, uttered words in a copious flood, flowing forth with some considerable impulse. Abraham is called a prophet (Gen. xx. 7); it is implied that Moses was one (Deut. xviii. 15; Acts vii. 37), but the more typical prophets began with Samuel (Acts xiii. 20), who was a civil ruler as well. Yet the full development of the prophetic order was not till the separation between the two kingdoms. In Judah the general faithfulness to Jehovah left them less scope. In the kingdom of Israel, on the other hand, where the worship, even when nominally that of Jehovah, was idolatrous, and where that of Baal often prevailed, the prophets were very prominent and influential, denouncing apostasy and moral depravity. The first, like Elijah, Elisha, &c. have left no writings; the later prophets have. ([2].) The last of the Old Testament prophets passed away with Malachi, and scribes took their place. In the early church there were prophets (Rom. xii. 6; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Ephes. iv. 11, &c.). Their chief function seems to have been preaching in the church (1 Cor. xiv. 2-5).

(2) The prophetic books of the Old Testament, or the Old Testament except the books of Moses (Matt. xxii. 40; Luke xxiv. 27).

2. School of the Prophets: An association of the prophets in which the elder lovingly trained the younger, who were called their sons (1 Kings xi. 35). First Elijah, and then Elisha, presided over such a society.

\* **prōph-ēt**, v.t. [PROPHET, s.] To prophesy. "Propheting Helenus." *Stanhurst: Virgil: Æneid* iii. 727.

**prōph-ēt-ēss**, \* **prof-et-esse**, \* **prōph-et-isse**, s. [Fr. *prophète*, from Lat. *prophetissa*; Port. *profetissa*; Ital. *profetessa*.] A female prophet; a woman who foretells future events.

"Say, poor Margaret was a prophetess." *Shakesp.: Richard III.* i. 3.

**prō-phēt-ic**, **prō-phēt-ic-al**, \* **prō-phēt-ic-ly**, \* **pro-phet-ique**, \* **prō-phēt-ic-all**, a. [Fr. *prophétique*, from Lat. *propheticus*, from Gr. *prophētikos* (*prophētikos*), from *prophētēs* (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *profetico*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a prophet or prophecy; containing or having the nature of a prophecy. (*Milton: P. R.* iii. 184.)

2. Predictive, presaging, presageful.

"Lend me ten thousand eyes,  
And I will fill them with prophetic tears." *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 2.

**prophetic-types**, s. pl. *Biol.* (See extract).

"There are entire families, among the representatives of all periods, of nearly every class of animals, which, in the state of their perfect development, exemplify such prophetic relations, and afford, within the limits of the animal kingdom at least, the most unexpected evidence that the plan of the whole creation had been maturely considered long before it was executed. Such types I have for some time past been in the habit of calling prophetic-types."—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 176.

\* **prō-phēt-i-cal-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *prophetic*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being prophetic; propheticness.

**prō-phēt-ic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *prophetic*; -*ly*.]

1. In a prophetic manner; in manner of a prophecy; by way of prediction.

"Th'effronted whore prophetically shewn  
By holy John." *Shakesp.: Domesday; Second House.*

2. With knowledge of futurity.

"How oft I gaze'd, prophetically sad."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, vi. 17.

\* **prō-phēt-ic-al-nēss**, s. [Eng. *prophetic*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being prophetic.

**prōph-ēt-ism**, s. [Eng. *prophet*; -*ism*.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or art of a prophet; prophecy.

"This Chanaanite prophetism then was a kind of divination."—*Robertson Smith: Old Test. in the Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

† 2. *Philos.*: In the teaching of Algazali, an Arabian philosopher of the latter half of the eleventh century, the fourth stage (Sensation, Understanding, and Reason being the first three) in intellectual development, when another eye is opened by which man perceives things hidden from others—perceives things that escape the perceptions of reason, as the objects of reason escape the understanding, and as the objects of the understanding escape the sensitive faculty. (*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 56.)

\* **prōph-ēt-ize**, v.i. [Fr. *prophétiser*, from Lat. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophētizō* (*prophētizō*), from *prophētēs* (*prophētēs*) = a prophet (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *profetizar*; Ital. *profetizzare*.] To prophesy, to presage, to give prediction.

"Nature doth warning send  
By prophetizing dreams." *Daniel: Civil War*, iii.

\* **prō-phōr-ŷo**, a. [Gr. *prophorikos* (*prophorikos*), from *prophora* = a bringing forward; *prophero* (*prophero*) = to bring forward: *prō* (*pro*) = before, and *phero* (*phero*) = to bring.] Eunciative.

**prō-phŷ-lāc-tic**, \* **prō-phŷ-lāc-tick**, a. & s. [Fr. *prophylactique*, from Gr. *prophylaktikos* (*prophylaktikos*), from *prophylaxis* (*prophylaxis*) = to guard: *prō* (*pro*) = before, in front, and *phylaxis* (*phylaxis*) = to guard.]

A. As adj.: Defending or protecting against disease; preventive.

"For sanitary and prophylactic reasons."—*Daily News*, Feb. 1, 1886.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation which defends or protects against disease: a preventive.

"Such a prophylactic may be found in the muriatic acid."—*Fordyce: On Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

\* **prō-phŷ-lāc-tic-al**, a. [Eng. *prophylactic*; -*al*.] The same as PROPHYLACTIC (q. v.).

\* **prō-phŷ-lāx-ŷs**, s. [Gr., from *prophylaxis* (*prophylaxis*).] [PROPHYLACTIC.]

Med.: Preventive medicine. [HYGIENE.]

**prōph-ŷ-sēs**, s. pl. [Gr. *prophusis* (*prophusis*) = a germ, a bud.]

Bot. (Pl.): The abortive pistillidia of the Muscales.

\* **pro-pice**, \* **pro-pise**, a. [O. Fr., from Lat. *propitius*.] Propitious, favourable.

"Wind and weather were to them propice and convenient."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 31).

\* **pro-pi-ci-ate**, v.t. [PROPIIATE.]

\* **prō-phŷ-nā-tion**, s. [Lat. *propinatio*, from *propinatus*, pa. par. of *propino*.] [PROPINE, v.] The act of drinking first and then offering the cup to another.

"This propination was carried about towards the right hand."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

\* **prō-pine**, v.t. [Lat. *propino*; Gr. *propinō* (*propinō*) = to drink before or to one: *prō* (*pro*) = before, and *pinō* (*pinō*) = to drink.]

1. To pledge in drinking; to drink.

"Health, peace and joy propin't."  
*Smart: The Hop Garden.*

2. To offer in kindness, as when we drink to one and present the cup to him to drink after us.

"[It] propines to us the noblest . . . pleasures of the world."—*Jeremy Taylor: Christian Religion*.

3. To expose.

"Unless we would propine both ourselves, and our cause, unto open and just derision."—*Pothenby: Atheism*, p. 11.

\* **prō-pine** (1), s. [PROPINE, v.] Drink money; a present, a gift.

**prō-pine** (2), s. [Eng. *prop(ione)*; -*ine*.] [ALLYLENE.]

\* **prō-pin-quāte**, v.t. [Lat. *propinquatus*, pa. par. of *propingo*, from *propinquus* = near. [PROPINQUITY.] To approach; to come, or be near.

\* **pro-pin-que**, a. [Lat. *propinquus*.] [PROPINQUITY.] Near, close.

"As it is propinque or near, it consisteth of exhalations."—*Swaen: Speculum Mund.*, p. 51.

\* **prō-pin-quŷ-tŷ**, **pro-pin-qui-tee**, **pro-pin-qui-tie**, s. [Lat. *propinquitus*, from *propinquus* = near (a.), from *prope* = near (adv.).]

1. Nearness of place or position; proximity, neighbourhood.

"In respect of distance and propinquity."—*Ray: Of the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. Nearness in time.

3. Nearness in blood or kindred; closeness of kindred. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.)

**prō-pi-ōn-ā-mide**, s. [Eng. *propion(e)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.:  $C_3H_7NO = C_3H_5O \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N. \\ H_2 \end{array} \right.$  Metacetonamide. Produced by the action of ammonia on ethyl-propionate. It crystallizes in colourless prisms, melts at 75°-76°, and boils above 210°. By heating with potassium it is decomposed, yielding potassium cyanide, hydrogen, and carburetted hydrogen.

**prō-pi-ōn-āte**, s. [Eng. *propion(ic)*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of propionic acid.

**prō-pi-ōne**, s. [Eng. *prop(ion)e*; suff. -*one*.]

Chem.:  $C_3H_7O = C_3H_5O \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N. \\ H_2 \end{array} \right.$  Metacetonone.

Ethyl-propionyl. The ketone of propionic acid, obtained by distilling sugar, starch, or gum with excess of lime. It is a colourless mobile liquid, lighter than water, boils at 101°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether.

**prō-pi-ōn-ŷo**, a. [Gr. *prōtos* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πῶν* (*piōn*) = fat. Named by Dumas because its salts have a fatty feel.] Contained in or derived from propione.

**propionic-acid**, s.

Chem.:  $C_3H_5O_2 = C_3H_5O \cdot HO$ . Metacetic acid. Ethyl-formic acid. Discovered by Gottlieb, in 1844, among the products of the action of potash on sugar. It is found in amber-oil, cocoa-nut milk, and some wines, and is produced by the action of carbonic anhydride on sodium ethyl. It is a liquid resembling acetic acid, sp. gr. .991 at 25°, boils at 140.5°, mixes with water in all proportions, but separates as an oily layer on saturating the solution with calcium chloride. Its salts are crystalline and soluble in water. The barium salt,  $Ba(O_2C_2H_5)_2$ , crystallizes in rhombic prisms. Cupric propionate  $Cu^{++}(O_2C_2H_5)_2$ , obtained by adding the acid to cupric carbonate, forms regular green octahedrons.

**propionic-aldehyde**, s.

Chem.:  $C_3H_6O = CH_3 \cdot CH_2 \cdot CHO$ . Metacetic aldehyde. Propylaldehyde. Propylidene oxide. Prepared by the dry distillation of a mixture of calcic propionate and formate. It is a mobile liquid of suffocating odour; sp. gr. .8074 at 21°, boils at 49°, and requires five volumes of water for solution.

**prō-pi-ō-nŷ-trŷle**, s. [Eng. *prop(ion)e*, and *nitrile*.]

Chem.:  $C_3H_5N = C_2H_5CN$ . Ethylcyanide. Metacetonitrile. A colourless liquid of agreeable odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of ethylic iodide and potassium cyanide. It does not mix with water, boils at 98°, and has a sp. gr. of .787.

**prō-pi-ōn-ŷl**, s. [Eng. *prop(ion)e*; -*yl*.] [PROPENYL.]

\* **prō-pi-thē-cūs**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A genus of the old family Lemuridae, founded by Bennett, in 1832, now merged in Indris. It embraced those forms of Indris which possess a tail.

\* **prō-pi-tŷ-a-ble** (t as sh), a. [Lat. *propitiabilis*, from *propitius* = to propitiate (q. v.).]

1. Capable of being propitiated; that may or can be rendered propitious or favourable.

"He was either irritable or propitiable by the omitting or performing of any mean or insignificant service."—*More*. (*Gen. Pref.*, p. x.)

2. Capable of propitiating; propitiatory.

"Propitiable, as well for the sinners of the quick as of the dead."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,322.

bēl, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, çell, chorna, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - f. çan, çian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = ðel, æl.

\***prō-pīt'-ī-āte** (first *t* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *propitiatus*, *pa. par. of propitius* = to propitiate, from *propitius* = propitious (q.v.).] Propitiated, favourable.

"With such sacrifices God is made favourable, or God is propitiated, if we shall make use English."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fol. 150.

\***prō-pīt'-ī-āte** (first *t* as *sh*), *v.t. & i.* [PROPI-TIATE, *a.*] [*O. Fr. propitier*; *Sp. propiciar*.]

**A. Trans.** : To make propitious; to appease and render favourable; to conciliate.

"What hope, Aurora, to propitiate thee?"

*Cræke's Delights of the Muses.*

**B. Intrans.** : To make propitiation.

"Of human victims, offered up to appease Or to propitiate." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

\***prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tion** (first *t* as *sh*), *s.* [*Fr.*, from Lat. *propitiatio*, accus. of *propitiation*, from *propitiatus*, *pa. par. of propitius* = to propitiate (q.v.); *Sp. propiciación*; *Ital. propiziazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of propitiating, appeasing, or making propitious.

2. *Script.* : Christ, viewed as the atoning sacrifice for sin. (1 John ii. 2.)

3. *Theol.* : [ATONEMENT].

\***prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr** (first *t* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat., from *propitius*, *pa. par. of propitius* = to propitiate (q.v.); *Ital. propitiatore*.] One who propitiates or appeases.

\***prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr-i-lŷ** (first *t* as *sh*), *adv.* [*Eng. propitiatory*; *-ly*.] By way of propitiation.

\***prō-pīt'-ī-ā-tōr-ŷ** (first *t* as *sh*), \***prop-ic-i-a-tōr-ŷ**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *propitiatorium* (Heb. ix. 5); *Fr. propitiatoire*; *Ital. propiziatorio* = propitiatory (s.).]

**A. As substantive:**

*Jewish Antiq.* : The mercy-seat (q.v.).

"Declared Christe to be unto all people the very propitiatory."—*Udal: Romaines*, iii.

**B. As adj.** : Having the power of propitiating; tending or designed to propitiate.

"A sacrifice propitiatory for all the synnes of the worlde."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fol. 33.

\***prō-pī-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *propitius*, a word used in augury, from *pro* = forwards, and *peto* = to fly, to seek. Explained in Gloss, to P. Holland's *Pliny* (1601), as if of recent introduction.]

1. Favourable; favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be kind or gracious; kind, forgiving, merciful. (*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 612.)

2. Affording or accompanied with favourable conditions or circumstances: as, a propitious season.

\***prō-pī-tious-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. propitious*; *-ly*.] In a propitious manner; favourably, kindly.

"Yet all that fate, propitiously inclin'd,"

*Had rais'd my heart, or had delev'd my mind."*

*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.*

\***prō-pī-tious-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. propitious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being propitious; kindness.

2. Favourableness; favourable nature or conditions.

"The propitiousness of climate."—*Temple: Ancient and Modern Learning*.

\***prō-plāsm**, *s.* [*Gr. πρόπλασμα (proplasma)*; *prō (pro)* = before, and *πλάσμα (plasma)*.] [FLASM.] A mould, a matrix.

"Serving as proplasma or moulds to the matter."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

\***prō-plās-tic**, *a.* [PROPLASM.] Forming a mould or cast.

\***prō-plās-tics**, *s.* [PROPLASM.] The art of making moulds for casting.

\***prōp-lēss**, \***prop-lesse**, *a.* [*Eng. prop*; *-less*.] Without support or props; unsupported. (*Sylvester: Little Barts*, 287.)

\***prōp-ō-dite**, *s.* [PROPODIUM.]

*Comp. Anat.* : The penultimate joint of a maxilliped. (*Huxley*.)

\***prōp-ō-di-ūm**, *s.* [*Pref. pro-*, and *Gr. πούς (pous)*, genit. ποδός (podós) = a foot.]

*Comp. Anat.* : The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusc.

\***prōp-ō-lis**, *s.* [*Gr. πρόπολις (propolis)*; *pref. pro-*, and *πόλις (polis)* = a city.]

*Entom.* : A species of glutinous resin, of

aromatic odour, reddish-brown colour, becoming darker and firmer. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and fixed and volatile oils, imparting to the solvent a beautiful red colour. Huber found the varnish exuding from the buds of the wild poplar to be chemically identical with propolis. With this substance bees line the inside and all projecting portions of their hives, and cover all foreign substances too heavy for removal. If a snail should find its way into a hive, it is stung to death, and then neatly covered with propolis.

\***prō-pōne**, \***pro-poune**, *v.t.* [Lat. *propono* to set forth: *pro* = forward, and *pono* = to set.] [PROPOUND.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : To put forward; to propose, to propound.

"Your highness had by your orations proposed certain offices."—*State Papers; Wolsey to Henry VIII.* (1527.)

2. *Scots Law* : To state; to bring forward.

¶ *Pleas proposed and repelled* :

*Scots Law* : Pleas stated in a court and repelled previous to decree being given.

\***prō-pōn'-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proponens*, *pr. par. of propono* = to propose (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.** : Putting forward or making proposals; proposing.

**B. As subst.** : One who makes a proposal or lays down a position.

"The cardinal propounder of the Holy Roman Church."—*Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*. (Intro.)

\***prō-pōr-tion**, \***pro-por-ci-on**, *s.* [*Fr. proportion*, from Lat. *proportionem*, accus. of *proportio* = proportion, from *pro* = before, and *portio* = a portion (q.v.); *Sp. proporción*; *Ital. proporzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language** :

1. The comparative relation of one thing to another as regards size, quantity, extent, degree, &c.; ratio.

"Gold incorporates with copper in any proportion."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 413.

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal or corresponding degree.

"Proportion is the measure of relative quantity."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. lit. 12.

3. The relation of one part to another, or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts.

"Formed in the best proportions of her sex, Rowena was tall in stature."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

4. Symmetrical arrangement; symmetry; the symmetrical adaptation or adjustment of parts in a whole.

"Her arms long in lust proportion cast."—*Francis Auctors: Description & Praise of his Love*.

5. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just share, lot, or portion.

"Let the women . . . do the same things in their proportions and capacities."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

**II. Technically** :

1. *Arch., Art, &c.* : That due observance of the balance of all parts, in a statue or picture, which constitutes excellence.

2. *Arith.* : A rule by which from three given quantities a fourth may be found bearing the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first. Also called the Rule of Three.

3. *Math.* : The relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, with respect to magnitude or numerical value.

This relation may be expressed in two ways: (1) by the difference of the quantities, and (2) by their quotient. When the relation is expressed by their difference, it is called an Arithmetical Proportion; when by their quotient, Geometrical Proportion, or simply Proportion. Four quantities are in proportion when the ratio of the first to the second is equal to the ratio of the third to the fourth; this relation is expressed algebraically thus:  $a:b::c:d$ . This expression is called a proportion; it is read, *a* is to *b* as *c* is to *d*, and is equivalent to the expression  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ . Hence, a proportion may be defined to be the algebraic expression of equality of ratios.

¶ (1) *Compound proportion* : The equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.

(2) *Continued proportion* : [CONTINUED, ¶ (4).]

(3) *Harmonical (or musical) proportion* : [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION].

(4) *Reciprocal proportion* : A proportion in

which the first term is to the second as the fourth to the third,  $4:2::3:6$ .

(5) *Rhythmical proportion* :

*Music* : The proportion in relation to time or measure between different notes representing durations; thus, the semibreve is to the minims as  $2:1$ , the semibreve to the crotchet as  $4:1$ .

(6) *Simple proportion* : The relation of equality subsisting between two ratios.

\***prō-pōr-tion**, *v.t.* [*Fr. proportionner*.] [PROPORTION, *s.*]

1. To adjust in a suitable proportion; to adjust harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent.

"If Fate Cooper: Death of Damon. (TRADE.)

2. To divide proportionately; to apportion.

"I have proportioned my loss among my friends."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1855.

3. To form in due proportions or with symmetry; to give a symmetrical form to.

"Nature had proportioned her without any fault."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

4. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; to equal.

"His ransom . . . must proportion the losses we have borne."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. l.

\***prō-pōr-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. proportion*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

2. Being in proportion; bearing a due comparative relation; corresponding, equal, proportional.

"The Pope thought it the only remedy proportionable to the malady."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*.

3. Well-proportioned, symmetrical.

\***prō-pōr-tion-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. proportionable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being proportionable.

"The ground of all pleasure is agreement and proportionableness."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 478.

\***prō-pōr-tion-a-bly**, *adv.* [*Eng. proportionable*]; *-ly*.] In a proportionable manner or degree; according to proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

"The streams of liberality . . . become proportionally shallow."—*Goldsmith: Poetical Learning*, ch. x.

\***prō-pōr-tion-al**, *a. & s.* [*Lat. proportionalis*; *Fr. proportionnel*; *Sp. & Port. proporcional*; *Ital. proporzionale*.]

**A. As adjective** :

**I. Ordinary Language** :

1. According to proportion; having due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree: as, The several parts of a building are proportional.

2. Pertaining or relating to proportion: as, proportional parts, proportional compasses, &c.

**II. Math.** : Having the same or a constant ratio: as, proportional quantities.

**B. As substantive** :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A quantity in proportion.

**II. Math.** : One of the terms of a proportion.

¶ (1) *Continued proportionals* : Quantities in Continued proportion (q.v.).

(2) *Mean proportional* : [MEAN, *a.*]

\***proportional-compasses**, *s.* Compasses or dividers with two pairs of opposite legs, turning on a common point, so that the distances between the points, in the two pairs of legs, is proportional. They are generally constructed with a groove in each leg, so that they may be set to any ratio. They are used in reducing or enlarging drawings according to any given scale.

\***proportional-logarithms**, *s. pl.* [LOGIC-ARITHMETIC.]

\***proportional parts of magnitude**, *s. pl.* Parts such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional.

\***proportional or primitive-radii**, *s. pl.*

*Gearing* : If the line of centres connecting the centres of two wheels in gear be divided into two parts, proportioned to the number of teeth in the respective wheels, the said two portions will be the proportional or primitive radii. [CIRCLE.]

\***proportional-representation**, *s.* An idea of representation the realization of which

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, ær, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fāl, try, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

would lead to the presence in a representative assembly of members divided in opinions in the same proportion in respect of numbers as the community represented. *Ex gr.*, if an assembly of 100 members had a constituency of 100,000 persons, and the constituency was divided into 60,000 of party A. and 40,000 of party B., the assembly should consist of sixty members of party A. and forty of party B.

#### proportional-scale, s.

1. A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers. They are used in rough computations and for solving problems graphically, the solution of which requires the aid of logarithms.

2. A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

\* **prō-pōr-tion-āl-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *proportional*; -ity.] The quality or state of being proportional or in proportion.

"The equality or the proportionality of the motion."  
—*Greene: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. ii, ch. ii, § 5.

**prō-pōr-tion-āl-lý**, adv. [Eng. *proportional*; -ly.] In a proportional manner or degree; in proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

"[Christ] suffered the pains of hell proportionally."  
—*Lutimer: Sermon before King Edward*.

\* **prō-pōr-tion-ār-ý**, a. [Eng. *proportion*; -ary.] Proportional, proportionate.

**prō-pōr-tion-āte**, a. [Lat. *proportionatus*, from *proportio* = proportion (q.v.).] Adjusted to something else according to a certain proportion or comparative relation; proportional; in proportion. (Generally followed by *to*.)

"What penitence proportionate  
Can e'er be felt for sin so great?"  
—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, III.

**prō-pōr-tion-āte**, v.t. [PROPORTIONATE, a.] To make proportionate or proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due proportion; to proportion.

"Proportionated to their opportunities of conversation with the more enlightened."  
—*Mickle: Introduct. to Lucia*.

**prō-pōr-tion-āte-lý**, adv. [Eng. *proportionate*; -ly.] In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to settled rate; proportionably.

"To this internal perfection is added a proportionately happy condition."  
—*Pearson: Creed*, art. 12.

**prō-pōr-tion-āte-ness**, s. [Eng. *proportionate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being proportionate; proportionableness; suitability or justness of proportion.

"Fitness and proportionateness of these objective impressions."  
—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 2.

**prō-pōr-tioned**, a. [Eng. *proportion*; -ed.] In proportion; having due proportion or proportions. (Often in composition: as, well-proportioned.)

\* **prō-pōr-tion-less**, a. [Eng. *proportion*; -less.] Without proportion or symmetry of parts.

\* **prō-pōr-tion-mēt**, s. [Eng. *proportion*; -ment.] The act of proportioning.

**prō-pōs-al**, \* **pro-pos-all**, s. [Eng. *propose*(s); -al.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of proposing.

"Now there could be no satisfactory confutation of this atheistic hypothesis, without a fair proposal first made of the several grounds of it."  
—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 175.

2. Specif., an offer of marriage.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration; terms or conditions proposed; overture, scheme, design. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 515.)

4. Offer or presentation to the mind.

II. *Law*: A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court.

**prō-pōse**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *proposer*, from *pro* as before, and *poser* = to place.] [*POSE*.]

#### A. Transitive:

\* 1. To set or place before or forth.

\* 2. To place one's self before or in front of; to meet, to confront. (*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.)

\* 3. To call or place before the eye or mind; to picture.

"Be now the father and propose a son."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

4. To place or set before, as something to be done or gained; to point out as a goal to be reached.

"What to ourselves in passion we propose,"

The passion ending, doth the purpose lose."  
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To place or set forward as a matter for consideration, discussion, or acceptance: as, To propose terms of peace, to propose marriage.

6. To nominate a person for election to a post or office.

#### B. Intransitive:

\* 1. To lay or devise schemes; to plot, to scheme.

\* 2. To converse, to speak.

3. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to design.

"Man proposes, but God disposes."  
—*Trans. of Thomas à Kempis*.

4. To make an offer; specif., of marriage.  
"He proposed to her, and was accepted."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

\* **prō-pōse**, s. [*PROPOSE*, v.] Talk, discourse, conversation.

"There will she hide her

To listen our propose."

*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 1. (Quarto.)

**prō-pōsed**, pa. par. or a. [*PROPOSE*, v.]

\* **prō-pōs-ēd-lý**, adv. [Eng. *proposed*; -ly.] Purposely, designedly.

"They had proposedly been planned."  
—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, I. 117.

**prō-pōs-ēr**, s. [Eng. *propose*(s), v.; -er.]

1. One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

"What the proposer means by 'willfully dying a Roman-catholic,' I know not."  
—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vii. (App.)

2. One who proposes or nominates a person for a position or office.

"His proposer and second will . . . conduct him to the chair."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

\* 3. A speaker, an orator.

"By what more dear a better proposer could charge you withal."  
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.

**prōp-ō-si-tion**, \* **prop-o-si-ci-oun**, s. [Fr. *proposition*, from Lat. *propositionem*, acc. of *propositio* = a setting forth, a statement, from *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propound (q.v.); Sp. *proposicion*; Ital. *proposizione*. *Proposition* is not related to *propose*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. The act of setting or placing before; the act of offering.

\* 2. The act of proposing or offering for consideration or adoption; proposal, offer.

3. That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; an offer of terms.

4. A statement in general (often open to doubt or controversy, i.e., not wholly certain of being accepted).

"This was meant to be a mere abstract proposition."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Geom. & Math.*: A statement in terms of something proposed to be proved or done. [*PROBLEM*, *THEOREM*.]

2. *Gram.*: A sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and copula.

3. *Logic*: A sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms; limited to express assertions rather than extended to questions and commands. Logical propositions are divided: first, as to substance, into Categorical and Hypothetical; secondly, according to quality, into Affirmative and Negative; and, thirdly, according to quantity, into Universal and Particular.

"Logicians use to clasp a proposition,"

As justices do criminals, in prison."  
—*Bulwer: Miscellaneous Thoughts*.

4. *Poetry*: The first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

5. *Rhet.*: That which is proposed, offered, or affirmed, as the subject of a discourse or discussion.

#### ¶ (1) Condemned Propositions:

*Roman Theol.*: Propositions condemned by a Pope or a General Council, either as heretical or in some minor degree opposed to soundness

in the faith. Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 701) thus explain the terms of censure:—

"A proposition is *heretical* when it is directly opposed to a truth revealed by God, and proposed by the Church; *erroneous*, when it is contradictory to a truth deduced from two premises; *an article of faith*, the other naturally certain; *proximate to error*, when opposed to a proposition deduced with great probability from principles of faith; *susceptible of heresy*, when it is capable of a good sense, but seems in the circumstances to have an heretical meaning; *evil-sounding*, or *offensive to pious ears*, when opposed to piety and the reverence due to divine things; *according to the common mode of speaking; scandalous*, when it gives occasion to think or act amiss; *rash*, when opposed to the common sense of the Church in matters of faith and morals."

\* (2) *Loaves of proposition*: [*SHEW-BREAD*.]

**prōp-ō-si-tion-āl**, a. [Eng. *proposition*; -al.] Of, or pertaining to, a proposition; considered as a proposition.

"If it has a singular subject, in its *propositional* sense it is always ranked with universals."  
—*Watts: Logic*, pt. II, ch. ii, § 1.

**prō-pōund**, v.t. [Formed from the obsolete verb *propone*, by the addition of an excrement *d*; cf. *sound*, *round* (v.), *compound*, &c.] [*PROPONE*.]

1. *Oral Lang.*: To put forward or offer for consideration; to propose, to put forth; to put or set, as a question.

"Such questions

As by your grace shall be propounded him."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, I. 2.

2. *Law*: To produce as authentic.

**prō-pōund-ēr**, s. [Eng. *propound*; -er.] One who propounds; one who proposes something for consideration.

"Some . . . make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*."  
—*Chillingworth: Answer to the Preface*, p. 17.

\* **prō-pōune**, v.t. [*PROPONE*, *PROPOUND*.]

\* **prōp-page** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *prop*, v., -age.] That which props or supports, materials for prepping; a prop. (*Cartile*.)

**prōpped**, pa. par. or a. [*PROP*, v.]

**prō-præ-tor**, \* **prō-prō-tor**, s. [Lat. *prætor* = for, and *prætor* = a praetor (q.v.).]

*Rom. Antig.*: A magistrature, who, after the expiration of his term of office as a praetor, was sent out as governor of a province, with the same authority as a praetor. Generally speaking, praetors were sent to govern provinces in which tranquillity prevailed, and which were not likely to be disturbed, proconsuls being appointed to the more important or difficult provinces. The praetor had supreme jurisdiction in all cases, criminal or civil, and could imprison, scourge, or even put to death, provincials; but Roman citizens, although resident abroad, had, in all criminal cases, right of appeal to Rome.

**prō-præ-tōr-i-an**, a. [Eng. *praetor*; -ian.] Of, or pertaining to, a praetor. (*De Quincey*.)

**prō-præ-fect**, s. [*Pref. pro*, and Eng. *perfect* (q.v.).] One who acts for a prefect; the deputy of a prefect.

\* **prō-præ-tor**, s. [*PROPRÆTOR*.]

\* **prō-prī-ate**, a. [Lat. *propriatus*, pa. par. of *proprio* = to appropriate (q.v.).] Special, appropriated. (*Combe: Dr. Syntax*, II. 7.)

**prō-prī-ē-tar-ý**, s. & a. [Fr. *propriétaire* = (a.) proprietary, (s.) a proprietor, from Lat. *propriarius* = an owner, from *proprius* = property (q.v.); Sp. *propietario*; Port. & Ital. *proprietario*.]

#### A. As substantive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A proprietor, an owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything.

"'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and proprietaries in others."  
—*Governments of the Tongue*.

2. A book or list of proprietors collectively; the whole body of proprietors; as, the proprietary of a county.

II. *Eccles.*: A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at his profession (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to a proprietor or owner or to a proprietary; pertaining or belonging to ownership.

"Though sheep, which are proprietary, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle."  
—*Greene*.

**prō-prī-ē-tōr**, s. [Fr. *propriétaire* = pro-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -dan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

proprietary (q.v.). An owner; one who has the exclusive legal right or title to anything, whether in possession or not; a possessor in his own right.

"To redress the injuries of the old proprietors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**prō-pri-ē-tōr'-i-āl**, a. [Eng. *proprietor*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to ownership; proprietary.

"Proprietorial rights which have been implanted in the Irish soil."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

**prō-pri-ē-tōr-ship**, s. [Eng. *proprietor*; -ship.] The state or condition of a proprietor; the right of a proprietor.

"He was convinced that peasant proprietorship was desirable."—*Evening Standard*, Sept. 11, 1885.

**prō-pri-ē-trēss**, s. [Eng. *proprietress*; -ess.] A female proprietor or owner; a mistress, a proprietrix.

"The proprietress demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse."—*L'Étranger: Fables*.

**prō-pri-ē-trix**, s. [Eng. *proprietor*; Lat. fem. suff. -trix.] A proprietress.

"His bride was proprietrix of the lands and estate of Harleburgh."—*Russell: Days of Benares*, p. 254.

**prō-pri-ē-ty**, **prō-pri-e-tie**, s. [A doublet of property (q.v.).]

1. Property.

"That no quarrel may arise about their propriety."—*Pulver: Holy State*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. An inherent property or quality; a peculiarity.

"In this propriety, inherent and individual attribute in your nature."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. i.

3. Property; rights of ownership or possession. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 751.)

4. Individuality; proper and particular state. (*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 3.)

5. Proper state or nature; suitability to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; accordance with established rule, customs, or principles; correctness, justness.

"All parties were agreed as to the propriety of requiring the king to swear that, in temporal matters, he would govern according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ To play propriety: To take a nominal, or merely formal, part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

**prō-prōc'-tōr**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *proctor* (q.v.).] An assistant or deputy proctor.

**prōps**, s. [PROP, s.] A gambler's game, played with four shells.

**prō-pugn'** (q silent), v.t. [Lat. *propugno*: *pro* = for, before, and *pugno* = to fight.] To defend, to vindicate, to contend for.

**prō-pūg'-nā-cle**, s. [Lat. *propugnaculum*, from *propugno*.] A fortress.

"The chiefest propugnacle of the protestants."—*Bowell: Letters*.

**prō-pūg'-nā-tion**, s. [Lat. *propugnatio*, from *propugno*, pa. par. of *propugno*.] Defence, vindication, means of combat.

"What propugnatio is in one man's valour."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 2.

**prō-pūg'-ēr**, **prō-pūg'-ōr** (q silent), s. [Eng. *propugna*; -er, -or.] A defender, a vindicator.

"So zealous propugnators are they of their native creed."—*Government of the Tongue*.

**prō-pūl-sā-tion**, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *propulsio*.] [PROPULSE.] The act of driving, keeping off, or repelling; a keeping at a distance.

"The just cause of war is the propulsion of injuries."—*Bp. Hall*.

**prō-pūlse'**, v.t. [Lat. *propulso*, intens. from *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.); Sp. *propulsar*; Ital. *propulsare*.] To drive away or off; to repel; to keep at a distance.

"Force is to be repelled and propulsed with force."—*Fryne: Treachery & Diligently*, pt. ii., p. 50.

**prō-pūl-sion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *propulsus*.] [PROPULSE.] The act of driving forward or propelling.

"All the spirits are busy upon trouble, and intend propulsion, defence, displeasure, or revenge."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 3, case 8.

**prō-pūl-si-ty**, s. [Eng. *propulse* (q.v.); -ity.] Propulsion. (*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 10.)

**prō-pūl-sive**, a. [Lat. *propulsus*, pa. par. of *propello* = to propel (q.v.).] Having power to propel; tending to propel; propellent.

**prō-pūl-sōr'-y**, a. [Eng. *propulse* (q.v.); -ory.] The same as PROPULSIVE (q.v.).

**prō-pūl**, s. [Eng. *propulsion*; -yl.]

Chem.: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>. Trityl. The third of the series of the alcohol-radicals, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>M + 1.

**propyl-carbinol**, s. [BUTYL-ALCOHOLS.]

**propyl formic-acid**, s. [BUTYRIC-ACID.]

**prōp-yl-lā'-ūm**, s. [Lat., from Gr. προύλαυν (propulao), from πρό (pro) = before, and πύλη (pulē) = a gate.]

Greek Arch.:

A portico in front of a gate or temple doorway; the entrance to a Greek temple, a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings: specif., the entrance to the Acropolis of Athens [see illustration], the last architectural work executed under the administration of Pericles.



PROPYLÆUM.

**prō-pūl-āl'-dide**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and aldehyde.] [PROPIONIC-ALDEHYDE.]

**prō-pūl'-a-mine**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and amine.] [TRITYLAMINE.]

**prō-pūl-ēne**, s. [Eng. *propyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>.CH=CH<sub>2</sub>. Tritylene. Propene. A product of the dry distillation of organic bodies, and obtained, nearly pure, when allylic iodide is treated with zinc and hydrochloric acid in presence of alcohol. A gas somewhat resembling ethylene, density 1.498, liquefying on great compression.

**propylene-glycol**, s.

Chem.: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>. Tritylene glycol. Tritylenic alcohol. A colourless, syrupy liquid obtained by decomposing propylene dibromide with argentic acetate and saponifying by means of potash. It has a sweet taste, a sp. gr. of 1.051 at 0°, a vapour density of 2.596, and boils at 188°.

**propylene-hydrate**, s. [PROPYLENIC-ALCOHOL.]

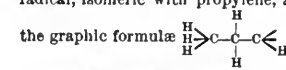
**prō-pūl'-īc**, a. [Eng. *propyl*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from propyl.

**propylic-alcohol**, s.

Chem. (PL): C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>.OH. Primary propylic alcohol or ethyl carbinol is prepared by the repeated fractional distillation of that portion of fusel oil which distils between 85° and 100°. It may also be prepared synthetically, by acting upon propionic aldehyde with nascent hydrogen. It is a colourless, agreeable-smelling liquid; sp. gr. 812, boils at 97°, and is miscible with water. Secondary propylic alcohol, or dimethyl carbinol, is prepared by the action of sodium amalgam on aqueous acetone. It is a colourless liquid; sp. gr. 791, boils at 84°, and is miscible with water and alcohol. By oxidising agents it is converted into acetone.

**prō-pūl'-ī-dēne**, s. [PROPYLE.]

Chem.: An unsaturated hydrocarbon dyad radical, isomeric with propylene, and having



**propylidene-oxide**, s. [PROPIONIC-ALDEHYDE.]

**prō-pū-lite**, s. [Pref. *pro-*; Gr. πύλη (pulē) = a gate, and suff. -ite (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A name given by Richthofen to a group of rocks which he regarded as the earliest volcanic rocks of the Tertiary period, and as possessing a composition and structure distinct from related rocks of the same age. These are now shown to be altered andesites, both the mineralogical and chemical composition agreeing with the less altered varieties of the same geological age.

**prōp-yl-lōn**, s. [Gr. πρόπυλον (propulon).] [PROPYLEUM.]

Arch.: A gateway standing before the entrance of an Egyptian temple or portico.

**prō-pūl-phē-qite**, s. [Eng. *propyl*, and phycite.] [TRITYLPHYCITE.]

**prō-pūl-phē-qit'-ic**, a. [Eng. *propylphy-cite*; -ic.] Derived from propylphyte.

**propylphytic-acid**, s. [TRITYLPHYCITIC-ACID.]

**prō-rās-tō-mūs**, s. [Gr. πρῶρα (prōra) = a prow, and στόμα (stoma) = the mouth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Sirenia, described by Owen, from the Tertiary of Jamaica, and named *Prorastomus sirenoides*. It possesses upper and lower canines, as well as incisors and molars. It is allied to the Manatees, but not so specialised. [MANATEE.]

**prō-rā-tā**, phr. [Lat.] In proportion, proportionally. Used in law and commerce: as, Shareholders participate in profits *pro rata* to their interest or holding.

**prōre**, s. [Lat. *prora*, from *pro* = before.] The prow; the fore part of a ship.

"Twelve galleys with vanguard *prorae*."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* ii. 778.

**prō-rēc-tōr**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *rector*.] An officer in a German university, who presides in the senate or academic court.

**prō-rēc-tōr-ate**, s. [Eng. *prorector*; -ate.] The office of a prorector.

**prō-rē-nā-tā**, phr. [Lat.] According to circumstances or exigencies. *A pro re nata* meeting is one called on an emergency.

**prō-rēp-tion**, s. [Lat. *prorepus*, pa. par. of *prorepo* = to creep forward; *pro* = forward, and *repo* = to creep.] The act of creeping on or forward.

**prō-rēx**, s. [Lat. *pro* = for, and *rex* = a king.] A viceroy.

"Create him *prorex* of all Africa."—*Marlowe: Tamburlaine*, ii. 1.

**prōr-ī-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *prorito* = to irritate.] Provocation, challenging.

"After all your proritation."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 399.

**prōr-ō-don**, s. [Gr. πρῶρα (prōra) = a prow; suff. -odon.]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Prodonotidae (q.v.), with seven species, mostly from fresh water.

**prōr-ō-dōn-ti-dē**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *prorodon*, genit. *prorodondi* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idē.]

Zool.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with a single genus, *Prorodon* (q.v.).

**prōr-ō-gāte**, v.t. [Lat. *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.).] To prorogue, to adjourn, to put off. [PROROGATION, ¶ (1).]

**prōr-ō-gā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *prorogationem*, accus. of *prorogatio*, from *prorogatus*, pa. par. of *prorogo* = to prorogue (q.v.); Sp. *prorogacion*; Ital. *prorogazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of continuing, proroguing, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out in time; prolongation.

"He was here no prorogation of the time."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 35.

2. The act of proroguing; the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session, as distinguished from an adjournment, which is from day to day, and may be of either or both houses, while a prorogation is of parliament.

"Prorogation of Parliament . . . is still effected at the close of a session by the Sovereign present either in person or by Commission; but when Parliament is not sitting any further prorogation is done by Proclamation. Before the year 1867, such a Proclamation was necessarily followed by a writ or Commission under the Great Seal, but this additional formality was abolished by the Statute 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 81. The Prorogation is, of course, to a day named; and Parliament, if not further prorogued, . . . must meet on that day, to be formally opened by the Sovereign or by Royal Commission."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1883.

3. The time during which parliament is prorogued

"It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a prorogation."—*Swift*.

II. Scots Law: A prolongation of the time appointed for reporting a diligence, lodging a paper, or obtempering any other judicial order.

¶ (1) Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction:

Scots Law: Allowing a judge, by consent of both parties, to adjudicate on matters properly within his jurisdiction.

(2) Prorogation of a lease:

Scots Law: An extension of the time.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**prō-rōgue**, **pro-roge**, *v.t.* [Fr. *proroger*, from Lat. *prorogare* = to ask publicly, to propose a further extension of office, to prorogue, to defer; *pro* = before, openly, and *rogo* = to ask; Sp. & Port. *prorogar*; Ital. *prorogare*.]  
 \* 1. To protract, to continue, to prolong, to extend.  
 "To prorogue Cæsar's government for five years more."—North: *History*, p. 856.  
 \* 2. To delay, to defer, to put off.  
 "I hear thou must, and nothing may prorogue it, On Thursday next be married to this county."—Shakespeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.  
 \* 3. To interrupt the session of and continue to another session, or to an indefinite period.  
 "The Parliament was prorogued to Westminster."—Hall: *Henry V.* (an. 2).

**prō-rūp'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *proruptus*, pa. par. of *prorumpere* = to burst forth; *pro* = forth, and *rumpo* = to burst.] The act or state of bursting out or forth.  
 "The latter brood, impatient by a forcible proruptio, anticipated their period of exclusion."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iiii, ch. xvi.  
**prō-sā-īo**, **prō-sā-īo-al**, *a.* [Lat. *prosaicus*, from *prosa* = prose (q.v.); Fr. *prosaïque*; Sp. & Ital. *prosaico*.]  
 I. Literally:  
 \* 1. Of or pertaining to prose; in the form of prose; resembling prose: as, a prosaic narrative.  
 \* 2. Writing in prose.  
 "Greek writers, both satirical and prosaic."—Cudworth: *Intellect. System*, p. 261.  
 II. Fig.: Dull, heavy, uninteresting, lifeless, spiritless, commonplace.  
 "Some persons may think that Burt was a man of vulgar and prosaic mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**prō-sā-īo-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosaical*; -ly.] In a prosaic, dull, or uninteresting manner; dully.  
**prō-sā-ī-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *prosaic*; -ism.] The character of prose.  
 "Through this species of prosaicism."—E. A. Poe: *Marginalia*, xxviii.

**prō-sā-ī-ism**, *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. -ism.] A prose idiom; a prosaic manner.  
 "A mode liable to degenerate into a creeping prosaism and trivial love of detail."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 123.

**prō-sā-ī-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *prosa* = prose; Eng. suff. -ist.]  
 1. A writer of prose.  
 2. One devoid of poetical temperament.  
 "Mignet is heartily and altogether a prosaist."—Carlyle: *Miscellanies*, iv. 121.

**prō-sā-ī-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prosaic*; -al.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, prose; prosaic.  
 "The priest not always composed his prosal raptures into verse."—Browne: *Miscellany Tract* xi.

**pros-a-pie**, *s.* [Lat. *prosapia*.] Stock, progeny.  
 "Of a manne's prosapie."—Udal: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 69.

**prō-sōs-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *προσκήνιον* (*proskēnion*) = the part before the scene where the actors appeared; *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *σκήνη* (*skēnē*) = a scene.]  
 1. Arch.: The stage of a theatre, or the space included in the front of the scene; in contradistinction to the postscenium, or space behind the scene. In the modern theatre it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, dividing the spectator from all engaged on the stage.  
 \* 2. The front of anything.  
 "The proscenium of the face."—Berrick: *Hesperides*, p. 146.

**prō-scīnd**, *v.t.* [Lat. *proscindere*.] To rend.  
 "They did . . . proscind and prostitute the imperial purple."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

**prō-sōō-lēx**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *soolex* (q.v.).]  
 Zool.: The minute embryo of a tapeworm, liberated when the ovum has been swallowed by a warm-blooded vertebrate. It is a minute vesicle, provided with three pairs of siliceous spines for boring through the tissues of its host.



PROSOOLEX.

**prō-sōl-lā**, *s.* [Gr. *προσκόλλησις* (*proskollasis*) = to glue on, or to: *πρός* (*pros*) = on, and *κόλλησις* (*kollasis*) = to glue.]

Bot.: A viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids to which the pollen masses become attached. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**prō-scribē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *proscribo* = to write publicly; *pro* = before, openly, and *scribo* = to write; Fr. *proscrire*; Sp. *proscribir*.]  
 1. In old Roman history, to publish the name of, as doomed to death and forfeiture of property; to declare doomed to destruction and liable to be killed by anyone.  
 "Write him in the list of my proscribed."—Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, I.  
 2. To put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw, to banish, to exile.  
 "Though proscribed and a fugitive, he was still, in some sense, the most powerful subject in the British dominions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.  
 \* 3. To denounce or condemn as dangerous, and not worthy of reception; to reject utterly.  
 4. To interdict, to forbid, to prohibit, to exclude.  
 "They [plays] have been zealously proscribed by the gods in all ages."—Luttrell: *Essays*, ii. 490. (Notes.)

**prō-scrib'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proscribed* (q.v.); -er.] One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who forbids or interdicts.  
 "The triumvir and proscriber had descended to us in a more hideous form."—Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, (Dedic.).

**prō-scrip-t**, *s.* [Lat. *proscriptus*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.).]  
 1. One who is proscribed.  
 "Each proscrip-t rose and stood From kneeling in the ashen dust."—D. G. Rossetti: *Dante at Verona*.  
 2. A proscription, an interdiction.  
 "For whatsoever he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicated, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this proscrip-t."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 271 (an. 1250).

**prō-scrip'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *proscriptionem*, accus. of *proscriptio*, from *proscripsi*, pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe (q.v.); Sp. *proscripcion*; Ital. *proscrizione*.] The act of proscribing; a dooming to death and forfeiture of property; outlawry, banishment, denunciation, interdiction, prohibition.  
 "Some . . . large categories of proscription."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**prō-scrip'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *proscription*; -al.] Pertaining to proscription; proscriptive.  
**prō-scrip'-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *proscription*; -ist.] One who proscribes; a proscriber.

**prō-scrip'-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *proscriptus* (q.v.), pa. par. of *proscribo* = to proscribe; Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing.  
 "Our constitution is not made for great general and proscriptive exclusions."—Burke: *To Sir H. Langrish*.

**prose**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prosa*, for *prosa*, in the phrase *prosa oratio* = straightforward or unembellished speech, from *prosus* = forward, for *proversus*, from *pro* = before, forwards, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prosa*.]  
 A. As substantive:  
 I. Ordinary Language:  
 1. Language not arranged in or conformed to poetical measure; the ordinary written or spoken language of man; opposed to verse or poetry.  
 "Mould the future poem into prose."—Pitt: *Vida*; *Art of Poetry*, I.  
 2. Dull or commonplace language or discourse; prosaic language.  
 II. Roman Church: A rhythm sometimes sung between the epistle and gospel at Mass; a sequence (q.v.).  
 B. As adjective:  
 1. Relating to, or consisting of, prose; written in prose; not metrical or poetic; prosaic; as, a prose sketch.  
 2. Using, or writing in, prose; as, a prose writer.  
 3. Dull, commonplace, prosaic.

**prose-man**, *s.* A writer of prose; a prosier.  
 "Let them . . . send forth all their powers, Their verse-men and prose-men."—Garrick, in *Boswell's Johnson*, ii. 53.

**prose**, *v.t. & t.* [PROSE, *s.*]  
 A. Intransitive:  
 \* 1. To write prose, as opposed to verse.  
 "Prosing or versing."—Milton: *Church Gov.*, bk. ii.

2. To write or speak in a dull, prosy, commonplace, or prosaic style.  
 "Till both houses had prosed and divided."—Moore: *Two-penny Postbag*.

\* B. Trans.: To write or relate in a dull, prosy manner.

**prō-sēō-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *pro* = before, and *sector* = a cutter; *seco* = to cut.] One who prepares subjects for anatomical lectures; an anatomist.

\* **prōs-ē-cūt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *prosecute* (q.v.); -able.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

**prōs-ē-cūte**, \* **pros-e-quate**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *prosecutus, prosequutus*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to pursue; *pro* = forward, and *sequor* = to follow. *Prosecute* and *pursue* are doublets.]  
 A. Transitive:  
 I. Ordinary Language:  
 1. To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to proceed in or go on with; to continue endeavours to attain or accomplish; to carry on.  
 "Why should not I then prosecute my right?"—Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. 1.  
 2. In the same sense as II. 2.  
 II. Law:  
 1. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to prosecute a claim in a court of law.  
 2. To accuse and proceed against for some crime or breach of law before a court of justice; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to prosecute a person for trespass. A person instituting civil proceedings in a court of law is said to prosecute his action or suit; one who institutes criminal proceedings against another is said to prosecute the person accused.

B. Intrans.: To institute and carry on a prosecution; to act as a prosecutor.  
 "He [the king] is therefore the proper person to prosecute for all public offences."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. i, ch. 7.

**prōs-ē-cū-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *prosecutio*, from *prosequi*, pa. par. of *prosequor* = to prosecute (q.v.); Sp. *prosecucion*.]  
 I. Ordinary Language:  
 1. The act of prosecuting or of endeavouring to attain, execute, or accomplish; the pursuit of any object by efforts of mind or body; the carrying on or following up of any matter or scheme; as, the prosecution of a scheme, a claim, a war, &c.  
 \* 2. The act of following in haste; pursuit.  
 "When I should see behind me Th' inevitable procession of disgrace and horror."—Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 12.  
 3. In the same sense as II. 2.  
 II. Law:  
 1. The instituting and carrying on of a suit in court of law or equity to obtain some right, or to redress and punish an injury or wrong.  
 2. The act or process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment; the instituting and continuing of a criminal suit against any person or persons. [PRESENTMENT, INDICTMENT.]  
 "The next step towards the punishment of offenders is their prosecution, or formal accusation; which is either upon a previous finding of the fact by an inquest or grand jury, or without such previous finding."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 23.  
 3. The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted; the prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

**prōs-ē-cū-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSECUTE.]  
 1. Ord. Lang.: One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.  
 2. Law: One who prosecutes or institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, whether civil or criminal. It is generally applied to the person who prosecutes another criminally.  
 "In prosecutions for offences the sovereign appears in another capacity, that of prosecutor."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 7.

**prōs-ē-cū-trix**, *s.* [Eng. *prosecute* (q.v.); -trix.] A female who prosecutes.

**prōs-ē-lōte**, \* **prōs-ē-lite**, *s.* [O. Fr. *proselite* (Fr. *prosélyte*), from Lat. *proselitus*; Gr. *προσelytos* (*proselutos*) = one converted to Judaism, a convert, from *προσelyτοι* (*proselotai*) = to come to: *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *ἐρχομαι* (*erchomai*) = to come; Sp. & Ital. *proselito*; Port. *proselyto*.]

1. *Orl. Lang.*: A new convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.  
 "Every proselyte too must be reckoned twice over."  
*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Judaism*: A gentile convert. Two kinds were discriminated: (1) Proselytes of the gate, who followed a few Old Testament rules, and (2) proselytes of righteousness, who accepted the whole Mosaic ritual.

\* **pros-ē-lýte**, *v.t. & i.* [PROSELYTE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make proselytes or converts of; to convert to some religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"Those profane and conceited men who must needs proselyte others to their own doubts."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. vii., § 34.

**B. Intrans.**: To endeavour to make proselytes or converts; to proselytize.

"He seemed to have no taste for proselytizing."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 518.

**pros-ē-lýt-izm**, *s.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; -izm.]

1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"To turn national education into an engine of aggressive and unscrupulous proselytism."—*Brit. Quart. Review* (1873), vii. 216.

2. Conversion to any religion, creed, system, or party.

"Spiritual proselytism to which the Jew was wont to be washed as the Christian is baptized."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 500.

**pros-ē-lýt-ize**, **pros-ē-lýt-ize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; -ize.]

**A. Trans.**: To make a proselyte or convert of; to convert to any religion, sect, opinion, party, or system.

"One of those whom they endeavour to proselytize."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

**B. Intrans.**: To make, or endeavour to make, proselytes or converts.

"A militant, aggressive, proselytizing body."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 11, 1895.

**pros-ē-lýt-iz-ēr**, **pros-ē-lýt-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *proselyt(e)*; -er.] One who proselytizes; one who makes, or endeavours to make, proselytes or converts.

\* **pro-sēm-i-nar-ý**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Eng. *seminary* (q.v.).] The lower of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.

"Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *seminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*.

\* **pro-sēm-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *proseminatio*, from *proseminatus*, pa. par. of *proseminare*: *pro* = forward, and *seminare* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = a seed.] Propagation by seed.

"We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable *sponte natum*, because we see not its *prosemination*."—*Hale: Orig. Mankind*, p. 268.

**pros-ēn-čē-phāl-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosencephalon*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the prosencephalon; pertaining to the forehead or front of the cranium; frontal.

**pros-ēn-čēph-a-lōn**, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Eng. *encephalon*.]

**Anat.**: The forebrain in the embryo of man and other mammals. From it are developed the cerebral hemispheres, *corpora striata*, *corpus callosum*, the lateral ventricles, and olfactory bulb. Sometimes called *Procerbrain*.

**pros-ēn-čhý-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pros-*, and Gr. *ἐγχύμα* (*enchyma*) = an infusion.]

**Bot.**: Linck's name for tissue composed of fibre. [FIBRE, *s.* H. 2. (1).] One of its most characteristic forms is woody fibre. [FIBRE, *s.* ¶ (3).]

**pros-ēn-čhým-a-toŭs**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *prosenchyma*; *t* connect., and Eng. suff. -ous.]

**Bot.**: Of, belonging to, or composed of, *prosenchyma* (q.v.).

"The *prosenchymatous* cells of the xylem."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. Bennett), p. 364.

**pros-ēn-nē-a-hē-dral**, *a.* [Gr. *πρός* (*pros*) = towards, and Eng. *ennehedral* (q.v.).]

**Crystall.**: Having nine faces on two adjacent parts of the crystal.

**pros-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *prose*]; -er.]

1. A writer of prose.

"And surely Nashe, though he a *prose* were, A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear."—*Dryden: Poets & Poetry*.

2. One who prosed; one who describes anything, in writing or verbally, in a dull, tedious, or prosy style.

"With the unfailing dexterity peculiar to *prosa*, he contrived to dribble out his tale to double its usual length."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xiv.

**Pros-ēr-pín-a**, *s.* [Lat.] [PROSERPINE.]

**Zool. & Paleont.**: (1) A sub-genus of *Helix*. (Woodward) (2) The type of a family, *Proserpinidae* (q.v.). The shell is depressed, shining, callous beneath, aperture toothed inside, peristome sharp. Recent species six, from the West Indies and Mexico. Fossil, from the Eocene onward. (Tate.)



PROSERPINE.

**Pros-ēr-pine**, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. **Class. Mythol.**: The daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions. The chief seats of her worship were Sicily and Magna Grecia; but she had temples also at Corinth, Megara, Thebes, and Sparta.

2. **Astron.**: [ASTEROID, 26.]

**pros-ēr-pín-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proserpin(a)*; fem. ph. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zool.**: A family of Pulmonifera. Shell heliiform, imperforate, the base callous; animal with a short annulated muzzle, and two lateral subulate tentacles. (Tate.)

\* **pro-sil-i-en-čý**, *s.* [Lat. *prosilien*, pr. par. of *prosilio* = to leap forward; *pro* = forward, and *silio* (in comp. -*silio*) = to leap.] The act of leaping or springing forward; projection. (Coleridge.)

**pros-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosy*; -ly.] In a prosy manner; tediously, tiresomely.

\* **proš-i-mēt-ric-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prosy*, and metrical.] Consisting both of prose and verse.

\* **pro-sím-i-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *simia* (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: Boissson's name for the Linnaean genus *Lemur*.

† **pro-sím-i-æ**, † **pro-sím-i-ī**, *s. pl.* [PROSIMIA.]

**Zool.**: Half-apes (Ger. *Halbaffen*). The first form was used by Storr, in 1780, and the second by Illiger, in 1811, for the old genus *Lemur*, the present sub-order *Lemuroidea* (q.v.).

**proš-i-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *prosy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosy.

**proš-ýng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROSE, *v.*]

**proš-ýng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosing*; -ly.] In a prosing or prosy manner; prosily.

\* **prošne**, *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *prône* = a lecture, a sermon.] (See extract.)

"The *prošnes* are the Publications of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, Banes of Matrimony, Excommunications, &c."—*Cotton: Life of Espernon*, bk. ix., p. 514. (Side-note.)

**pros-ō-brān-čhí-ā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proso-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

1. **Zool.**: An order of Gasteropoda, founded by Milne-Edwards, embracing the Pectini, Scuti, Cyclo-, and Tubulibranchiata of Cuvier. The gills are pectinated and in advance of the heart; the soft parts are protected by a shell, into which the animal can usually withdraw its body; eye-pedicals and tentacles on same stalk; sexes distinct. There are two divisions of the order, *Holostomata* and *Siphonostoma* (q.v.).

2. **Paleont.**: From the Silurian onward.

**pros-ō-brān-čhí-ate**, *a.* [PROSOBRANCHIATA.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Prosobranchiata.

\* **pros-ō-dí-a-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; -acal.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodial.

\* **pros-ō-dí-a-cal-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodically*; -ly.] In a prosodial manner; according to the rules of prosody.

\* **pros-ō-dí-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to prosody; prosodial.

\* **pros-ō-dí-al-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodially*; -ly.] Prosodially.

\* **pros-ō-dí-an**, *s.* [Eng. *prosody*; -an.] One who is versed in prosody or the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

"Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive 'malum,' because that fruit was the first occasion of evil."—*Brownie: Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii., ch. i.

\* **pros-ō-dí-cal**, *a.* [Eng. *prosody*; -cal.] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody; prosodial.

"Not destitute of prosodial harmony."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 356.

**pros-ō-dí-cal-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *prosodically*; -ly.] In a prosodial manner; prosodially.

**pros-ō-díst**, *s.* [Eng. *prosody*; -ist.] One versed in prosody; a prosodian.

"The exact *prodist* will find the line of ewiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness."—*Johnson: Life of Pope*.

**pros-ō-dý**, \* **pros-o-die**, *s.* [Fr. *prosodie*, from Lat. *prosodia*; Gr. *προσῳδία* (*prosōdia*) = a song sung to a lute, a tone, an accent, prosody: *πρός* (*pros*) = to, accompanying, and *ῳδή* (*ōdē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *prosodia*.]

**Gram.**: That part of grammar which treats of the quantities of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification. In Greek and Latin every syllable had its determinate value or quantity, and verse was constructed by a system of recurring feet, each consisting of a certain number of syllables, possessing a certain quantity and arrangement. In English, verse is constructed simply by accent and number of syllables.

**pros-ō-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

**Comp. Anat.**: The anterior part of the body; used chiefly of the Cephalopoda.

**pros-ōn-ō-mā-gí-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πρός* (*pros*) = to, towards, and *ὄνομαζα* (*onomaza*) = to call, to name; *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name.]

**Rhet.**: A figure in which allusion is made to the likeness of sound in several names or words; a sort of pun.

**pros-ō-pāl-gí-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prośpon*) = a face, and *ἄλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

**Pathol.**: Tic-douloureux, or brow-ague (q.v.).

**pros-ō-píd-ō-clí-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *προσώπειον* (*prośpeion*) = a mask; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; *κλίνη* (*klínē*) = a couch, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Euphorbiaceae. Ovule, solitary; involucre, globose, bladder, containing from three to six flowers; flowers, dioecious, apetalous.

**pros-ō-pís**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *προσωπίς* (*prośpis*) = the burdock (?).]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Eumimosæ. Trees, prickly, thorny, or both; from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. The legume, in some species twisted, is generally filled with a sweetish substance, which may be eaten by men or cattle. *Prosopis dulcis* is the Algaroba of Paray, *P. glandulosa* that of Texas. The latter has a hard, durable, and beautifully-grained wood; it yields a gum like gum arabic, as does *P. spicijera*. *P. pubescens* is the Screw-bean (q.v.). *P. spicijera*, a native of arid places in India, is planted in the Punjab, its wood furnishing excellent fuel. It is not good for carpentry, being easily destroyed by insects. Its legume is astringent. Its bark is good for tanning, as are those of the American *P. pallida* and *P. pubescens*. The leaves and branches of *P. uliflora* are poisonous to cattle.

2. **Entom.**: A genus of Andrenide, generally making their nests in bramble-sticks.

**pros-ō-píte**, *s.* [Gr. *προσωπίτειον* (*prośpeion*) = a mask; suff. -ίτε (*Mín*).]

**Min.**: A monoclinic mineral occurring only in crystals associated with iron-glance. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 2.89; lustre, feeble; colourless or grayish. Analysis yielded: silicic acid and fluorine, 10.71; alumina, 42.68; protoxide of manganese, 0.31; magnesia, 0.25; lime, 22.98; potash, 0.15; water, 15.50 = 92.58. Found at the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony, the crystals being much altered.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīro, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**\*prōs-ō-pōg-ra-phŷ, \*pros-ō-pog-ra-phie, s.** [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to describe.] The description of the personal appearance of any one.

"First touching the *prosopographis* or description of his person."—*Holinshead: Stephen* (an. 1154).

**\*prōs-ō-pō-lēp-sŷ, s.** [Gr. *προσωποληψία* (*prosōpolēpsia*) = respect of persons; *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *λήψις* (*lēpsis*) = a taking; *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*), fut. *λήψομαι* (*lēpsomai*) = to take.] Regard or favour to personal appearance; personal partiality or bias; an opinion or prejudice formed against a person from his personal appearance.

"Without the injustice of *prosopolepsis*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 567.

**prōs-ōp-ō-nis-ēus, s.** [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = look, and Mod. Lat. *oniscus* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans (?), with one species, *Prosoponiscus problematicus*, found in the English Magnesian Limestone (Permian).

**prōs-ō-pō-pō-lā, prōs-ō-pō-pō-lā (l as y), \*pros-ō-pōp-cy, s.** [Lat. *prosopopoeia*, from Gr. *προσωποποιία* (*prosōpopoiia*), personification; *προσωποποιέω* (*prosōpopoiēō*) = to personify; *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *ποιέω* (*poiēō*) = to make.]

*Rhet.*: A figure by which things are represented as persons, or inanimate objects as animate beings, or by which an absent person is represented as speaking, or a deceased person as alive and present. It is more extensive than personification.

"Of the *prosopopoeia*, or personification there are two kinds: one, when action and character are attributed to fictitious, irrational, or even inanimate objects, the other, when a probable but fictitious speech is ascribed to a real character."—*Lowth: Lectures*; *Gregory*, vol. I.

**\*prōs-ō-pōs-cō-pŷ, s.** [Gr. *πρόσωπον* (*prosōpon*) = a face, a person, and *σκόπεω* (*skopēō*) = to see.] A kind of divination or magic by which the face or person of one absent or dead was made to appear in a mirror.

"As when in mirror bright we see  
A face by *prosopopoeia*."

*The Poetaster* d' (1702), p. 10.

**prōs-pēct, s.** [Lat. *prospectus* = a look out, a distant view, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward; *pro* = forward, and *spicio* = to look; Ital. *prospetto*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

\*1. View of things within the reach of sight; survey, sight.

"Which to our general sire gave prospect large."

*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 144.

\*2. That which is presented to the eye; a place and objects seen; scenery, a scene.

"Prospects, however lovely, may be seen,  
Till half their beauties fade."

*Cooper: Task*, i. 509.

\*3. A place or position which affords a wide or extended view.

"Him God beholding from his prospect high."

*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 77.

\*4. The position, as of the front of a building, &c., looking towards a certain point of the compass; aspect.

"Their prospect was toward the south."—*Ezekiel* xl. 4.

\*5. A view delineated, drawn, or painted; a sketch; a picturesque representation, as of a landscape.

"A composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and prospects."—*Keynolds: Discourses*.

\*6. A looking forward; a view into futurity; foresight, anticipation.

"Is he a prudent man . . . that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?"—*Tillotson*.

\*7. Expectation; ground of hope or expectation.

"The near prospect of reward animated the troops."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

\*8. The outlook; probable result or outcome of events: as, The prospect is discouraging.

\*9. (Pl.). The chances of future success or fortune.

"The prospects of the mine are improving daily."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

\*10. An object of view or contemplation.

"Man to himself."

*Denham: Sophy*.

II. Mining: Among gold-miners, what one finds in examining the first panful of earth. (Amer.)

"We got many good prospects."—*Mark Twain: Roughing It*, p. 443.

**prō-spēct, v.t. & t.** [PROSPECT, s.]

A. Intransitive:

\*1. To look forward or towards.

"The mountaynes prospecting towards the north."

—*Eden*.

\*2. To look around; to seek, to search, to explore.

"He prospected around for a more propitious place of settlement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 3, 1885.

\*3. Specif., in mining, to search for mines or deposits of gold or silver.

"This is a prospecting party, which, being interpreted, means that they are on the look-out for ore."—*Literary World*, June 3, 1884.

B. Transitive:

Mining: To examine or explore, in search of gold or silver.

"I shall be able to spare time for prospecting other parts of the Company's property."—*Money Market Review*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 326.

**\*prō-spēc-tion, s.** [PROSPECT, v.] The act of looking forward; providence, foresight. The *prospicion*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal. —*Foley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

**prō-spēc-tive, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prospectivus*, from *prospectus*, pa. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [PROSPECT, s.]

A. As adjective:

\*1. Perspective; suitable for viewing at or from a long distance.

"Time's long and dark prospective glass."

*Milton: Vacation Exercise*, 71.

\*2. Looking far ahead in time; acting with or characterized by foresight or prudence; looking to the future.

"The French king and king of Sweden are circum-spect, industrious, and prospective too in this affair."

—*Chubb*.

\*3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; probable.

"The evil, if well existent or prospective there was, seemed to lie with me only."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xlii.

B. As substantive:

\*1. A prospect; the scene viewed around or before one.

"The whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France, thence now lay the prospective."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 219.

\*2. Outlook, forecast, foresight, providence. (Bacon.)

\*3. A point of view; a standpoint.

"Men, standing according to the prospective of their own humour."—*Jonson: Defence of Rhyme*.

\*4. A perspective glass; a glass through which things are viewed. (Chaucer: C. T., 10,547.)

**†prō-spēc-tive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prospective*; -ly.] In a prospective manner; with regard or reference to the future.

"Dispensations were granted only as to canonical penances, but not prospectively."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. vii. (Note.)

**\*prō-spēc-tive-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prospective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prospective; regard had to the future; foresight.

**\*prō-spēc-tlēss, a.** [Eng. *prospect*; -less.] Having no prospect or view.

"As dismal and prospectless as if it stood 'on Stanmore wintry wild.'"—*Walspole: Letters*, iii. 330.

**prō-spēc-tōr, s.** [Eng. *prospect*, v.; -or.]

Mining: One who prospects or searches for precious stone or metals.

**prō-spēc-tūs, s.** [Lat. = a prospect (q.v.).]

A brief sketch or plan of some proposed commercial enterprise or undertaking, as a literary work, containing the details of the general plan or design, the manner and terms of publication, &c.; specif. applied to a document issued by the directors or promoters of a new company or joint-stock association, containing the objects of the association, the names of the directors and other officers, the amount of capital required, the security offered, the profits estimated to be realised, and such other details as may assist the public in judging of the feasibility of the undertaking. Also, a sample showing specimen pages and bindings of a publication sold by subscription.

**prōs-pēr, v.t. & t.** [Fr. *prosperer*, from Lat. *prospero*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperar*; Ital. *prosperare*.]

A. Trans.: To make prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to favour; to give or bring prosperity to. (Genesis xxiv. 40.)

B. Intransitive:

\*1. To be prosperous, fortunate, or successful; to succeed, to make gain.

"I wish in all things that thou prosperedst and farest well."—*3 John*, (1531.)

\*2. To thrive; to be in a healthy state.

"All things do prosper best, when they are advanced to the better."—*Bacon*.

\*3. To be in a successful or favourable state; to go on or turn out successfully; to succeed, to thrive.

"Things prospered with him still more and more."—*3 Jacobites*, viii. 3.

\*4. To give or bring prosperity.

"Greatest blessings *prosper*ing Peace impart."—*Stirling: Paraphrase to Prince Henry*.

\*5. To increase in size; to grow.

"Black cherry-trees prosper even to considerable timber."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

**prōs-pēr-i-tŷ, \*pros-per-i-te, s.** [Fr. *prosperité*, from Lat. *prosperitatem*, accus. of *prosperitas*, from *prosperus*, *prosper* = prosperous (q.v.); Sp. *prosperidad*; Ital. *prosperità*.] The state of being prosperous; good progress or success in any business or enterprise; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; attainment of wishes or the object desired.

"Prosperity is but a bad nurse to virtue."—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV., ser. 2.

**prōs-pēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *prosperus*, *prosper* = according to one's hopes, favourable: *pro* = forward, and *spes* = hope, *spero* = to hope; Fr. *prosperer*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *prospero*.]

\*1. In a state of prosperity; successful, thriving; making progress or advancement.

"In prosperous counties the weekly wages of husbandmen amount to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen shillings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\*2. Attended with good fortune or success; successful, favourable, fortunate, auspicious.

"To bring the negotiations with Tyronneel to a prosperous issue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

\*3. Favourable, favouring success; helpful; as, a prosperous wind.

**prōs-pēr-ōus-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *prosperous*; -ly.] In a prosperous manner; with good fortune or success; thrivingly, fortunately.

"That concern goes on prosperously."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

**\*prōs-pēr-ōus-nēss, s.** [Eng. *prosperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

**\*prōs-phŷ-ō-dōn-tēs, s. pl.** [Gr. *προσφύω* (*prosfūō*) = to cause to grow to, and *ὀδών* (*odon*) = tooth.]

Zool.: Wiegmann's name for Wagler's *Pleurodontes* (q.v.).

**prōs-phŷ-sis (pl. prōs-phŷ-sēs), s.** [Gr. *προσφυσις* (*prosfusis*) = a growing to; *πρόσφυω* (*prosfūō*) = to cause to grow to; *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *φύω* (*phūō*) = to bring forth.] Bot. (Pl.): Ehrhart's name for the pistillidia of mosses.

**\*prō-spīō-lēnce (c as sh), s.** [Lat. *prospiciens*, pr. par. of *prospicio* = to look forward.] [PROSPECT, s.] The act of looking forward.

**prōss, s.** [A variant of *prose* (q.v.).] Talk, generally of a gossiping nature; gossip. (Prov.)

**prōs-tān-thēr-a, s.** [Gr. *προσθήκη* (*prosthēkē*) = an appendage, and *ἀνθήρος* (*anthēros*) = flowery.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Prostanthera* (q.v.). *Prostanthera lasianthes* is cultivated.

**prōs-tān-thēr-ē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *prostantheræ* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Labiate.

**prōs-tāte, a. & s.** [Gr. *προστάτης* (*prostātēs*) = one who stands before; *προστάτω* (*prostātēō*) = to stand before, to guard; *πρός* (*pro*) = before, and *στα-* (*sta-*) = root of *στημι* (*histēmi*) = to stand (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Standing before; prostatic.

B. As subst.: The same as PROSTATE GLAND.

**prostate-gland, s.**

Anat.: The largest of all the organs connected with the male generative system. It is an aggregation of glands of the racemose type, resembling a chestnut in size and shape, situated before the neck of the bladder, behind the *symphysis pubis*, and surrounding the first portion of the urethra. Its secretion

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhln, bench; go, ãem; thin, thls; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ĩng. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -flon, -glon = zhũn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bcl, dcl.

(a white viscid humor, discharged into the urethra by ten or twelve excretory outlets) is probably allied to that of the *vesicula seminales*, for which it serves as a vehicle.

**prō-stāt'-īc, a.** [Eng. *prostat(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the prostate gland: as, *prostatic ducts*.

**prostatic-calculi, s. pl.**

*Pathol.*: Concentrically laminated concretions, deposited from the secretion of the prostate. They occur almost universally in advanced age.

**prōs-tā-tī-tis, s.** [Eng. *prostat(e)*; suff. -itis (q.v.).] *Pathol.*: Inflammation of the prostate-gland.

**\* prōs-tēr-nā-tion, s.** [Lat. *prostrerno* = to strew forth or forward.] [PROSTRATION.] The state of being cast down or depressed; depression, dejection, prostration.

"There is a prostration in assaulte unlookt for."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 60.

**prōs-thē-mā-dēr'-ā, s.** [Gr. *πρόσθεμα* (*prosthema*) = an appendage, and Att. *δέρη* (*derē*) = the neck.]

*Ornith.*: Poe-bird (q.v.); a genus of Meliphagidae, with a single species, from New Zealand.

**prōs-thē-sis, s.** [Gr., from *πρός* (*pros*) = to, and *thesis* (*thesis*) = a placing.]

1. *Philol.*: The addition of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in beloved, benef. The opposite to aphæresis (q.v.).

2. *Surg.*: The addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, &c.; a flesh growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also called *Prothesis*.

**prōs-thēt'-īc, a.** [Gr. *πρόσθετικός* (*prosthētikos*), from *πρόσθημι* (*prosthēmi*) = to add.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter to a word.

**\* prōs-tib'-u-loūs, a.** [Lat. *prostitulum* = a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitution, meretricious, fornicating.

"The adventurous cardinals, the *prostitulous* priests and priests."—*Bale: Image*, p. 11.

**\* prōs-tī-tūte, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *prostitutus*, pa. par. of *prostitui* = to set forth, to expose openly, to prostitute: *pro* = openly, and *statuo* = to place; *Fr. prostituer*; *Sp. prostituir*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To offer for sale; to offer freely.

"Whereas here whole shires of fruitful rich grounds, lying now waste for want of people do prostitute themselves unto us."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, iii. 68.

2. To offer for lewd purposes; to expose for hire for indiscriminate lewdness. (*Lex. xix. 19*.)

3. To offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.

"Prostituting holy things to idols."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*.

4. To give up or devote to low, base, or unworthy uses or purposes; to use for base or wicked purposes; to abuse shamefully.

"Compelled by want to prostitute their pen."

*Macaulay: Essay on Translated Verse*.

**\* B. Intrans.**: To associate with prostitutes; to commit fornication or adultery.

"Marrying or prostituting as befall."

*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 716.

**\* prōs-tī-tūte, a.** [Lat. *prostitutus*.] [PROSTITUTE, v.] Prostituted; given up to lewdness or to base and unworthy purposes.

"Now prostitute to infamy and hate."

*Drayton: Baron's Wars*, i.

**prōs-tī-tūte, s.** [Lat. *prostituta*; *Fr. prostituée*.]

1. A female abandoned to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet, a harlot.

"The vilest prostitute in all the streets."

*Congreve: Juvenal*, sat. xi.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who will undertake the basest employment for hire. (*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 113.)

**prōs-tī-tū-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prostitutionem*, accus. of *prostitutio*, from *prostitui*, pa. par. of *prostitui* = to prostitute (q.v.); *Sp. prostitución*; *Ital. prostituzione*.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or giving one's self up to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; harlotry; the life or habits of a prostitute.

"Fornication supposes prostitution; and prostitution brings and leaves the victims of it to almost certain misery."—*Paley: Moral Phil.*, bk. iii, pt. iii, ch. ii.

2. The act of employing for base or unworthy purposes for hire.

"[It] renders their mental prostitution more to be regretted."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (3rd ed. Pref.).

**prōs-tī-tū-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself or offers another to vile purposes; one who prostitutes anything to base uses.

"The prostitutes of the Lord's supper."—*Hurd: To Warburton*, let. 150.

**prō-stō-mī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *πρόσθμιον* (*prosthion*) = a mouth, specif. of a river; *pref. pro-*, and *Gr. στήνα* (*stōna*) = mouth.]

*Zool.*: A portion of an animal before the mouth. Used of the Planaria and certain Annelids.

**prōs-trāte, a.** [Lat. *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prostrare* = to throw forward on the ground: *pro* = forward, and *sterno* = to throw on the ground, to strew.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lying at full length on the ground or other surface.

"It is good to sleep prostrate on their bellies."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii, ch. xxx.

2. Lying in a posture of humility or humblest adoration.

"I am torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate on the earth!"—*Burke: Let. to a Noble Lord*.

3. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant.

"They left their steeds, and prostrate on the place."

*From the fierce king inspired the offenders grace.*

*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, li. 326.

**II. Bot.**: Lying flat upon the ground.

**prōs-trāte, v. t.** [PROSTRATE, a.] [*Fr. prostrer*; *It. Sp. & Port. prostrar*; *Sp. prostrar*; *Ital. prostrare*.]

1. To cause to fall or lie prostrate; to lay flat; to throw down.

"Prostrating and laying corn growing in the fields."

*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. (Reflex.) To throw one's self down or fall in a posture of the deepest humility or adoration; to bow in reverence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. xii. 6.)

3. To reduce totally; to cause to sink; to deprive of all strength or energy: as, He was prostrated by sickness.

\* 4. To destroy utterly; to demolish; to ruin utterly.

"In the streets many they slew, and fired diverse places, prostrating two parishes almost entirely."

*Hayward.*

**prōs-trā-tion, \* pros-tra-ci-on, s.** [*Fr. prostration*, from Lat. *prostrationem*, accus. of *prostratio*, from *prostratus* = prostrate (q.v.); *Sp. prostración*; *Ital. prostrazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

2. The act or state of falling down in deepest humility or adoration; properly, the act of falling prostrate on the face, but applied generally to kneeling or bowing in adoration or reverence.

"To serve or worship them with any reverent behaviour either by adoration, prostration, kneeling, or kissing."—*Joys: Exposition of Daniel*, iii.

\* 3. Servile submission.

"Can prostration fall deeper? could a slave bow lower?"—*Thackeray: English Humourists*; *Swift*.

4. Great depression or dejection.

"Weakness with prostration, inferiority, and submission."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, ess. ii, ch. iii.

**II. Pathol.**: Great but temporary oppression of the system, depressing but not permanently exhausting the vital energies.

**\* prōs-trā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *prostratus*, pa. par. of *prostrare* = to prostrate (q.v.).] One who prostrates or overthrows.

"Infallible prostrators of all religion."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 139.

**prōs-tyle, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *prostylus*, from Gr. *πρόστυλος* (*prostulos*); *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *στυλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

**Architecture:**

1. A temple which has a portico in one front, consisting of insulated columns with their entablatures and fastigium [AMPHIPROSTYLE.]

2. A portico in which the columns stand out quite free from the walls of the building to which it is attached.

"The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns."—*Evign: Architects & Architecture*.

**prōs'-y, a.** [Eng. *pros(e)*; -y.] Consisting of or like prose; prosaic, dull, tedious, tiresome.

"Her *pros-y* tall Camille in spectacles."—*Thackeray: The Newcomes* (ed. 1861), ii. 67.

**prō-syl'-lō-gism, s.** [*Pref. pro-*, and Eng. *syllogism* (q.v.).]

**Logic:** (See extract).

"A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following."—*Watts: Logic*.

**prōt-, pref.** [PROTO-]

**\* prō-tāc'-tīc, a.** [Gr. *πρωτακτικός* (*protaktikos*).] Placed or being at the beginning; previous; giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play.

**prō-tā-gōn, s.** [Gr. *πρωταγός* (*protagos*) = leading the van.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{25}N_4PO_{22}$  (7). A phosphoretted fatty body extracted from the brain-substance by alcohol of 85 per cent. It is colourless, without smell, slightly soluble in water and ether, very soluble in warm alcohol, from which it crystallizes in bundles of fine needles. When boiled in absolute alcohol it decomposes with separation of oily drops.

**prō-tāg'-ōn-ist, s.** [Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής* (*protagonistēs*), from *πρωτος* (*protos*) = first, and *αγωνιστής* (*agōnistēs*) = an actor.]

1. *Greek Drama:* The leading character or actor in a play.

"Behind whose mask the protagonist spoke during the play."—*Donaldson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 108.

2. A leading character generally.

"To take his place in history for all time as one of its foremost protagonists."—*Italy Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1865.

**prō-tā-mī-a, s.** [*Pref. prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amīa* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Amilidae, from the Tertiary deposits of Wyoming, U.S.A.

**prōt-a-mōs'-bē, s.** [*Pref. prot-*, and Mod. Lat. *amēba*.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Haeckel's order Lobomonera. They are minute masses of protoplasm, increasing by symmetrical fission.

**prō-tān'-drou, prōt-ēr-ān'-drou, a.** [*Pref. prot-*, *proter(o)*; *Gr. ἀνδρῆς* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, here = a stamen, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to plants in which the stamens are ready to discharge their pollen before the stigma is ready to receive it, thus inviting cross fertilization. Examples: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Potentilla anserina*, &c.

**prō-tān'-dry, s.** [PROTANDROUS.]

*Bot.*: The state of being protandrous.

**prō tām'-tō, phr.** [LAT.] For so much.

**\* prōt-arch, s.** [*Pref. prot-*, and Gr. *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule.] A chief ruler.

"National Protarchs or Patriarchs."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 149.

**prōt'-a-sis, s.** [Gr., from *πρωτεῖν* (*proteînō*) = to stretch before, to present.]

\* **I. Ord. Lang.**: A proposition, a maxim.

"I would I had not cause to give you this *protesta*."—*Morton: Discharge of the Five Imputations*, p. 277.

**II. Technically:**

\* 1. *Anc. Drama:* The first part of a comedy or tragedy, in which the several characters are displayed and the argument of the piece explained.

"Do you look for conclusions in a *protesta*? I thought the law of comedy had reserved them to the catastrophe."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, l. 1.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.*: The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, Although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*).

**prōt-ās'-tā-cine, a.** [*Pref. prot-*; *Mod. Lat. astacus*], and Eng. suff. -ine.] Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the hypothetical ancestor of the Crayfishes. (*Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 344.)

**prō-tās'-tēr, s.** [*Pref. prot-*, and Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (*astēr*) = a starfish.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ophiuroidea, with four species from the Silurian and two from the Upper Devonian. The body consists of a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



circular disc, covered with small, imbricated, calcareous plates, with five long, flexuous arms, each with two rows of ventral plates, so disposed as to give origin to a series of distinct pores.

**\*prō-tāt-io, \*prō-tāt-ick, a.** [Gr. *πρωτατικός* (*protatikos*); Lat. *protaticus*; Fr. *protatique*.] Of or pertaining to protasis; introductory.

"There are *protatic* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation."—Dryden.

**prō-tē-s, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *Proteus* (q.v.), from the diverse appearance of the species.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the *Proteaceae* (q.v.). Small trees or shrubs, chiefly from South Africa, with large heads of flowers, often surrounded by bracts. An elongated two-parted calyx, the broader lip with three nearly sessile stamens, the narrower lip with one; fruit a hairy one-seeded nut. The species are many, and with beautiful foliage and flowers. The wood of *Protea grandiflora* is made into wagon wheels; its bark is given in diarrhoea. The honey from the flowers of *P. mellifera* and *P. speciosa* is boiled down and taken for coughs.

**prō-tē-ā-ōē-s, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *protea*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*.]

**1. Bot.**: *Proteads*: an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Shrubs or small trees, with hard dry leaves, calyx in four divisions, corolla none, stamens four, some of them sterile; ovary superior, with one ascending ovule, or two, or two rows. From the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. Sub-orders Nucamentaceae and Folliculaceae. Known genera forty-four, species 650.

**2. Palaeobot.**: Various *Proteads*, some apparently of the existing genera, *Dryandra*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, &c., exist in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle, others in the Upper Molasse of Switzerland.

**prō-tē-ā-ōē-s (ce as sh), a.** [*PROTEACEÆ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceae*.

**prō-tē-ād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *protea*(a); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

**Bot. (Pl.)**: The order or tribe *Proteaceae*. (Lindley.)

**prō-tē-an, a.** [*PROTEUS*.] Of or pertaining to *Proteus*; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable, versatile.

"In all the *protean* transformations of nature."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 32.

**\*prō-tē-an-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *protean*; *-ly*.] In a *protean* manner; with the assumption of many shapes.

"Proteanly transformed into different shapes."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 32.

**prō-tēct, v. t.** [Lat. *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect; *pro-* = before, in front, and *tego* = to cover; Fr. *protéger*; Sp. *proteger*; Ital. *proteggere*.]

**1.** To cover, shield, or defend from injury, harm, hurt, or danger of any kind. It is a word of very general import, both literally and figuratively: thus, a house *protects* us from the weather, a fort *protects* a harbour from the enemy, clothes *protect* the body from cold, a shade *protects* us from the heat of the sun, a father *protects* his children, &c.

"Against the height of Ilion you never shall prevail, Jove with his own *protecteth* it."—Chapman: *Homer*; *Iliad* ix.

**2.** To encourage or support artificially by means of protective duties.

"Their industries were *protected* and ours were not."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

**3.** To act as regent or protector for.

"Why should he then *protect* our sovereignty?"—Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, l. 1.

**\*prō-tēo-tēō, s.** [Eng. *protect*; *-ee*.] A person protected, a protégé.

"Your *protectee* . . . was clerk to my cousin."—W. Taylor (of Norwich): *Memoirs*, ii. 198.

**prō-tēct-īng, pr. par. or a.** [*PROTECT*.]

**\*prō-tēct-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *protecting*; *-ly*.] In a protecting manner; by protecting.

**prō-tēct-ion, \*pro-tēx-ci-on, s.** [Fr. *protection*, from Lat. *protectionem*, accus. of *protectio*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. *proteccion*; Ital. *protezione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

**1.** The act of protecting; the state of being

protected; defence; shelter from danger, hurt, injury, or evil; preservation from anything hurtful or annoying.

"No one doubts that both sexes of many birds have had their colours adapted for the sake of *protection*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. ii., ch. xvi.

**2.** That which protects, shelters, or preserves from danger, injury, or evil; a shelter, a defence; as, Clothes are a *protection* against the cold.

**3.** A writing which assured safety or protection; a passport, a safe-conduct.

**4.** Exemption from arrest in civil suits. Also, in English legal custom, a special protection given by virtue of the royal prerogative against suits in law or other vexations, in respect of the party being engaged in the sovereign's service.

**II. Polit. Economy**: Protection in this sense is said to have been derived from the name of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture (1844-53). But the idea is old, and has been known to a greater or less extent in all ages and in all lands. Taxes levied solely for the raising of revenue operate in restraint of free trade, and are therefore a form of protection, but the term is generally limited to cases in which these taxes are imposed for other than fiscal purposes. It is believed that the protectionist system on a large scale was first proposed by the Chancellor de Birague, an Italian, in the suite of Catherine de Medici. It was developed by Colbert in 1664, and has not since passed away. In 1692 England retaliated on France, according to Adam Smith, taxing goods imported from that country in 1696 75 per cent. or more. Bounties were abolished in Britain between 1818 and 1824, and this, with the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws. In the United States a protective policy was inaugurated early in the history of the country, and has been maintained in a greater or less degree ever since, the purpose being to protect American manufacturers against European competition, and to favor the accumulation of capital and the paying of better wages to workmen. It has long been maintained by a strong party in the country that all the benefit to be derived from this policy has long since been gained, and that open competition with the manufacturers of the world would be more advantageous. The Republican party is based largely on the principle of protection, the Democratic on that of free trade or tariff for revenue only. Both policies have been adopted from time to time, as one or the other party gained the ascendancy, but for more than 30 years after 1860 the government remained effectively under Republican control, and the policy of Protection was sustained. In 1893 the Democratic party gained the predominance in the government, and in 1894 a new tariff bill was passed by Congress. In this, however, the principle of protection was largely retained, though various raw materials were admitted free of duty, the most important being wool. A duty was placed on sugar, which had previously been free.

**¶ Writ of Protection**:

**Law**:

**\*1.** A writ by which the sovereign exempted a person from arrest.

**2.** A writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, &c., to protect him against arrest for a certain time.

**\*protection-order, s.**

**Law**: An order formerly obtained from the Court of Divorce or from a magistrate to protect the earnings of a deserted wife from her husband. The Married Women's Property Act has rendered these orders unnecessary. [MARRIED, ¶.]

**\*prō-tēct-ion-al, a.** [Eng. *protection*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to protection.

**prō-tēct-ion-ism, s.** [Eng. *protection*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or principles of protectionists; the doctrine or system of protection.

"Spanish *protectionism* won the day."—*Times*, April 13, 1886.

**prō-tēct-ion-ist, s. & a.** [Eng. *protection*; *-ist*.]

**A.** As subst.: One who supports the system of protection; one opposed to free-trade.

**B.** As adj.: Advocating or maintaining protection in commodities of home production; opposed to free-trade.

"Protectionist countries, as well as free-trade England, were alike suffering from over-production."—*Echo*, Sept. 3, 1886.

**prō-tēct-īve, a.** [Eng. *protect*; *-ive*; Fr. *protectif*.]

**1. Ord. Lang.**: Affording protection; sheltering, defending, defensive.

"Protective of his young."—Thomson: *Spring*, 782.

**2. Polit. Econ.**: Protecting commodities of home production by means of duties.

**protective-resemblance, s.** [MIMI-CRY, II.]

**\*prō-tēct-īve-nēss, s.** [Eng. *protective*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being protective.

"Imbued with that blessed *protectiveness*."—G. Eliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

**prō-tēct-tōr, \*pro-teo-tour, s.** [Fr. *protecteur*, from Lat. *protectorem*, accus. of *protector*, from *protectus*, pa. par. of *protego* = to protect (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *protector*; Ital. *protettore*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which protects, guards, shelters, or defends against danger, injury, hurt, or evil of any kind; a defender, a guardian, a supporter, an encourager, a patron.

"Charles I., a *protector* of the arts."—Walpole: *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. ii.

**II. Technically**:

**1. Eng. Hist.**: One who had the care of the kingdom during the minority of the king; a regent; specif. applied to Oliver Cromwell, who took the title of Lord Protector in 1653.

"What's a *protector*? He's a thing that spees it in the non-age of a king."—*Cleveland*.

**2. Eccles.**: A cardinal belonging to one of the more important Catholic nations, who, in Rome, watches over questions affecting his country. There are also Cardinal Protectors of religious orders, colleges, &c.

**¶ Protector of the Settlement**:

**Law**: The person appointed by the Fines and Recoveries Act, in substitution of the old tenant to the *praecipe*, whose concurrence in barring estates-tail in remainder is required in order to preserve, under certain modifications, the control of the tenant for life over the remainder man.

**\*prō-tēct-tōr-al, a.** [Eng. *protector*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectorial.

"The representative system and the *protectoral* power."—Goswami: *Mandarin*, l. 325.

**prō-tēct-tōr-ate, s.** [Eng. *protector*; *-ate*; Fr. *protectorat*; Sp. *protectorado*; Ital. *protettorato*.]

**1.** Government by a protector or regent; specif. applied to that period of English history during which Oliver Cromwell was Protector.

"In the days of the *Protectorate*, he had been a judge."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**2.** A position sometimes assumed by a strong country towards a weak one, in virtue of which the former protects and upholds the interests of the latter, taking in return a greater or less interest in the management of its domestic and foreign affairs.

"In favour of an English *Protectorate* for Egypt."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 26, 1886.

**\*prō-tēct-tōr-i-al, a.** [Eng. *protector*; *-ial*.] Pertaining or relating to a protector; protectoral. (Noble: *Biog. Hist. Eng.*, iii., 70.)

**\*prō-tēct-tōr-i-an, a.** [Eng. *protector*; *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian.

"During the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times."—Fuller: *Worthies*, l. 465.

**\*prō-tēct-tōr-lēss, a.** [Eng. *protector*; *-less*.] Destitute of a protector; having no protector; unprotected.

**prō-tēct-tōr-ship, \*pro-teo-tour-ship, s.** [Eng. *protector*; *-ship*.] The position or office of a protector; a protectorate.

**pro-tec-tōry, s.** (Sp. *protectorio*.) An institution for the protection and training of destitute vagrant or vicious children; chiefly used in titles, as in the specific name of a Roman Catholic institution in New York.

**\*prō-tēct-trēss, \*prō-tēct-trīce, s.** [Fr. *protectrice*.] A female who protects.

**protégé, protégée (as pro-tā-zhā), s.** [Fr., pa. par. of *protéger* = to protect (q.v.).] One who is under the protection and care, or who enjoys the kindly consideration, of another.

**boil, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl**

**prō-tē-i-dæ** (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Ichthyofida, group Pennibranchiata. Four feet are present, and persistent external branchia. In some classifications Proteus is the sole genus; in others Menobranchius (q.v.) is included.

**prō-tē-i-dæ** (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *prote(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Bot.**: The typical family of the tribe or sub-order Nymphaeaceae (q.v.).

**prō-tē-idæ**, *s. pl.* [PROTEIN.] [ALBUMINOIDS.]

**prō-tē-in**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτεῖν* (*prōteō*) = to be the first; *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first; suff. *-in* (Chem.). Named from holding the first place among albuminous principles.] [ALKALI-ALBUMIN, ALBUMEN, 1.]

**prō-tē-i-na**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prote(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

**Zool.**: Wallich's name for a group of Rhizopoda, having both a nucleus and a contractile vesicle. There are two divisions: Actinophryna, with monomorphous, and Amœbina, with polymorphous pseudopods.

**prō-tē-in-ā-ccous** (ce as sh), **prō-tē-in-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *protein*; *-aceous*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to protein; containing or consisting of protein.

**prō-tē-i-nī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protein(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

**Entom.**: A sub-family of Staphylinidæ (q.v.).

**prō-tē-i-nūs**, *s.* [PROTEUS.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Proteinidæ (q.v.). Antennæ slightly perfoliated, inserted in front of the eyes; elytra covering the major part of the abdomen.

**prō-tē-lēs**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *τελεῖς* (*telēs*) = complete, because the fore feet are pentadactyle, as in the Canidae, while in the Hyenidae they are tetradactyle. (*D'Orbigny*).]

**Zool.**: Aard-wolf; *Proteles lauridii*, an aberrant form, constituting the family Proteledæ, a connecting link between the Viverridæ



PROTELES.

and the Hyenidæ. It is about the size of a full-grown fox; hyena-like in colour, with dark brown stripes and a black muzzle. It resembles the fox in habits, and feeds on ants and carrion. It was discovered and described by Sparrmann, about 1725, rediscovered by Delalande, and the genus was founded by Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

**prō-tē-l-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protel(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Æluroidea, with one genus, Proteles (q.v.).

**prō-tēm-nō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *προτεμνω* (*protemnō*) = to cut off in front; suff. *-odon*.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, related to Dendrolagus (q.v.), from late Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

**prō-tēm-pōr-ē**, *phr.* [Lat.] For the time; temporarily. (Frequently abbreviated to *pro tem*.)

**\*prō-tēnd** v.t. [Lat. *protendo*, from *pro* = forth, forward, and *tendo* = to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth.

"[He] threaten'd with his long protended spear." Dryden. *Virgil*; *Æneid* i. 1, 256.

**\*prō-tēnsē**, *s.* [Lat. *protensus*, pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.).] Extension. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iii. 4.)

**\*prō-tēn-sive**, *a.* [Lat. *protensus* (us), pa. par. of *protendo* = to protend (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Drawn out, extended, continued. (Sir W. Hamilton.)

**prō-tē-ō-lite**, *s.* [After Proteus of Greek mythology, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

**Petrol.**: A very hard and compact rock, consisting of an intimate mixture of quartz, felspar, and mica, and showing distinct traces

of bedding, associated with granites. Regarded as a result of contact metamorphism. A variety of Cornubianite (q.v.). Occurs in Cornwall.

**prō-tē-ō-mŷx-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *proteus*; o connect., and Gr. *μύξα* (*mŷxa*) = slime.]

**Zool.**: A class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa, exhibiting in the amœba phase various forms of pseudopodia often changing in the same individual, and not producing elaborate spore cysts. Its founder (Prof. E. R. Lankester) does not group the genera into families and orders.

**prōt-ēr-ān-droūs**, *a.* [PROTANDROUS.]

**†prōt-ēr-ān-thous**, *a.* [Pref. *proter(o)*, and Gr. *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

**Botany**:

1. A term used when the leaves of a plant appear before the flowers. (*Lindley*.)

2. Protandrous (q.v.). (*Darwin*.)

**Prō-tēr-i-an**, *s.* [See def.]

**Church Hist. (PL)**: The Catholic party in Alexandria who maintained the orthodox faith, for which Proterius, after whom they were called, was barbarously murdered.

**prōt-ēr-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*), compar. of *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = before.] Before, either in time or space.

**prōt-ēr-ō-bāse**, *s.* [Gr. *πρότερος* (*proteros*) = prior, and Eng. (*dian*)base.]

**Petrol.**: A rock regarded as intermediate in composition between diabase and diorite.

**prōt-ēr-ō-glŷph-i-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *γλυφή* (*glyphē*) = a carving.]

**Zool.**: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a division of the sub-order Thanatophidia (q.v.). The first fangs of the upper jaw are grooved along the front, and the general appearance of the species resembles that of the harmless snakes. There are two families: Elapidæ (terrestrial), some of the genera with the power of expanding their neck into a kind of hood; and Hydrophiidæ (aquatic).

**prōt-ēr-ōg-ŷn-ous**, *a.* [PROTOGYNOUS.]

**prōt-ēr-ōp-ō-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πους* (*pus*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

**Ichthy.**: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). Rayed dorsal always present, and rather short; ventrals inserted below (very rarely in front of) the dorsal.

**prōt-ēr-ōp-tēr-æ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

**Ichthy.**: A division of Siluridæ (q.v.). The rayed dorsal belongs to the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, and is always in advance of the ventrals.

**prōt-ēr-ō-sau-rūs**, *a.* [PROTOROSAURUS.]

**prōt-ēr-ō-spōn-gi-a**, *s.* [Pref. *protero-*, and Gr. *σπῆγος* (*synggos*) = a sponge.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Phalansteridæ (q.v.), formed by Saville Kent (named at first Protospongia). He considers it, "so far as is known, the nearest concatenating form between the respective groups of the ordinary Choano-Flagellata and the Spongida," and that it may be "consistently accepted as furnishing a stock-form, from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges were primarily derived." (*Man. Infus.*, i. 365.) There is a single species, *Protospongia haeckeli*, from the lake in Kew Gardens.

**\*prō-tēr-vi-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *protervixus*; *protervus* = perverse.] Perverseness, petulance.

"A vain and frail protervity, an evasive prating." Lennard. *Of Wisdom*, bk. i, ch. xxxv, § 4.

**prō-tēst**, v.t. & t. [Fr. *protester*, from Lat. *protesto*, *protector*, from *pro* = openly, and *testor* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness; Sp. & Port. *protestar*; Ital. *protestare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To make a solemn affirmation, declaration, or protestation; to affirm with solemnity; to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate.

"I do protest the process of my client is true." *Gleanings*; *Innocent of a Lover*.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) against some act or proposition. (Followed by *against*.)

**B. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To make a solemn affirmation or declaration of; to affirm or assert solemnly; to asseverate.

"I protest true loyalty to her." *Shakesp.*; *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

2. To call as a witness to affirm or deny a statement or affirmation; to appeal to.

"Protecting late supreme." *Milton*; *P. L.*, x. 480.

3. To prove, to show, to declare, to publish.

"Do me right, or I'll protest your cowardice." *Shakesp.*; *A Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

4. To promise solemnly; to vow.

"On Diana's altar to protest For aye austerity and single life." *Shakesp.*; *Midas*; *Midnight's Dream*, i. 1.

**II. Comm.**: To mark or note a bill before a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. [*PROTEST*, s. II. 1. (2).]

"The bill . . . if not taken up this afternoon will be protested." *Colman*; *The Spectator*, i.

**prō-tēst**, *s.* [*PROTEST*, v.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A solemn affirmation or declaration of opinion (frequently in writing), generally in opposition to some act or proposition; a solemn affirmation by which a person declares either that he entirely dissents from and disapproves of any act or proposition, or else only conditionally gives his assent or consent to an act or proposition to which he might otherwise be considered to have assented unconditionally.

"The Opposition, content with their protest, refrained from calling for a division." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

**II. Law**:

**1. Commerce**:

(1) A formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note, or by a notary public at his direction, that acceptance or payment of such bill or note has been refused, and that the holder intends to recover all expenses to which he may be put in consequence of such non-acceptance or non-payment.

"In England, the process of noting is accepted as a sufficient protest for inland bills, but Foreign Bills must be protested in a more formal way." *Bithell*; *Counting-House Dictionary*.

(2) *Marine Insurance*: (See extract).

"A protest is a declaration made on oath by the captain of a vessel which has met with any disaster at sea, or has been compelled to run into a foreign or intermediate port for safety. The protest should be made as soon as he enters the port . . . the freight usually assigned being within twenty-four hours of his arrival." *Bithell*; *Counting-House Dictionary*.

(3) A declaration made by a party before or while paying a tax, duty, or the like demanded of him, which he deems illegal, denying the justice of the demand, and asserting his own rights and claims, in order to show that the payment was not voluntary.

**2. Parl. procedure**: (See extract).

"Each peer has a right, by leave of the house, when a vote passes contrary to his sentiments, to enter his dissent on the journals of the house, with the reasons for such dissent; which is usually styled his protest." *Blackstone*; *Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 2.

**prōt-ēs-tan-čŷ**, **\*prot-ēs-tan-cie**, *a.*

[Eng. *Protestant*; *-čŷ*.] Protestantism.

"What miserable subdivisions are there in our protestance." *By. Hall*; *Quo Vadis* § 16.

**prō-tēs-tān-dō**, *s.* [Lat.]

**Law**: A protestation. [*PROTESTATION*, II.]

**prōt-ēs-tant**, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *protester* = to protest (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Protestants, their doctrines, or forms of religion.

"The general consent of all sound protestant writers." *Milton*; *Civil Power in Eccles. Causes*.

**B. As substantive**:

**1. Ord. Lang.**: One who protests.

**2. Church Hist.**: The name given to those princes and others who, on April 19, 1529, at the second diet of Spire, protested against the decision of the majority, that the permission given three years before to every prince to regulate religious matters in his dominions till the meeting of a General Council should be revoked, and that no change should be made till the council met. Besides protesting, they appealed to the emperor and to the future council. The diet rejecting their protest, they presented a more extended one next day. Those first Protestants were John, Elector of Saxony, the Margrave George of

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

Brandenburg, Onolzbach, and Culmbach, the Dukes Ernest and Francis of Luneberg, the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, and the representatives of the imperial cities of Strasburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Constance, Reutlingen, Windsheim, Memmingen, Lindau, Kempten, Heilbronn, Isny, Weissenburg, Nördlingen, and St. Gall. The name is now extended to all persons and churches holding the doctrines of the Reformation and rejecting Papal authority. Protestantism has extended until its adherents embrace the great majority of church members in the United States, Britain, and the countries of the north of Europe; while Roman Catholicism is the ruling faith in Spanish America, Ireland, France, Spain, and Italy. Protestants are divided into numerous sects, each founded on some special result of Biblical interpretation, method of church government, or other basis of separation. The name of Protestant is repudiated by a considerable section of the Church of England.

**protestant-dissenters**, *s. pl.* [Dissenter.]

**protestant-succession**, *s.* [Succession.]

\* **prôt-ēs-tānt-īo-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *protestant*; -īal.] Protestant.

"The Protestant Church of England."—Bacon: *Observations on a Lieut.*

† **prôt-es-tant-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *protestant*; -ism.] The state of being a protestant; protestants collectively; the principles or religion of protestants.

"The only thing that makes protestantism considerable in Christendom is the Church of England."—South: *Sermons*, v. 64.

\* **prôt-ēs-tant-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *protestant*; -ize.] To render protestant; to convert to protestantism.

\* **prôt-ēs-tant-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *protestant*; -ly.] Like a protestant; in conformity with protestantism or protestants.

"Nothing more protestantly can be permitted."—Milton: *Civil Power in Eccles. Causes*.

**prôt-ēs-tā-tion**, \* **prot-es-ta-ci-on**, \* **prot-es-ta-ti-on**, *s.* [Fr. *protestation*, from Lat. *protestationem*, accus. of *protestatio*, from *protestatus*, pa. par. of *protestor*, to protest (q. v.); Sp. *protestacion*; Ital. *protestazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration.

"But, to your protestation; let me hear."—Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. A solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

"If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a protestation against it."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

3. A solemn vow or promise.

"Upon his many protestations to marry me."—Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

\* 4. A calling upon; an appeal.

"He made no longer protestation to his souldiers, but that they should have in remembrance their ancient promise."—Goldings: *Cæsar*, fo. 55.

**II. Law:**

\* 1. *Eng. Law:* A declaration in pleading by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did, or did not, exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

2. *Scots Law:* A proceeding taken by the defender where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed, or to suffer the action to fail.

\* **prôt-ēs-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who protests; a protester.

**prô-test-ēr**, \* **pro-test-our**, *s.* [Eng. *protest*; -ēr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who protests; one who utters a solemn protest, affirmation, or declaration. (Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.)

2. *Law*: One who protests a bill of exchange or promissory note.

**prôt-test-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PROTEST, *v.*]

**prôt-test-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *protesting*; -ly.] In a protesting manner; by way of protest; with protests or protestations.

\* **pro-test-ti-on**, *s.* [Eng. *protest*, *v.*; -tion.] Protestation.

"Your greatest protestation any assurance of deep affection."—Greene: *Menaphom*, p. 54.

**prô-tē-ūs, prô-teūs**, *s.* [Lat. = the name of Neptune's herdsman. He changed his shape at will. (Virgil: *Georg.* iv. 41-508.)]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: (See etym.)

2. *Fig.*: A changeable, shifty, or fickle person; one who readily changes his principles.

"Being such proteuses in religion that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of."—Maundrell: *Travels*, p. 13.

**II. Zoology:**

1. The typical genus of the Proteidae (q. v.). (HYPOCHTHOS.)

2. The name given by Rösel in 1755, to the genus *Aurelia* (q. v.). As *Proteus* was occupied [L.] it is no longer used in this sense.

\* **proteus-animalcule**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The same as PROTEUS, II. 2.

\* **prôt-ē-vān-gō-lī-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*protos*) = first, and *εὐαγγέλιον* (*euangelion*) = a gospel.] [EVANGELIST.] An apocryphal gospel, ascribed to St. James the Less.

\* **prô-tha-lā-mī-ōn**, \* **prô-tha-lā-mī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = the marriage-bed.] A song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, with which the marriage ceremonies opened. [E<sup>n</sup> THALANION.]

"Poets wrote prothalamiums in their praise."—Dryden: *The Miserie of Queen Margaret*.

**prô-thāl-lūs, prô-thāl-lī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Lat. *thallus*; Mod. Lat. *thallium*.] [THALLUS.]

*Bot.*: The first result of germination after the impregnation of a cell in the archegonia of some higher cryptogams, as Ferns, Equisetaceæ, and Marsileaceæ. It differs in the different orders.

**prô-thē-ite**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Min.*: A name given by Ure to a dark-green variety of Sahlite (q. v.), resembling fassaite, found in the Zillertal, Tyrol.

**prôth-ē-sis**, *s.* [Gr., from *πρωθῆμι* (*prothēmi*) = to place before.]

1. *Eccles.*: A credence-table (q. v.).

2. *Surg.*: The same as PROSTHESIS (q. v.).

**prô-thō-nō-tār-i-āt** (th as t), **prô-tō-nō-tār-i-āt**, *s.* [Fr.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolic prothonotaries in Rome.

**prô-thōn-ē-tar-ŷ**, \* **prô-tō-nō-tar-y**, *s.* (From low Latin *Protonotarius*, from Gr. *πρωτος* (*protos*) = first, and Lat. *notarius* = a notary (q. v.). The proper spelling thus is *protonotary*.)

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A chief clerk or notary.

"I point you to be protonotary of Faun's court."—Skelton: *Poems*, p. 23.

**II. Technically:**

\* 1. *Eng. Law*: A chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench; there were three such officers in the former court and one in the latter. The offices are now abolished.

2. *United States Law*: A chief clerk of court in certain states.

3. *Roman Church*: A title introduced into the West from Constantinople about A.D. 800, replacing the term *primicerius notariorum*. It is now applied to any member of the College of Protonotaries Apostolic of the Curia, twelve in number. They register the Pontifical acts, and make and keep the official records of beatifications.

4. *Greek Church*: The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular business of the province.

**prô-thō-nō-tar-ŷ-ship** (th as t), **protho-no-tar-i-ship**, **prô-tō-nō-tar-ŷ-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *prothonotary*, &c.; -ship.] The office, or position of a protonotary.

"Her majesty . . . gave him [G. Carew] a protonotaryship in the chancery."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

**prô-thōr-āx**, *s.* [Pref. *pro*, and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q. v.).]

*Entom.*: The anterior ring of the thorax, carrying the first pair of legs.

**prô-thŷ-rūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.]

*Arch.*: A porch before the outer door of a house. (Gwill.)

**prôt-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *prot(ein)*; -īc.] (See the compound.)

**protic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid discovered by Limpricht in the flesh-juice of the roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*). It forms a yellow brittle mass insoluble in water, slightly soluble in dilute acids, but soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields a large quantity of leucine.

**prôt-īch-nī-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, Gr. *ἵχνος* (*ichnos*) = a track, and suff. -itēs.]

*Palæont.*: Owen's name for certain tracks or markings from the Potsdam Sandstone of Canada, which he considered to have been made by Trilobites. Principal Dawson ascribes them to fossil Eurypterids, and the smaller forms of Protichnites occurring in the Carboniferous to Belinurus, akin to the recent Limulus (q. v.).

**prô-tis-tā**, *s. pl.* [Ger. *protesten*, from Gr. *πρωτος* (*protos*) = first in point of time.]

*Zool.*: A kingdom proposed by Haeckel, in order to overcome the difficulty long felt by zoologists and botanists in differentiating the lowest of the Protozoa from the highest of the Protophyta. In *Das Protistenreich* (Leipzig, 1878) he gives the following classification:—

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
MONERA . . . . .	Lobomonera, Tachymonera, Rhizomonera.
LOWERA . . . . .	Gymnomobosa, Thecolobosa.
GREGRARIA . . . . .	Monocystidia, Polycystidia.
FLAGELLATA . . . . .	Nuda, Theco-, Cilio-, and Cystoflagellata.
CATALLACTA . . . . .	Holo-, Hetero-, Hypo-, and Peritrichia.
CILIATA . . . . .	Holo-, Hetero-, Hypo-, and Peritrichia.
ACINETEÆ . . . . .	Monacinetæ, Synacinetæ.
LABYRINTHULÆ . . . . .	Monocystidia, Polycystidia.
BACILLARIA . . . . .	Naviculata, Echinellata, Lacernata.
FUNGII . . . . .	Physce, Conio-, Asco-, Gastro-, and Hymenocystes.
MYCOMYCETES . . . . .	Physcæ, Stenonileæ, Tricheacæ, Lycogaleæ.
THALAMOPHORA . . . . .	Monostegia, Polyostegia, Monothalamia, Polythalamia.
HELIOZOA . . . . .	Aphro-, Chalaro-, and Desmothorica.
RADIOLARIA . . . . .	Panacellæ, Panacanthæ, Pansoleniæ, Pseudonidæ, Sphaeridæ, Discoidæ, Cyrtidæ.

**prô-tō, prôt**, *pref.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*protos*) = first.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A prefix used to express priority as, *proto-martyr*, &c.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix originally used to denote the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present it is used to designate that compound in a series which contains one atom of the electronegative element.

**prô-tō-bās-tite**, *s.* [Pref. *proto*, and Eng. *bastite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of the Enstatite group of minerals found in the Hartz mountains, Germany; and believed by Streng, who named it, to have been the original mineral from which bastite was derived.

**prô-tō-cāl-gīte**, *s.* [Pref. *proto*, and Eng. *calcite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as CRYSTALLINE-LIME-STONE (q. v.).

**prô-tō-cām-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto*, and Gr. *κάμπος* (*kampos*) = a sea-animal.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Syngnathideæ, with one species, *Protocampus hymenolomus*, from the Falkland Islands. "It may be regarded as an embryonal form of *Nerophis*" (Günther).

**prô-tō-cāt-ē-chū-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *proto*, and Eng. *catechuic*.] Contained in, or derived from, catechu or other resin.

**protocatechuic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. A frequently occurring product of the decomposition of resins by fusion with potassic hydrate, and readily produced by the action of melted potash on piperic acid. It crystallizes, with one molecule of water, in plates and needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 199°. Its aqueous solution is coloured a dark bluish-green with ferric chloride, changing to red on the addition of soda or potash.

**protocatechule-aldehyde**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub> = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(OH)CHO. Dioxylbenzaldehyde. A crystalline body produced by the action of chloroform on an alkaline solution of pyrocatechin. It is soluble in

**boil, boy; poult, ɹowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -olan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl**

water, melts at 150°, and is coloured deep green by a solution of ferric chloride. By fusion with potash it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

**prō-tō-cōc'-cī-dās**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *protococcus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. sniff.-idee.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Palmellaceae. Chlorospermous Algae, having the slimy substratum obsolete.

**prō-tō-cōc'-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* = a berry.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of the family Protococcidae. In one of the two conditions in which it occurs it is a spheroidal body,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch in diameter, consisting of a structureless, tough, transparent wall, inclosing viscid and granular protoplasm. It multiplies by fission. In certain circumstances it becomes locomotive. It occurs in the mud which accumulates in roof-gutters, water-butts, and shallow pools. (Huxley & Martin: *Elementary Biology*, p. 11.) *Protococcus nivalis* is Red Snow (q.v.). *P. pluvialis* (?) is common in Europe on stones, leaves, straws, &c. Dunal says that the crimson colour of the salt-water tanks on the shores of the Mediterranean is caused by *P. salinus*.

**prō-tō-cōl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *protocole*, *protocole*, from Low Lat. *protocollum*, from late Gr. = *πρωτοκόλλιον* (*prōtokollion*), orig. the first leaf glued on to MSS. to register under whose administration and by whom the MSS. was written, afterwards applied to documents drawn up by notaries because accompanied by such a first leaf or fly-leaf: Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *κόλλα* (*kollā*) = to glue; *κόλλα* (*kollā*) = glue.]

1. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The original draft or copy of a deed, contract, or other document.

"An original is stiled the *protocol*, or *scriptura maris*."—*Asylife*: *Parergon*.

2. In the same sense as II.

\*"Endorsing protocols with the most intense regard for the proprieties."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1889, p. 712.

\*3. In Scotland, a record or registry; on the admission of a notary he receives from the clerk-register a marked book, called a protocol. In this the notary must insert copies of all the documents he may execute, to be there preserved, as in a record.

II. *Diplomacy*: The minutes or rough draft of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a document serving as the preliminary to diplomatic negotiations; a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings, signed by the representatives of friendly powers in order to secure certain political ends peacefully; a convention not subject to the formalities of ratification.

**prō-tō-cōl**, *v.i. & t.* [PROTOCOL, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To draw up protocols or first drafts.

"Serene Highnesses who had there *protocolling*."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolt*, pt. II, bk. vii, ch. iii.

**B. Trans.**: To make a protocol of; to enter on a protocol.

\***prō-tō-cōl'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *protocol*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to protocols.

"His favorite portfolio was now in your Lordship's *protocollie* custody."—*DIsraeli*: *Letters of Runnymede*, p. 101.

\***prō-tō-cōl'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *protocol*; -ist.]

1. A registrar or clerk.

2. One who draws up protocols.

"M. Hanoteux, Secretary of the French Embassy, will act as *protocollist*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 30, 1885.

\***prō-tō-cōl'-ize**, *v.i.* [Eng. *protocol*; -ize.] To write or draw up protocols.

"Kept *protocolling* with soft promises and delusive delays."—*Father Mahoney: Reliquies of Father Proud*, p. 35. (Note.)

\***prō-tō-dōr'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *Doric* (q.v.).] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the earliest period of Doric architecture.

"The architect invents the *protodoric* column."—*Copier: Monumental Hist. Egypt*, p. 21.

**Prō-tō-gēnē'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτογενεία* (*prōto-geneia*), peul. fem. of *πρωτογενής* (*prōto-genēs*) = first-born.]

**Astron.**: [ASTEROID, 147.]

**prō-tōg'-ēn-ēs**, *s.* [PROTOGENEA.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Haeckel's Lobosa and Lankester's Proteomyxa; apparently the same as *Amæba porrecta* of Schultze.

**prō-tō-gīne**, **prō-tō-gīn**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *γένος* (*genos*) = age, origin.]

**Petrol.**: A name used to designate varieties of granite and gneiss (q.v.), which contain talc or chlorite as a constituent, in place of ordinary mica. Abundant in the Swiss Alps.

**protogin-gneiss**, **protogin-granite**, *s.* [PROTOGINE.]

**prō-tōg'-yn-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *protogyn*(y); -ous.] **Bot.**: Having the stigma mature before the pollen is so.

**prō-tōg'-y-nŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

**Bot.**: The development of the stigma of a plant before the stamens are mature. It is less common than protandry. Examples, *Ranunculus sceleratus*, *Plantago major*, &c.

**prō-tō-hīp'-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Equidae, from the Lower Pliocene of North America. Some of the species equalled an ass in size, and the feet resembled those of Hippiparion.

**prō-tō-his-tōr'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *historic*.]

**Archæol.**: Belonging to, or connected with, the earliest period of which history gives any account.

"The populations and their languages must have been largely modified by *protohistoric* influences."—*Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, iv, 187.

**prō-tō-lāb'-is**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *λαβίς* (*labis*) = a handle.]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Camelidae, from deposits of Pliocene age.

**prō-tō-lith'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

**Anthropol.**: Belonging to the dawn of the Stone Age.

"A possible *protolithic* period of still older geological epochs."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i, 97.

**prō-tō-mar-tŷr**, \***pro-tho-mar-tyr**, *s.* [Fr. *protomartyr*, from Lat. *protomartyr*; Gr. *πρωτομάρτυρ* (*prōtomartŷr*), from *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *μάρτυρ* (*martŷr*) = a witness, a martyr (q.v.).]

1. The first martyr; applied especially to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

"In the honour of that holy *protomartyr*, *myrt* Albon."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cii.

2. The first who suffers in any cause.

"Hamden, firm assertor of her laws,  
And *protomartyr* in the glorious cause."  
*Boycie: Triumphs of Nature*.

**prō-tō-mēr'-ŷx**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *μῆρυξ* (*mērux*) = a fish supposed to ruminate.]

**Paleont.**: A genus of fossil Camelidae, from the Lower Miocene of North America.

**prō-tō-mōn'-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: A genus of Proteomyxa (q.v.).

**prō-tō-mŷx'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *μῆξα* (*mŷxa*) = slime.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Haeckel's Rhizomonera, with one species, *Protomyxa aurantiaca*, found by him in the form of orange-yellow flakes, consisting of branching and reticular protoplasm on shells of *Spirula* on the coasts of the Canaries. This condition is a plasmodium, formed by the union of several young amœbæ.

**prō-tō-nē'-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

**Bot.**: A filiform prothallus.

**prō-tō-nō-tār'-ī-āt**, *s.* [PROTHONOTARIAT.]

**prō-tō-nō-tar'-ŷ**, *s.* [PROTHONOTARY.]

\***prō-tō-nŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *ὄνυμα* (*onuma*) = a name.] The first person or thing of a particular name.

"The wrecked canal-boat, the 'Evening Star,' ignominiously quenched in the twilight, with its heavenly *protŷnyn* palpitating in the vapor above it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 667.

**prō-tō-pāp'-ās**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πάπας* (*papas*) = a father, a priest.]

**Greek Church**: A chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding with a dean or archdeacon in the English Church.

\***prō-tō-pār'-ent**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *parent*.] A first parent. (Davies: *Microcosmos*, p. 23.)

**prō-tō-phŷl'-lŷm**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phŷllon*) = a leaf.]

**Bot.**: The first leaf of a cryptogamic plant when germination begins.

**prō-tō-phŷ'-tā**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πρωτόφυτος* (*prōto-phŷtos*) = first produced; *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *φύτος* (*phŷtos*) = grown.]

**Bot.**: Perleb's name for plants of the lowest and simplest organization.

**prōt'-ō-phŷte**, *s.* [PROTOPHYTA.] Any individual of the Protophyta (q.v.).

**prō-tō-phŷ-tōl'-ō-gŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *phytology* (q.v.).] Palæobotany.

**prō-tō-pī-thō'-cūs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *pithecus* (q.v.).]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Cehidæ (Platyrrhina), of large size, from the bone-caves of Brazil of Post-Pliocene age.

**prō-tō-plāsm**, **prō-tō-plāg'-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πλάσμα* (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded.]

**Biol.**, &c.: "The living matter from which all kinds of living beings are formed and developed, and to the properties of which all their functions are ultimately referred" (*Euency*, *Brit.*, ed. 9th, xix, 328). It was first noticed and described by Rüssel v. Rosenhof, in his account of the Protus-animalcule, and was named sarcode by Dujardin in 1835. In 1836 v. Mohl gave the name protoplasm to the "tough slimy granular, semi-fluid" portion of the contents of the vegetable cell. Cohn suggested the identity of vegetable protoplasm and animal sarcode, which was established by Schultze (*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.* (Leipzig), 1861, pp. 1-27), whose conclusions were probably aided by the researches of De Bary and Koelliker. Protoplasm is a transparent homogeneous, or granular-looking substance. Under high microscopic power, in many instances, it shows a more or less definite structure, composed of fibrils more or less regular, and in some instances grouped into a honeycombed or fibrillar reticulum, in the meshes of which is a homogeneous interstitial substance. The closer the meshes of the reticulum, the less there is of this interstitial substance, and the more regularly granular does it appear. Water, dilute acids, and alkalies cause protoplasm to swell up, and ultimately become disintegrated, and it is coagulated by those substances that coagulate proteids. Its composition is a problem with which science has still to deal.

"It is now known that in the embryo and adult, in plant and animal, vertebrates and invertebrates, all kinds of cells, before their *protoplasm* undergoes division, show complicated change of their nucleus, leading to division."—*Klein: Elements Histology*, p. 7.

**prō-tō-plāg'-mic**, *a.* [Eng. *protoplasm*; -ic.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling protoplasm.

**prō-tō-plast**, *s.* [Lat. *protoplastus*; Gr. *πρωτοπλαστος* (*prōtoplastos*), from *πρωτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and *πλάσσω* (*plássō*) = to mould.] The original; the thing first formed, as a pattern to be copied; the first individual or pair of individuals of a species.

"The original sinner in this kind was Dutch; Gallo-Belgicus, the *protoplast*."—*Cleveland: Works* (ed. 1699), p. 83.

**prō-tō-plās'-tŷc**, \***prō-tō-plās'-tick**, *a.* [Eng. *protoplast*; -ic.] First formed.

"Our *protoplastick* sire,  
Lost paradise."—*Bowell: Lexicon Tetraglotton*.

**prō-tōp'-ō-dŷte**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

**Comp. Anat.**: The basal segment of a typical maxilliped.

"The *protodite* and the *endopodite*, taken together, are commonly called the 'stem' of the maxilliped, while the *exopodite* is the 'palm'."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 167.

**prō-tō-pōpe**, *s.* [Russ. *protopop*.] In Russia the same as a PROTAPAPAS (q.v.).

† **prō-tōp'-tēr'-ī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

**Ichthy.**: Owen's name for the Dipnoi (q.v.).

**prō-tōp'-tēr'-is**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *πτερίς* (*ptēris*) = a fern.]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of Tree-ferns, with one species, from the coal-measures of Whitehaven.

**prō-tōp'-tēr'-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a fin.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**Ichthy.**: African Mud-fish; a genus of Sirenia, with a single species, *Protopterus aeneus*, from tropical Africa. Very similar to *Lepidosiren* (q.v.) In the dry season these fish imbed themselves in mud, from which they emerge when the rains fill the pools. In this state the clay balls containing the fish are often dug out, and the imbedded fishes can be transported to Europe and released by being immersed in slightly tepid water. They are carnivorous, and attain a length of six feet. (Owen, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 1848, xviii.)

**prot-or-nis**, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Gr. *ὄρνις* = a bird.]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Passerine birds, with one species, *Protornis glariensis*, from the Lower Eocene Strata of Glaris. It was somewhat similar to a lark, and is the earliest known Passerine.

**prot-ör-ö-saur**, *s.* [PROTOSAURUS.] Any individual of the genus *Protosaurus* (q.v.). (Owen: *Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 281.)

**prot-ör-ö-sau-rüs**, **prot-ör-ö-sau-rüs**, *s.* [Pref. *protoro-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (sauros) = lizard. (Agassiz.)]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Von Meyer, to include what was deemed the fossil monitor of Thuringia. The neck is long, the skull of moderate size, the tail long and slender, the teeth sharp-pointed and implanted in sockets, the cervical vertebrae slightly amphicoelous. Two species, *Protosaurus speyeri* and *P. huxleyi*, from the Permian marl slates of Durham, and the corresponding Kupferschiefer in Germany, are the earliest lizards known. They were six or more feet in length. Owen places them among the Thecodontia (q.v.), whilst Seeley thinks they were Dinosaurs.

**prot-ö-sält**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *salt*.] **Chem.**: A salt corresponding to the lowest oxide of a metal.

**prot-ö-spön-äi-a**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *σπῆγος* (spongos) = a sponge.]

1. **Zool.**: [PROTEROSPONGIA.]  
2. **Paleont.**: A genus of Keratoda (?), with four species, from the Lower Silurian. "The minute structure of this old type is very imperfectly known." (Nicholson.) *Protopongia fenestrata* is from the Lower Cambrian. (Hicks.)

**prot-ö-spöre**, *s.* [Gr. *πρωτοσπορος* (protosporos) = sowing or begetting first; *πῶρος* (pōros) = a seed, and *σπορος* (sporos) = a seed.]

**Bot.**: Berkeley's name for the first apparent spores of the Puccinellia, which are analogous to the prothallus in the higher cryptogams.

**prot-ö-täx-i-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Mod. Lat. *taxis* (q.v.).]

**Paleont.**: A fossil genus, from the Lower Devonian of Canada, regarded by Sir J. Wm. Dawson as coniferous, but, according to Mr. Carruthers, founded on trunks of gigantic seaweeds, and called by him *Nematophyus*. The trunks vary in diameter from one to three feet, exhibit concentric rings, and are made up of tubes, the larger running in the direction of the axis, and the smaller passing in and out among the larger in a horizontal direction.

**prot-ö-thēr-i-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *θηρίον* (thērion) = a wild animal.]

**Zool.**: Huxley's name for those primary mammals, from which, it is conceived, the *Monotremata* were evolved.

"In all probability they were as widely different from *Orthorhynchus* and *Echidna* as the *Insectivora* are from the *Eudentia*. Hence, it will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Protheria*, for the group which includes these, at present, hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type, of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 653.

**prot-ö-thēr-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *protheria* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -an.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the Protheria.

**B.** *As subst.*: Any individual of the Protheria.

**prot-ö-tröc-tēs**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *πρωτρως* (trōktēs) = a nibbler.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Haploichthonidae, with two species, *Prototrodes murzena*, common in

South Australia, and *P. oxyrhynchus*, in New Zealand. The settlers call them Grayling. They have the habit of Coregonus, are scaly, and are provided with minute teeth.

**prö-tö-type**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prototypum*, accus. of *prototypus* = original; Gr. *πρωτοτυπος* (protōtūpos) = a prototype, prop. neut. sing. of *πρωτοτυπος* (protōtūpos) = according to the first form: *πρωτος* (prōtos) = first, and *τύπος* (tūpos) = type (q.v.).] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, or otherwise copied; exemplar, archetype.

"He and his favourite, Charles Brandon, were the prototypes of those illustrious heroes."—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. I, ch. iv.

**\*prö-tö-typ'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *prototypic* (q.v.); -ical.] Of the nature of a prototype

"The strongest prototypical mole, with the biggest ... forefeet."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 11, 1882.

**prö-tö-vēr-mic'-u-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vermiculite*.]

**Min.**: A vermiculite-like mineral found in large folia at Magnet Cove, Arkansas. Sp. gr. 2.269; lustre, submetallic; colour, grayish-green. Analysis yielded: silica, 33.28; alumina, 14.88; sesquioxide of iron, 6.36; protoxide of iron, 9.57; magnesia, 21.52; water, 9.36; hygroscopic water, 20.54 = 100.51.

**prö-tö-vēr-tö-brä**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Eng. *vertebra* (q.v.).]

**Embryol.** (PL): Transverse clefts in a mass or plate of mesoblast on each side the axial cord, gradually developing into the vertebrae.

**prö-tö-vēr-tö-bräl**, *a.* [Eng. *provertebra* (q.v.); -al.] Of or belonging to the provertebrae.

**\*prö-tö-vēs-ti-ar-ý**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Lat. *vestiarius* = pertaining to clothes; *vestis* = clothes.] The head keeper of the wardrobe.

"Magister and prosecretary, or wardrobe keeper."—*Warton. English Poetry*, i. 129.

**prö-tö-x-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *prot-*, and Eng. *oxide*.]

**Chem.**: When a metal forms more than one oxide, the one containing the least proportion of oxygen is called the protoxide.

"Protoxide of copper = *Melaconite*; protoxide of nickel = *Bunsenite*; protoxide of zinc = *Zincite*; protoxide of lead = *Massicot*."

**prö-tö-x-i-dize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *protoxid* (q.v.); -ize.]

**Chem.**: To combine with oxygen, as any elementary substance, in the proportion of one equivalent of oxygen, and one of the other.

**prö-tö-zö-a**, *s. pl.* [Protozoon.]

**Zool.**: A group of animals, occupying the lowest place in the animal kingdom. They consist of a single cell, or of a group of cells not differentiated into two or more tissues; incapable, as a rule, of assimilating nitrogen in its diffusible compounds (ammonia or nitrates, or carbon in the form of carbonates). The food is taken into the protoplasm, either by a specialised mouth or by any part of the cell substance, in the form of particles. Prof. Ray Lankester (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 830-60) has brought together the results of the latest investigations on the nature of these minute organisms, and adds full bibliography. He divides them into two grades:

1. *GYMNOMYXA*, with seven classes—*Protozoa*, *Myxozoa*, *Lobozoa*, *Labyrinthulida*, *Helliozoa*, *Reticularia*, and *Radiolaria*.
2. *CORTICATA*, with six classes—*Sporozoa*, *Flagellata*, *Dinoflagellata*, *Rhynchoflagellata*, *Ciliata*, and *Acinetaria*.

**prö-tö-zö-an**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *protozoa* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -an.] Any member of the sub-kingdom Protozoa (q.v.); a protozoon.

**prö-tö-zö-ýo**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *protozoa* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ic.]

1. **Geol.**: Of or belonging to the strata in which, or to the time when, life first appeared. "The protozoic, or first era of life."—*Marchison: Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 11.

2. **Zool.**: Of or belonging to the Protozoa (q.v.).

**prö-tö-zö-ön**, *s.* [Pref. *proto-*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (zōon) = an animal; *ζῶ* (zō) = to live.] Any individual of the Protozoa (q.v.).

**prö-träct**, **\*pro-track**, *v. t.* [Lat. *protractus*, pa. par. of *protrahō* = to draw out, to prolong; *pro* = forth, forward, and *trahō* = to draw.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To draw out or extend in duration; to prolong, to continue. (*Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.)
2. To extend or draw out in length; to lengthen out in space.
3. To delay, to defer, to postpone; to put off to a distant time: as, To *protract* the decision of a question.

**II. Surr.**: To plot; to draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of by means of a scale and protractor.

**\*prö-träct**, *s.* [PROTRACT, v.] Tedious delay or continuance.

"Without further *protract* and dilation of time."—*Wyatt: Works; Henry VIII* to *Wyatt* (an. 1529).

**prö-träct'-äd**, *pa. par. or a.* [PROTRACT, v.]

**protracted-meeting**, *s.* A religious meeting protracted or continued for several days; a religious revival. (L.S.)

**prö-träct'-äd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *protracted*; -ly.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

**prö-träct'-äd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *protracted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being protracted; long duration.

**prö-träct'-är**, *s.* [Eng. *protract*, v.; -er.]

1. One who protracts or lengthens out in time.
2. A protractor (q.v.).

**prö-träc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *protractio*, from *protractus*, pa. par. of *protrahō* = to protract (q.v.); Ital. *protrazione*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of protracting or lengthening out in time; the act of delaying the completion or termination of anything; a putting off or deferring anything; delay.

"The other manager ... had recourse to the old mystery of *protraction*, which he exercised with such success, that the season was almost consumed."—*Smollett: The Rivalry*. (Pref.)

**II. Surveying:**

1. The act of plotting or laying down on paper the figure or dimensions of a piece of land, &c.
2. That which is plotted on paper; a plan.

**\*prö-träc'-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *protract*; -ive.] Protracting or lengthening out in time; prolonging, continuing, delaying.

"The *protractive* trials of great Jove."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, I. 2.

**prö-träc'-tör**, *s.* [Eng. *protract*; -or.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who or that which protracts; a protractor.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Anat.**: A muscle which draws forward a part.
2. **Surg.**: An instrument, resembling a pair of forceps, for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.
3. **Surr.**: An instrument, of various forms and materials, for laying down angles on paper, &c.
4. **Tailoring**: An adjustable, expansible tailor's pattern.

**\*prö-trép'-tic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *πρωτρεπτικός* (protreptikos) = urging forward, hortatory, from *πρωτρεπω* (protrepō) = to urge on; *πρῶς* (prōs) = forward, and *τρέπω* (trēpō) = to turn.] Hortatory, persuasive, persuatory.

"The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*."—*Ward: On Infidelity*.

**\*prö-trito**, *a.* [Lat. *protritrus*, pa. par. of *protero* = to rub to pieces.] Worn out, obsolete.

"*Protrite* and putrid opinions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

**prö-tri-tön**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

**Paleont.**: A genus of Tailed Amphibians (?) of Permian age. The skin seemed to have been naked; the head was larger than that of Salamandra, and the tail relatively much shorter; the ribs were short, limbs short and tetradactylous.

**\*prö-trüd'-ä-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *protrud* (q.v.); -able.] Protrusile.

"The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other annelids."—*Darwin: Vegetable Mould & Earthworms*, p. 17.

**prö-trüde**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *protrudo* = to thrust forth or forward; *pro* = forward, and *trudo* = to thrust.]

**böil**, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ċ**.  
-clan, -tian = **şān**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**A. Transitive :**

1. To thrust or push forward; to drive or force along.
2. To shoot out, to project, to cause to project. (*Cowper: Familiarity Dangerous.*)
3. To thrust or put forth, as from confinement; to cause to come forth.

"When young Spring protrudes the bursting gem."  
Thomson: *Autumn*, l. 110.

**B. Intrans. :** To be thrust out or forward; to project, to shoot forward.

**\*prō-trū-sile, a.** [Lat. *protrusus*, pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ile.] Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.

**prō-trū-šion, s.** [PROTRUSILE.]

1. The act of protruding or thrusting forward; a push; a thrusting beyond the proper or usual limits or bounds.
2. The state of being protruded; projection. "Which to conceive in bodies inflexible, and without all protrusion of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. l.
3. An urging or driving forward; incitement.

"Some sudden protrusion to good."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Romans* viii. 14.

4. That which protrudes.

**\*prō-trū-šive, a.** [Lat. *protrusus*], pa. par. of *protrudo* = to protrude (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Protruding; thrusting or pushing forward.

**\*prō-trū-šive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *protrusive*; -ly.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively. (*Carlyle.*)

**prō-tū-bēr-ance, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *protuberans* = protuberant (q.v.).] A part which swells above the rest; a swelling, a prominence, a knob, a bunch; anything which is swelled or pushed above the level of the surrounding or adjacent surface; a hill, a knoll, an elevation. It is used in this sense in Anatomy, as the occipital, the external, and internal protuberances.

"So many wens and unapular protuberances upon the face of the Lizard."—*Mora: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. l, bk. ii, ch. iii.

**\*prō-tū-bēr-ān-čy, s.** [Eng. *protuberant*(t); -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being protuberant.
2. A protuberance, a swelling.

**prō-tū-bēr-ant, a.** [Lat. *protuberans*, pr. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out; *pro* = forward, forth, and *tuber* = a swelling.] Swelling, bulging out; swollen or prominent above the surrounding or adjacent surface.

"With glowing life protuberant to the view."  
Thomson: *Autumn*, 137.

**prō-tū-bēr-ant-ly, adv.** [Eng. *protuberant*; -ly.] In a protuberant manner; with a protuberance.

**\*prō-tū-bēr-āte, v.t.** [Lat. *protuberatus*, pa. par. of *protubero* = to bulge out.] [PROTUBERANT.] To swell out or rise above the surrounding or adjacent surface; to bulge out; to be prominent.

"If the navel protuberates, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin."—*Sharrp: Surgery*.

**\*prō-tū-bēr-ā-tion, s.** [PROTUBERATE.] The act or state of swelling or bulging out beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface, protuberance.

"The protuberation or bunching out of the parastyle."—*Cooke: Descrip. Body of Man*, p. 206.

**\*prō-tū-bēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *protuber(o)* = to protuberate; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Protuberant, bulging out.

"Being protuberous, rough, crusty, and hard."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 183.

**prōt-ū-la, s.** [Pref. *pro-*, and Gr. *τύλος* (*tulos*) = a knot.]

Zool. : A genus of Tubicola, sub-family Serpulinae; it is widely distributed. In *Protula dysteri* after sixteen somites have developed, the seventeenth enlarges, and becomes the head and thorax of a new zooid.

**\*prōud, \*prowd, v.t. & i.** [PROUD, a.]

**A. Trans. :** To make proud.

"Sister proudest sister; brother hardens brother."  
Sylvester: *Trophies*, 1333.

**B. Intrans. :** To be or become proud.

"There proudest Pow'."—

Sylvester: *Henric the Great*, 117.

**prōud, \*proude, \*prout, \*prut, a.** [A.S. *prūt* = proud; *prūting* = pride; Icel. *prúðr* = proud; Dan. *prud* = stately, magnificent.]

1. Feeling, displaying, or actuated by pride, either good or bad :

(1) Having an excessive or unreasonable opinion of one's self, or of one's own qualities, accomplishments, power, position, &c.; filled with or displaying inordinate self-esteem; acting with haughty or lofty airs or mien; haughty, arrogant, presumptuous, conceited.

"I would assay, proud queen, to make thee bluish."  
Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, l. 4.

(2) Possessing an honourable and justifiable pride or self-esteem.

(3) Priding one's self; feeling pride; valuing one's self: as, *proud* of one's country.

(2) Lofty of mien; of fearless and high-spirited character.

"In look and language proud as proud might be."  
Scott: *Vision of Don Roderick*, 59.

3. Spirited, mettlesome, untamable.

"The proudest panther in the chase."  
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

4. Pleased, gratified. (*Amer.*)

5. Affording reason or grounds for pride, self-gratulation, or boasting; splendid, magnificent, grand, gorgeous.

"Their deeds, as they deserve,  
Receive proud recompense."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 706.

6. Noble, honourable.

"The proudest boast of the most aspiring philosopher."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xiv.

7. Proceeding from, or characterized by, pride or arrogance; daring, presumptuous.

\*8. Excited by the animal appetite. (Applied to the female of certain animals.)

"He gave it unto a bitch that was proud."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

\*9. Luxuriant, exuberant, abundant.

**proud-flesh, s.** A fungous growth or fleshy excrescence arising in wounds or ulcers. "The sores had generated proud-flesh."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1885.

**proud-hearted, a.** Haughty, arrogant, proud. (*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, v. i.)

**\*proud-pied, a.** Gorgeously variegated. (*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 98.)

**\*proud-stomached, a.** Of a haughty spirit; haughty, high-tempered, arrogant.

**†prōud-ish, a.** [Eng. *proud*; -ish.] Somewhat proud.

**\*prōud-ling, s.** [Eng. *proud*; -ling.] A proud person.

"To prouplings stern and strict."  
Sylvester: *Henric the Great*, 162.

**prōud-ly, adv.** [Eng. *proud*; -ly.] In a proud manner; with pride, haughtiness, or loftiness of mien; haughtily, arrogantly; with spirit or mettle.

"He spoke, and proudly turned aside."  
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 10.

**\*prōud-nēss, s.** [Eng. *proud*; -ness.] The quality or state of being proud; pride.

"Set aside all arrogance and pridefulness."—*Lattimer: Second Sermon on the Lord's Prayer*.

**prōust-ite, s.** [After the French chemist, J. L. Proust; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : An important silver ore occurring also in distinct crystals. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 5.42 to 5.56; lustre, adamantine; colour and streak, cochineal-red; transparent to sub-transparent; fracture, uneven, conchoidal; brittle. Compos. : sulhydr. 19.4; arsenic, 15.2; silver, 65.4 = 100; yielding the formula, 3AgS + AsS<sub>2</sub>; isomorphous with pyrrargyrite (q.v.). Found in many silver mines. A group of crystals in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, from the mines of Chañarcillo, Copiapo, Chili, is stated to be unique for size and perfection of form.

**prōv-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *prove*(t); -able.]

\*1. Capable of being proved or demonstrated; demonstrable.

"Proof supposes something provable."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. i, ch. iii, l. 1.

2. Capable of being proved or established as valid.

"Many of the claims were . . . not provable in bankruptcy."—*Evening Standard*, Feb. 1, 1886.

**\*prōv-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *provable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being provable; capability of being proved.

**\*prōv-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *provable*(t); -ly.] In a manner capable of being proved; so as to be proved.

"No fault can probably be laid unto him."—*Udall: Titus*, l.

**\*prōv-and, \*prōv-ēnd, \*prōv-ant, \*prov-ende, s. & a.** [Fr. *provenir* = provender (q.v.).]

**A. As substantive :**

1. Food, provisions, supplies, provender.

"Camels . . . have their provand  
Only for bearing burdens."  
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

2. A prebend.

**B. As adj. :** Provided for the use of the general body of soldiers; hence, of inferior quality; inferior, common.

"A knave . . . with a provant sword  
Will slash your scarlet."  
Massinger: *Maid of Honour*, l. 1.

**\*provant-master, s.** A person who supplied clothes for the soldiers.

**\*prōv-ant, v.t.** [PROVAND, s.] To supply with food or necessities; to victual.

"To provant and victual this monstrous army of strangers."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

**prōve, \*preeve, \*preov-en, \*prove, \*prieve, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *prover*, *pruver* (Fr. *prover*), from Lat. *probo* = to test, try, or prove the good quality of anything; *probus* = good, excellent; A.S. *prōfan*; Dut. *proeven*; Icel. *prófi*; Sw. *pröfva*; Dan. *prøve*; Ger. *proben*, *probieren*, *prüfen*; Sp. *probar*; Port. *provar*; Ital. *provare*.]

**A. Transitive :****I. Ordinary Language :**

1. To test or try by an experiment, in order to ascertain the quality of, according to a certain standard; to make trial of; to bring to the test. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*1 Thess.*, v. 21.)

2. To experience; to gain personal experience of; to try by suffering, encountering, or passing through. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, iv. vi. 54.)

3. To evince; to show by argument, reasoning, or testimony; to establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact; to demonstrate.

"If on the Book itself we cast our view,  
Concurrent heathens prove the story true."  
Dryden: *Religio Laici*, 147.

4. To establish the authenticity or validity of; as, To *prove* debts in bankruptcy; to obtain probate of; as, To *prove* a will. [PROBATE.]

**II. Arith. :** To show or ascertain the correctness of, as by a further calculation; thus in addition the result may be proved by subtraction, and in multiplication by division.

**B. Intransitive :**

\*1. To make trial; to try, to essay.

2. To be found by experience or trial; to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial.

"All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills,  
will prove more medicinal, though less esculent."  
—*Bacon*.

3. To be ascertained by the event or result; to turn out to be.

"Lest on the threshing floor his hopeful sheaves  
Prove chaff."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 985.

\*4. To make certain; to have or attain certain proof or demonstration.

"Believing where we cannot prove."  
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*. (ProL.)

\*5. To succeed.

"If the experiment proved not it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time."—*Bacon*.

\*6. To prove masteries; To make trial of skill; to try for the mastery.

**\*prove, s.** [PROOF.]

**\*prō-vēct, \*pro-vec-te, a.** [Lat. *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho* = to carry forward; *pro* = forth, forward, and *veho* = to carry.] Carried forward, advanced.

"The faictes and gesture of them that be provec-te in years."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. l.

**prō-vēc-tion, s.** [Lat. *provectio*, from *provectus*, pa. par. of *proveho* = to carry forward.]

Philol. : The carrying on of the terminal letter of a word, and attaching it to the succeeding word, when it begins with a vowel, as a *neut* for an *eut*; a nickname for an eke-name.

"Another fertile source of error lies in the habit of what Mr. Whately Stokes calls 'Provection,' a word which may well take a place in the nomenclature of Philology."—*Key: Philological Essays*, p. 227.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

\***prō-vē-dī-tōr**, s. [Fr. *provediteur*; Ital. *proveditore*, from *provēdere* = to provide (q.v.).] A purveyor, a provider; one employed to provide supplies for an army.

"Can any one dare to make him . . . his *proveditor* for such things as can only feed his pride and flash his ambition?"—*South: sermons*, iii, 104.

\***prōv-ē-dōre**, s. [Sp. *provedor*.] A provider; one who provides or supplies; a proveditor.

"An officer . . . busied with the duties of a *provedore*."—*Washington Irving*.

**prōv-en**, pa. par. or a. [PROVE, v.] (It is used now only in poetry and in the verdict Not proven.)

¶ Not proven:  
*Scotts Law*: A verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when there is sufficient evidence to raise strong suspicion of the guilt of the accused, but not sufficient to convict him.

**Provençal** (as **Prō-vân-sal**), s. & a. [Fr.]

**A.** As substantive:  
1. A native of Provence.  
2. The Langue d'oc (q.v.).

"The chief dialect of southern France, the *Provençal*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 5.

**B.** As adj.: Of or pertaining to Provence, its language or inhabitants.

**Provence** (as **Prōv-âns**), s. [Fr., from Lat. *provincia* = a province (q.v.).]

Geog.: A province in the south of France.

**Provence-oil**, s.  
Chem.: A name applied to olive oil obtained by cold pressure from the ripe fruits immediately after gathering. (*Watts*.)

**Provence-rose**, s. [CABBAGE-ROSE.]

**Prō-vēn-cīal** (ci as sh), a. [Fr. *Provençal*.] Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

\***prov-end**, \***prov-ende**, s. [PROVAND, s.]

**prōv-ēn-dēr**, \***prov-en-dre**, s. [From Mid. Eng. *provende* (three syllables), from Fr. *proviende*, from Lat. *provēnda*; Dut. *provande*.] [FREBEND, PROVAND.]

\* 1. Provisions, food, meat.

2. Dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, straw.

"Give their fasting horses *provender*."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iv, 2.

\* 3. A prebendary; a person enjoying a prebend. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 81.)

\***prōv-ēn-dēr**, v.t. [PROVENDER, s.] To supply with provender or food; to feed.

"His horses are *provendered* as epicures."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

\***prov-en-dre**, s. [PROVENDER, s.]

\***prov-ent**, s. [PROVEND.]

**prō-vēn-trīc-ū-lūs**, s. [Pref. *pro-*, and Lat. *ventriculus* = the belly.] [VENTRICLE.]

Compar. Anat.: The second cavity in the oesophagus of birds below the crop. It corresponds to the cardiac portion of the stomach in mammals, but is the chief place where digestion is carried on. Used also of a muscular crop in the earthworm.

\***prōv-ēn-ue**, s. [PROVEND.] Provision.

"The dainty *provenues* of our gardens."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vi, 376.

**prōv-ēr**, s. [Eng. *prov(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which proves or tries.

"Make that demand of the *prover*."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, ii, 3.

† 2. An approver. (*Wharton*.)

**prōv-ērb**, \***prov-erbe**, s. [Fr. *proverbe*, from Lat. *proverbium* = a common saying, a proverb; *pro* = openly, publicly, and *verbum* = a word; Sp., Port., & Ital. *proverbio*.]

**I.** Ordinary Language:

1. An old and common saying; a short or pithy sentence often repeated, and containing or expressing some well-known truth or common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a maxim, a saw, an adage, an aphorism, an apophthegm.

"A proverb is usually defined, an instructive sentence, or common and pithy saying, in which more is generally designed than expressed, famous for its peculiarity and elegance, and therefore adapted by the learned as well as the vulgar, by which 'tis distinguished from counterfeits which want such authority."—*Ray: Proverbs*. (Pref.)

**boil, boy; pōat, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

2. A by-word; an expression or name of contempt, hatred, or reproach. (1 *Kings* ix, 7.)

3. A short dramatic composition, chiefly French, in which some well-known proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot.

**II.** Scripture:

1. A moral saying or maxim, enigmatical or allegorical in its nature. (*Proverbs* i, 6.)

2. (Pl.) *Old Test. Canon*: Heb. מִשְׁלֵּי (*Mishlei*), pl. of מִשְׁלָּה (*meshal*) = (1) a similitude, a parable (*Ezek.* xvii, 2, xxiv, 3); (2) a pithy saying, generally involving latent comparison; (3) a proverb properly so-called; (4) a song or poem, prophetic (*Num.* xxiii, 7, 18), didactic (*Job* xxvii, 1), or derisive (*Isaiah* xiv, 4), &c. The noun, מִשְׁלָּה (*meshal*), is from the verb מִשַּׁל (*meshal*) = to make like, to assimilate. (*Gesenius*.) It was therefore to be expected that the book of Proverbs would not consist exclusively of proverbs properly so called; nor does it. For instance, ch. ii. is not a series of detached sayings, but a didactic treatise. Dr. Otto Zöckler (*Prov. Solomon* (ed. Aiken), pp. 35-37) divides the Book into five leading portions: (1) Introductory (i, 7-ix, 18); (2) original nucleus of the collection, genuine Proverbs of Solomon (x, 1-xxii, 16); (3) additions made before Hezekiah's day (xxii, 17-xxiv, 34); (4) gleanings by the men of Hezekiah (xxv-xxix), the first being the words of Agur (xxx), and the second the words of Lemuel, with the poem in praise of the matron (xxxi). Chapter xxxi, 10-31 constitutes an alphabetical acrostic. Chapters i-xxix are generally attributed to Solomon, who was "wiser than all men," and "spoke 3,000 proverbs" (1 *Kings* iv, 31, 32), which do not seem to have been founded solely on his own experience, but on the shrewd observation of the nation at large (i, 6). The collection made under Hezekiah repeats many proverbs which appeared in the earlier one. The lives of Agur and of King Lemuel's mother, and the dates of the two appendices ascribed to them, are unknown. The New Testament directly quotes from this book in very many instances.

Cf. *Prov.* iii, 11, 12 with Heb. xli, 5, 6, Rev. iii, 10; *Prov.* iii, 34 with James iv, 6; *Prov.* xi, 31 with 1 *Pet.* iv, 14; *Prov.* xxv, 21, 22 with Rom. xii, 20; *Prov.* xxvi, 11 with 2 *Pet.* ii, 12. Allusion is made to *Prov.* i, 16 in Rom. xii, 18; to *Prov.* iii, 7 in Rom. xii, 16; and to *Prov.* x, 12 in 1 *Pet.* i, 8.

\***prōv-ērb**, v.t. & i. [PROVERB, s.]

**A.** Transitive:

1. To speak of, or mention in or as, a proverb.

"Am I not using and *proverb'd* for a fool in every street?"—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 20.

2. To provide with a proverb.

"I am *proverb'd* with a grandeur phrase."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, i, 4.

**B.** Intrans.: To utter proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverb-ing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves."—*Milton: Articles of Peace*.

**prō-vērb-i-al**, \***pro-verb-i-all**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *proverbialis*, from *proverbium* = a proverb (q.v.); Sp. *proverbial*; Ital. *proverbiale*.]

1. Mentioned in a proverb or proverbs; used as a proverb; as familiar or well-known as a proverb; used or current in a proverb.

"The loyalty of Lochiel is almost *proverbial*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Suitable for a proverb.

"This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds."—*Brown*.

3. Resembling a proverb: as, To speak with *proverbial* brevity.

**prō-vērb-i-al-ism**, s. [Eng. *proverbial*; -ism.] A proverbial saying or phrase.

\***prō-vērb-i-al-ist**, s. [Eng. *proverbial*; -ist.] A writer, composer, collector, or admirer of proverbs. (*Langhorne: Theodosius & Constantia*, pt. ii, let. 3.)

\***prō-vērb-i-al-ize**, v.t. & i. [Eng. *proverbial*; -ize.]

**A.** Trans.: To make into a proverb; to turn into a proverb.

**B.** Intrans.: To use proverbs; to speak in proverbs.

"I forbear from any further *proverbializing*."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 136.

**prō-vērb-i-al-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *proverbial*; -ly.] In a proverbial manner; by way of proverb; as a proverb; in proverbs.

"The like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle."—*Brown: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii, ch. xviii.

\***prōv-ērb-ize**, v.t. [Eng. *proverb*; -ize.] To make into a proverb.

"They *proverbized* the Attik-house."—*Sylvester: Du Bartas; seventh day, first week*, 653.

**prov-es**, s. [See def.] A corrupt. of provost (q.v.). (*Burns: Brigs of Ayr*.)

**prō-vide**, \***pro-vyde**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *pro-videre* = to see beforehand, to foresee, to act with foresight: *pro* = before, and *video* = to see; Ital. *provvedere*; O. Fr. *provoir*, *provoir*; Fr. *pourvoir*; Sp. *proveer*; Port. *prover*.]

**A.** Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. To foresee.

"Providing the burts these licentious spirits may do."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone*. (Dedic.)

2. To get ready, procure, collect, or prepare beforehand; to procure or get ready for future use.

"Provide your block and your axe."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iv, 2.

¶ It is frequently followed in this sense by *for* or *against*: as, To provide warm clothing for winter, to provide a refuge against attack.

3. To furnish, to supply. (Now followed by *with*; formerly also by *of*.)

"I am provided of a torch-bearer."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii, 4.

4. To supply with what is needed; to make ready.

"I prythee, let us be provided To shew them entertainment."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, i, 2.

5. To make or lay down as a previous or preliminary arrangement, condition, or provision; to stipulate.

\* **II.** Eccles.: To appoint to a benefice before it is vacant. [PROVISOR, PROVISION.]

**B.** Intrans.: To make preparations; to make provision; to take measures for protection against, or escape from, a possible or probable evil, or for comfort, safety, or supply of all things necessary. (Followed by *for* or *against*.)

"Warn wiser princes to provide for their safety."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v.

**prō-vid-ēd**, pa. par., a., & conj. [PROVIDE.]

**A. & B.** As pa. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

**C.** As conj.: It being agreed, arranged, or understood beforehand; on condition. (Frequently followed by *that*.)

"Provided that you do no outrages."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, iv, 1.

¶ In the use as a conjunction, *provided* is really a past participle agreeing with the word *this* or the whole sentence, as a Latin ablative absolute; thus, the above example might be rendered, "This being provided, that, &c."

**prōv-i-dēnço**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *providentia*, from *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *providencia*; Ital. *providenza*. *Providence* and *prudence* are doublets.]

\* 1. Foresight, timely care, prevision, prudence; the act of making provision for the future.

"Providence is, whereby a man not only foreseeth commodity and incommmodity, prosperitie and adversitie, but also consulteth."—*T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i, ch. xviii.

2. Frugality, economy, or prudence in the management of one's concerns.

3. The care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence.

"To His due time and *providence* I leave them."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii, 440.

4. Hence, used for God himself, regarded as exercising care, foresight, and direction over his creatures.

"But *Providence* Himself will intervene."—*Cooper: Table Talk*, 444.

5. A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an act or event in which the providence and care of God over his creatures are directly exhibited and seen; often used almost synonymously with mercy or blessing: as, It was a *providence* he was not killed.

**prōv-i-dēnt**, \***prov-i-dente**, a. [Lat. *providens*, pr. par. of *providere* = to foresee, to provide (q.v.); Fr. *provident*; Sp. *providente*; Ital. *providente*. *Provident* and *prudent* are doublets.]

\*1. Foreseeing, forecasting, prescient. (Followed by *of*.)

2. Foreseeing and making provision for future wants; prudent in preparing or providing for the future. (Sometimes followed by *of*.)

"He is lyke to a providente and circumspecte builder."—*Wycl: Luke vi.*

3. Frugal, economical, not wasteful.

"So just and yet so provident of blood."  
Dryden: *Patience and Arcite*, III. 527.

**prōv-i-dēn-ti-āl** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *provident*; -*ial*.]

1. Effected by divine providence; referrible to the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence; as, a providential escape from danger.

\*2. Provident; exercising foresight and care.

"Sustain'd alone by providential heav'n."  
Thomson: *Spring*, 684.

\*3. Characterized by foresight and care.

"Be his guard thy providential care."  
Pope: *Bomere*; *Iliad* xvi. 298.

**prōv-i-dēn-ti-āl-lŷ** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *providentially*; -*ly*.] In a providential manner; by an act of divine providence.

"Every animal is providentially directed to the use of its proper weapons."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

**prōv-i-dēn-ti-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *providently*; -*ly*.] In a provident or prudent manner; with foresight, and wise precaution; prudently.

"[He] providently cautions for the sparrow."  
Shakspeare: *As You Like It*, II. ii. 3.

\***prōv-i-dēn-ti-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *provident*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being provident; providence, foresight, prudence.

"Providentness, good heed-giving."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. I.

**prōv-id-ēr**, \***pro-vid-er**, *s.* [Eng. *provider*]; -*er*.] One who provides, procures, or supplies that which is necessary. Often used (*U. S. colloq.*) in referring to the head of a house; as a good provider—one who supplies the table, &c., liberally.

**prōv-id-ēng**, *pr. par., a., & conj.* [PROVIDE.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C.** *As conj.*: Provided; on condition that; it being understood that. [PROVIDED, ¶.]

\***prōv-i-dōre**, *s.* [PROVEDORE.]

**prōv-in-çe**, \***prov-yince**, *s.* [Fr. *province*, from Lat. *provincia* = a territory, conquest; a word of doubtful etymology; Sp., Port., & Ital. *provincia*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

(1) *Orig.*: A country or district of considerable extent, beyond the confines of Italy, completely subjugated, deprived of its independence under the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and liable to such taxes and contributions as the Roman Senate saw fit to decree.

"Every province from Britain to Egypt had its own Augustus."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) A region of country; a district, a tract.

"Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide."  
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 77.

(3) A colony or dependent country at a distance from the ruling state; a division of a kingdom, country, or state; as, The provinces into which France was divided previous to the Revolution.

(4) *Pl.*: Districts or portions of a country at a distance from the metropolis, as distinguished from the capital, or home counties.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The proper sphere, duty, office, or business of a person or body; sphere of action; proper or peculiar functions.

(2) A divisor or department of knowledge or speculation; a department or branch of learning.

"They never look abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world."—*Watts*.

**II. Technically:**

1. Ecclesiastical:

(1) *Anglican*: A division of England for ecclesiastical purposes, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. In England there are two provinces, Canterbury and York.

(2) *Roman*: [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

2. Biol. & Geog.: A division of the earth's surface characterized by peculiar species, or

by peculiar assemblages of animals or plants. [REGION, II.] The term province is chiefly used with reference to marine-life, and the most important provinces will be found in this Dictionary under the adjective denoting their locality or range. Provinces existed in geological times.

\*3. Zool.: A sub-kingdom. (Owen.)

**province-rose**, *s.* [PROVENCE-ROSE.]

**prōv-in'-ci-āl** (c as sh), \***pro-vin'-ci-āl**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *provincial*, from Lat. *provincialis* = pertaining to a province (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *provincial*; Ital. *provinciale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining or relating to a province; as, a provincial government, a provincial dialect.

"In the reign of Charles the Second no provincial town in the kingdom contained thirty thousand inhabitants."—*Macculay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Constituting or forming a province appendant to the principal kingdom or state.

3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, a provincial synod.

4. Characteristic of a province; exhibiting the manners or peculiarities of a province; hence, contrived; rustic, rude, unpolished.

"The base alloy of their provincial speech."—*Sir W. Temple: On Poetry*.

5. Used in a province; characteristic of a province.

"This participle is provincial."—*Earle: Philology*, § 362.

\*6. Exercising jurisdiction over a province.

7. *Specif.*: Of or pertaining to Provence in France; Provencal.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who belongs to a province; as to the provinces; a native or inhabitant of any part of the country except the metropolis.

"When the Roman legions were finally withdrawn, the provincials . . . fell a prey to the ravages of the Celtic tribes."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Lit.*, ch. ii.

2. *Roman Church*: The religious who, being appointed by the General or a chapter, has general superintendence of a province committed to his charge. Provinces are of varying extent; but, generally speaking, the more numerous the religious houses, the smaller the province containing them.

**provincial-constitutions**, *s. pl.*

*Eccles.*: (See extract).

"The provincial-constitutions are principally the decrees of provincial synods, held under diverse archbishops of Canterbury, from Langton in the reign of Henry III. to Chichele in the reign of Henry V.; and adopted by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, § 2. (Introd.)

**provincial-courts**, *s.*

*Eccles.*: The archiepiscopal courts in the two provinces of England. (Wharton.)

\***provincial-rose**, *s.*

1. The same as PROVENCE-ROSE (q.v.).

2. An ornamental shoe-tie, probably from its resemblance to a Provence-rose.

"With two provincial-roses on my razed shoes."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.

**prōv-in'-ci-āl-ism** (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ism*.] A manner of speaking, or a word or expression, peculiar to a province or districts remote from the mother country, or from the metropolis, and not recognized in the literary language of the time, or in more polished circles; words, phrases, or idioms peculiar to persons residing in, or natives of, the provinces.

"To get this provincialism accepted or at least permitted."—*Earle: Philology*, § 221.

\***prōv-in'-ci-āl-ist** (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ist*.]

1. An inhabitant or native of a province; a provincial.

2. One who uses provincialisms.

\***prōv-in'-ci-āl-ist-ry** (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ist-ry*.] The quality or state of being provincial; provincial peculiarities of language; a provincialism.

"That circumstance must have added greatly to the provinciality, and consequently to the unintelligibility of the poem."—*Warton: Rowley: Enquiry*, p. 46.

\***prōv-in'-ci-āl-ize** (c as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ize*.] To render provincial.

**prōv-in'-ci-āl-lŷ** (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ly*.] In a provincial manner.

\***prōv-in'-ci-āl-shīp** (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *provincial*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a provincial. [PROVINCIAL, B. 2.]

"In the said generalship or provincialship he succeeded Dr. Henry Staudish."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. I.

\***prōv-in'-ci-āto** (c as sh), *v.t.* [Eng. *province*; -*ate*.] To turn into a province.

"A design to provinciate the whole kingdom."—*Bowdell: Vocal Forest*.

\***prōv-in'-ce**, *v.t.* [Fr. *provincier*, from *provin* = a layer of a vine, from Lat. *propaginem*, accus. of *propago* = a layer, a shoot. The spelling of the French *provincier* has no doubt been influenced by Fr. *vigne* = a vine.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground for propagation.

**prōv'-ing**, \***preev-ing**, \***prev-ing**, \***prevying**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PROVE, v.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As subst.**: The act of one who proves, tries, or ascertains; the act of trying, ascertaining, or demonstrating; proof, trial; an experiment to test or ascertain the strength of anything.

"The proving of your faith."—*Wycliffe: James I.*

¶ *Action of proving the tenor:*

*Scots Law*: An action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

**prōv'-i-si-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *provisionem*, accus. of *provisio* = a foreseeing, foresight, provision, from *provisus*, pa. par. of *providio* = to provide (q.v.); Sp. *provision*; Ital. *provisione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of providing beforehand; previous preparation.

"Five days we do allot thee for provision."—*Shakspeare: Lear*, I. 1.

2. A measure taken beforehand; a precautionary measure taken to provide against contingencies.

3. The providing or accumulation of stores or materials for a proposed undertaking; a stock or store provided beforehand.

"He had made such vast provision of materials for the temple."—*South: Sermons*.

4. A stipulation or condition; a measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.

"No provision made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs."—*Darwin: On Ireland*.

5. A stock or store of food provided; hence food generally; victuals, eatables, provender.

\***II. Eccles.**: The previous nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, by which act the rightful patron was deprived of his right of presentation. Provisions were made by Clement V. about 1307 A.D., it being stated that all ecclesiastical benefices belonged to the pope. John XXII. (A.D. 1316-1334) gave them an increased impulse. The Council of Basle abolished them March 25, 1436.

"And in the thirty-fifth year of his [Edw. I.] reign was made the first statute against papal provisions."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. vi. ch. 3.

**provision-dealer**, **provision-merchant**, *s.* A general dealer in articles of food, as cheese, butter, eggs, bacon, &c.

**prōv'-i-si-on**, *v.t.* [PROVISION, s.] To provide or stock with necessities, especially with victuals; to victual.

**prōv'-i-si-on-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *provision*; -*al*.] Provided or established for the time or present need; temporarily established; temporary; not permanent. (Wotton: *Remains*, p. 495.)

**prōv'-i-si-on-āl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *provisional*; -*ly*.] In a provisional manner; by way of provision for present time or need; temporarily; not permanently.

"The French ministers have taken up this equality of government only provisionally."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. I. § 5.

\***prōv'-i-si-on-ār-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *provision*; -*ary*.]

1. Provident, making provision.

"His master might have reasons of his own for wishing a provisionary settlement."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, I. 58.

2. Provided for present time or need; provisional.

3. Containing a provision or proviso.

"He subjoined a provisionary salvo for the worship of God the Son."—*Hartland: Works*, v. 378.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ. Sŷrian. a, o = 6; oy = ā; qu = kw.**



\***prô-vî-sion-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *provision*; -less.] Foodless.

"The night was fanged with frost,  
And they provisionless."  
*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.*

**prô-vî-go**, \***pro-vy-so**, *s.* [Lat. law phr. *provisio quod* = it being provided that, from Lat. *provisus*, *pa. par.* of *providere* = to provide (q.v.).] A provisional condition; a qualifying clause in any legal document by which a condition is introduced, generally beginning with the words *provided that*; a conditional stipulation affecting an agreement, contract, law grant, or the like.

"To insert a *provisio* in favour of Lord Dover."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ **Trial by proviso**:

**Law**: A trial, at the instance of the defendant, in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, fails to proceed to trial.

"The defendant being fearful of such neglect in the action, will himself undertake to bring on the trial, giving proper notice to the plaintiff. Which proceeding is called the *trial by proviso*; by reason of the clause which was formerly in such cases inserted, the sheriff's writ, viz., *provisio*, provided that if the writ come to your hands, that is, one from the plaintiff and another from the defendant, you shall execute only one of them."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

**prô-vî-gor**, \***pro-vi-sour**, *s.* [Fr. *proviser*, from Lat. *provisorem*, accus. of *provisor*, from *provisus*, *pa. par.* of *providere* = to provide (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who provides; a provider.

2. **Ecclesiastical**:

1. A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before it was vacant by the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. Acts against the appointment of provisors were passed in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV.

"Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such provisor shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 8.

2. The purveyor, steward, treasurer, or manciple of a religious house.

\***prô-vî-sôr-lî-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *provisory*; -ly.] In a provisory manner; conditionally; with a proviso.

\***prô-vî-sôr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *provisor*; -ship.] The office of a provisor.

"A worthy fellow he is: pray let me entreat for  
The provisorship of your horse."  
*Webster: Duchess of Malfy*, l. 2.

\***prô-vî-sôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Fr. *provisoire*; Sp. & Ital. *provisorio*.]

1. Containing a proviso; conditional.

2. Provisional, temporary.

**prô-vî-vôr-ra**, *s.* [Pref. *pro-*, and Mod. Lat. *viverra* (q.v.).]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Lower Miocene of Europe.

\***prô-vôc-a-ble**, *a.* [PROVOCABLE.]

**prôv-ô-câ-tion**, \***prov-o-ca-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *provocation*, from Lat. *provocationem*, accus. of *provocatio* = a challenging, a provoking, from *provocatus*, *pa. par.* of *provocare* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp. *provocacion*; Ital. *provocazione*.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of provoking or stirring up to anger or vexation; vexation; the act of rousing the passions.

"By means of *provocation* on either party used, the Romaynes issued out of the cyle and gave bely to the Brytons."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. i, ch. lxi.

2. Incitement, stimulus: as, a *provocation* to mirth.

3. Anything which excites anger; a cause of anger, resentment, or vexation.

"Haughtiness of temper which is ever finding out provocations."—*Fahey: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii, pt. iii, ch. vii.

2. **Technically**:

1. **Law**: An appeal to a court or judge. (A Latinism.)

"A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked."—*Ayliffe: Farverton*.

2. **Script.**: The time of the Jewish wanderings in the wilderness, when they provoked God by their backslidings and unbelief.

"Harden not your hearts, as in the *provocation* and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness."—*Psalm* xcv, 8.

\***prôv-ô-câ-tious**, *a.* [PROVOCATION.] Causing provocation.

"High provocations and rebellious attempts."—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 138.

¶ Possibly, as this is an isolated instance of the word, it may be a misprint for *provocations*.

**prô-vôc-a-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *provocativus*, from *provocatus*, *pa. par.* of *provocare* = to provoke (q.v.); Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *provocativo*; O. Fr. *provocatif*.]

**A. As adj.**: Tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting or inciting to passion; rousing the passions.

"No bargaining line there, no *provocative* verse."  
*Cartwright: To the Memory of Ben Jonson*.

**B. As subst.**: Anything which tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant; anything apt or tending to excite the passions or appetite.

"Then there is another *provocative* to unity, if not union."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1886.

**prô-vôc-a-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *provocative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being provocative or stimulating.

\***prô-vôc-a-tôr-ÿ**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *provocatorius*.]

**A. As adj.**: Tending to provoke or excite; provocative.

**B. As subst.**: A challenge.

\***prô-vôk-a-ble**, \***prô-vôc-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; -able.] Capable of being provoked; easily provoked.

"A spirit easily *provocable* and revengeful."—*Ravelin: Sermon at Worcester*, p. 8 (1770).

**prô-vôk-e**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *provoker* = to provoke, from Lat. *provoco* = to call forth, to challenge, to provoke: *pro* = forth, and *vo* = to call; *voz*, genit. *vois* = a voice; Sp. & Port. *provocar*; Ital. *provocare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To challenge, to call out.

"He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore."  
*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi, 252.

2. To rouse; to excite or stimulate to action; to incite.

"They gladly hear also the young men: yea, and purposely *provokes* them to talk."—*Morse: Utopia*, bk. ii, ch. v.

3. To excite or stir to anger; to incense; to enrage, to exasperate, to irritate, to offend.

"Son, what furie hath thus *provoked* thee?"  
*Surrey: Virgil; Æneid* ii.

4. To stir up, to cause, to produce, to excite, to arouse.

"The meditation of his bounty and goodness will *provokes* love and gratitude."—*Wiliams: The Gift of Prayer*, ch. vi.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To appeal. (A Latinism.)

"E'en Arius and Pelagius durst *provocate*.  
To what the centuries preceding spoke."  
*Dryden: Religio Laici*, 84.

2. To excite or produce anger; to irritate; to give provocation.

\***prô-vôk-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *provocate*; -ment.] Provocation.

"The excellency of her beauty was no *provokement* to him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 81.

**prô-vôk-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *provok(e)*; -er.]

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or promotes.

"Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, li, 3.

2. One who excites or stirs up sedition or war.

3. One who or that which provokes, irritates, or incenses.

"And my *provokers* hereby doo augmente."  
*Wyatt: Psalm*, 38.

**prô-vôk-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PROVOKING.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Tending to provoke, annoy, or incense; annoying, exasperating.

**prô-vôk-ing-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *provoking*; -ly.] In a provoking manner or degree; so as to provoke or annoy; vexatiously.

"They sank into implety, made wars, and became *provokingly* human."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**prôv-ôst**, \***prov-est**, *s.* [O. Fr. *provost*, *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from Lat. *praepositum*, accus. of *praepositus* = one who is set over, a prefect, from *praepositus*, *pa. par.* of *praepone* = to set before or over; *pro* = before, and *pono* = to place, to set; A.S. *præfost*; Sp. & Port. *preboste*; Ital. *prevosto*, *preposto*, *preposit*; Dut.

*provost*, *prevost*; Dan. *prorst*; Icel. *profasti*; Sw. *prost*; Ger. *profz*, *probst*, *probst*.] One who is set over others; one who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the principal, head, or chief of certain establishments or bodies; applied to:

\*1. A gaoler; the head or governor of a prison.

"The provost hath  
A warrant for his execution."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, l. 1.

2. The heads or principals of several colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal of the University of Dublin, and of some universities in the United States.

3. The chief dignity of a cathedral or collegiate church.

4. In Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the mayor in English boroughs. The provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow are styled lord provosts. The same title is popularly given to the provost of Aberdeen.

**provost-marshal** (**provost** as **prô-vô**), *s.*

**Mil.**: A commissioned officer specially appointed, at great permanent camps or in the field on active service, to carry out sentences of military law. Formerly they had powers of immediate punishment on the commission of offences against published orders; but now they can only arrest, and detain for trial, offenders and carry the punishments awarded by court martial into effect.

\***prô-vôst-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; -er.] A provost, a chief, a head teacher.

"Masters to teach it, with his *provosters*, *shahers*, and *scholars*."—*Ascham: Schools of Shooting*, bk. i.

\***prôv-ôst-rÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; -ry.] The office or dignity of a provost; prefecture, provostship.

"Certes the dignite of the *provostrie* [prefectura] of Bath was whilom a great power."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

**prôv-ôst-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *provost*; -ship.] The office of a provost.

"Worth more than my *provostship*."—*Railgton: Wottonian*, p. 327.

**prôw** (1), \***prowe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *proûs* (Fr. *prou*), from Lat. *prova* = a prow, from Gr. *πρῶπα* (*prôpa*), from *πρῶ* (*prô*) = in front; Sp. *proa*; Ital. *prova*, *prua*.] The stem or forward part of a vessel, often used for the vessel itself; the bow.

"That, of a thousand vessels, mine should be  
The foremost *prowe* in pressing to the strand."  
*Wordsworth: Lædæmæ*.

**prow** (2), *s.* [PROA.]

\***prow** (3), \***prou**, *s.* [O. Fr. *prou*.] Advantage, benefit, profit. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 12,234.)

\***prôw**, *a.* [O. Fr. *prou*; Fr. *preux*.] [PROW-ESS.] Brave, valiant. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III, ell. 28.)

**prôw-ëss**, \***prow-es**, \***prow-essc**, \***pru-esse**, *s.* [Fr. *proesse*, from O. Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*) = valiant, origin doubtful; Sp. & Port. *proeza*; Ital. *prodezza*.]

\*1. Integrity, honour.

"Nowe than so as bountie and *proesse* ben made to good folke."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. Valour, bravery; gallantry and intrepidity in war or danger; fearlessness.

"Lochele was especially renowned for his physical *proesse*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, xlii.

\***prow-esse**, *s.* [PROWESS.]

\***prôw-ëssed**, *a.* [Eng. *proress*; -ed.] Distinguished for prowess; valiant.

"More fatal than the *proress*'s foe."  
*Fenton: Homer Imitated*.

\***prôw-ëss-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *prowess*; -ful(l).] Powerful, vigorous.

"His *prowessful* polioy."  
*Sylvestre: Babylon*. (Argument.)

**prowl**, \***proule**, \***prol-lyn**, \***prolle**, *v.t. & i.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat "a contracted frequentative form standing for *progle*, weakened form of *prokle*; where *progle* is the frequentative of *progue* or *prog* = to search about, espec. for provisions, and *prokle* is an old verb meaning to thrust or poke." [PROG, v.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To rove or wander over or through in a stealthily manner.

"He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deckt."  
*Sidney*.

\*2. To gather or get together by plunder.

**bôll**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-zhûn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shûs**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **-del**, **dæl**

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder.

"Her crew, distributed among twenty brigantines, prowled for booty over the sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. To rove and plunder; to pillage, to prey, to plunder.

**prowl**, *s.* [Prowl, *v.*] The act of prowling or roving about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder: as, To be on the *prowl*. (Colloq.)

**prowl-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prowl*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who prowls or roves about stealthily, as for prey or plunder.

"There are so many young *prowlers* on the lookout that they'd precious soon empty a bin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

\* **prowl-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. *prowl*; -*ery*.] Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"Thirty-seven monopolies, with other shocking *prowleries*."—*Hackett: Life of Williams*, pt. i, p. 51.

**prowl-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [Prowl, *v.*]

**prowl-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prowling*; -*ly*.] In a prowling manner.

**prox**, *s.* [A contract of *proxy* (q.v.).] A ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to voters for their votes. (*Amer.*)

\* **prox-ene**, *s.* [Fr. *proxène*; Gr. *πρόξενος* (*prozenos*), from *πρό* (*pro*) = before, and *ξένος* (*zenos*) = a friend, a guest.]

Greek Antiq.: An official who had the charge of showing hospitality to strangers.

\* **prox-en-ét**, *s.* [Fr. *proxénète*; Lat. *pro-ceneta*, from Gr. *πρόξενος* (*prozenète*), from *πρόξενος* (*prozenos*) = to act as a *proxene* (q.v.).] A go-between, a negotiator.

"He being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches."—*More: Immortal of the Soul*, pt. iii, bk. iii, ch. xiii.

\* **prox-io-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prox*; -*ally*.] By, or as by, *proxy*. (Southey: *Letters*, iv. 113.)

**prox-im-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *proximus* = very near, superlative of *prope* = near.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or belonging to the part of a limb or other organ nearest the point of attachment.

**B. As substantive:**

*Anat., Bot., & Zool.*: The comparatively fixed end of a limb or an organism; the more slowly growing end; spec. the fixed end of a limb or organism in the Hydrozoa. Opposed to distal.

**prox-i-mate**, *a.* [Lat. *proximatus*, *pa. par.* of *proximō* = to approach, from *proximus* = very near.] Nearest, next, immediate.

"The proximate capacity of its efficient."—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

**proximate-analysis**, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

**proximate-cause**, *s.* That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate, or predisposing cause.

"We were to show the proximate natural causes of it."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

**proximate-principles**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The definite constituents forming the substance of plants or animals. They embrace such compounds as albumin, fibrin, fat, cellulose, starch, sugar, organic acids, ethers, alkaloids, &c., some of which can be formed artificially.

**prox-i-mate-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *proximate*; -*ly*.] In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately, directly; with immediate or direct relation to or effect on.

"They know it immediately or proximately from their proper guides."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 287.

\* **prox-ime**, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near.] Next; immediately preceding or following. (*Watts: Logick*, bk. ii, ch. i.)

\* **prox-im-i-ous**, \* **prox-im-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*.] Nearest, proximate.

**prox-im-i-ty**, \* **prox-im-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *proximité*, from Lat. *proximitas*, accus. of *proximitas* = nearness, from *proximus*, superl. of *prope* = near; Sp. *proximidad*; Ital. *proximità*.] The quality or state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance; close relationship.

"By way of nearness and inward proximity to it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 12.

**prox-i-mō**, *s.* [Lat. masc. and neut. ablative of Lat. *proximus* = the next.] The month which succeeds the present. Often contracted to *prox.*: as, I shall come on the 10th *prox.*

\* **prox-im-ous**, *a.* [PROXIMOUS.]

**prox-y**, \* **procke-sy**, \* **proke-oye**, *s.* [A contract of *proxy* (q.v.), from Low Lat. *procuratus*; Lat. *procuratio* = management.] [PROCURATION.]

1. The agency of another who acts as a substitute for a principal; the agency of a substitute; authority to act for another, especially in voting.

"All may easily be done by *proxy*."—*Scriven's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 395.

2. One who acts as a substitute for another; one who is deputed to act for or in the place of another, especially in voting. A member of the House of Lords could formerly depute any member of the same order to be his proxy, to vote for him in his absence, but this right was suspended by a Standing Order on March 31, 1886.

"The scale was but just turned by the *proxies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. A written document authorizing one person to act or vote for another, as at a meeting of the shareholders of a company, &c.

4. The same as *PROCURATION* (q.v.).

5. The same as *PROX* (q.v.).

6. Anything 'intended to take the place or perform the functions of something else; a substitute.

\* **proxy-wedded**, *a.* Wedded by proxy. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 33.)

\* **prox-y**, *v. t.* [PROXY, *s.*] To vote or act by proxy or by the agency of another.

**prox-y-ship**, \* **prox-i-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *proxy*; -*ship*.] The position, office, or agency of a proxy.

"The same correspondence and *proximity* between these spirits and their images."—*Brevint: Saul A Samuel*, ch. xvi, p. 254.

\* **prūpe**, *s.* [See def.]

1. An old name for Prussia.

2. Prussian leather.

"Folded hides and other shields of *pruce*."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 80.

**prūde**, *s.* [Fr. *prude* = virtuous, prudent; O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prud*, *prod* = excellent.] A woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue; a woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve; a woman who is overnice or precise.

"Though *prudes* may condemn me, and bigots reprove."—*Byron: First Kiss of Love*.

**prude-like**, *a.* Over-precise or nice.

"It is the more *prude-like* and disagreeable thing of the two."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. ii, § 9.

**prū-dence**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudencia*, from *prudens* = prudent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *prudencia*; Ital. *prudenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion.

"Under *prudence* is comprehended, that discreet, apt, sitting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner."—*Peachment*.

2. Frugality, economy, providence.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between *wisdom* and *prudence*: "*Wisdom* leads us to speak and act what is most proper: *prudence* prevents our speaking and acting improperly. A wise man employs the most proper means for success; a prudent man the safest means for not being brought into danger." (*Rhetoric* (1817), i. 231.)

\* **prū-den-çy**, \* **pru-den-cie**, *s.* [Lat. *prudencia*.] Prudence, discretion.

"O marvellous political and princely *prudencia*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 7.

**prū-dent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *prudens*, accus. of *prudens*, for *providens* = provident (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *prudente*.]

\* 1. Provident, foreseeing.

"The prudent crane."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 680.

2. Cautious or circumspect in determining on or adopting an action or line of conduct; practically wise; careful of the consequences of any measures, actions, or business undertaken. (*Proverbs* xiv. 18.)

3. Characterized, dictated, or directed by prudence: as, *prudent* measures.

4. Frugal, economical, provident: as, a *prudent* expenditure of money.

\* 5. Correct and decorous in manner; discreet: as, a *prudent* woman. (*Latham*.)

¶ Used in a bad sense in Matt. xi. 25. The R.V. has "understanding."

**prū-dēn'-tial** (ti as sh), *a. & s.* [Eng. *prudent*; -*ial*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, prudence; prudent, discreet.

"Check each impulse with *prudential* rein."—*Byron: Childish Recollections*!

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory, discretionary.

3. Superintending the discretionary concerns of a society: as, a *prudential* committee.

\* **B. As subst.**: A matter requiring prudence or discretion. (*Watts*.)

\* **prū-dēn'-tial-ist** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ist*.] One who acts from, or is governed by, prudential motives.

\* **prū-dēn'-tial-ity** (ti as sh), *s.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being prudential or directed by prudential motives.

"Rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i, ch. iii.

\* **prū-dēn'-tial-ly** (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *prudential*; -*ly*.] In a prudential manner; with prudence; prudently.

"His conscience is prudentially conniving at such falsities."—*More: On Euhuism*, pt. ii, § 47.

**prū-dēn'-tial-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prudent*; -*ly*.]

1. In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; warily, discreetly, judiciously.

"To walk prudently and safely."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 8.

2. With frugality or economy; frugally, economically.

**prūd-er-ry**, *s.* [Fr. *pruderie*.] [PRUDE] The quality or state of being prudish; the manners or characteristics of a prude; affected or excessive niceness or preciseness; coyness.

"Instances of this *prudery* were rare indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**prū-d'hōmme**, *s.* [Fr. = a skillful man; O. Fr. *prud* = excellent, and *homme* = a man.] A skillful or discreet man; specif., in France, a member of a board composed of masters and workmen whose office is to arbitrate in trade disputes. They existed as early as the fifteenth century, and were revived in France by Napoleon I. in 1806. The expression is used for the typical French citizen; Jacques Prudhomme answering to the English John Bull.

**prūd-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *prud(e)*; -*ish*.] Like a prude; affectedly or excessively reserved, precise, or nice; coy, reserved.

"Vainly the dotard mends her prudish pace."—*Byron: Reply to some Elegant Verses*.

**prūd-ish-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prudish*; -*ly*.] In a prudish manner; like a prude.

"Though Christchurch long kept prudishly away."—*Pope: Dunciad*, iv.

\* **prū-in-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *pruina* = a hoar-frost.] Hoary, pruinos.

**prū-in-ōse**, **prū-in-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pruin-ōsus*, from *pruina* = hoar-frost; Fr. *pruineux*; Ital. *pruinoso*.]

*Ord. Lang. & Bot.* (the latter of the form *pruinose*): Appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; hoary, frosted (q.v.).

**prū-in-ōus**, *a.* [PRUINOS.]

**prūne**, \* **proin**, \* **proine**, \* **proyn**, *v. t. & i.* [Prob. from Fr. *proviner* = to plant or set suckers or slips, to propagate, from O. Fr. *provin*; Fr. *provin* = a vine-sucker set in the ground, from Lat. *propaginem*, accus. of *propago* = a shoot, a sucker; Ital. *propagine*.] [PROVINE.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cut or lop off, as the superfluous branches or shoots of trees; to cut or lop off the superfluous branches or shoots of; to trim with a knife.

"It improves greatly under high culture and pruning."—*Scriven's Magazine*, April 1880, p. 327.

\* 2. To free from anything superfluous or overabundant.

"One sees him clipping his apricots and pruning his casks."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*; *Sat.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

\*3. To dress up; to make trim and neat.

"A husband that loveth to trim and pamper his body, causeth his wife by that means to study nothing else but the tricking and pruning of herself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 313.

4. To trim or dress with the bill.

"To prune his ruffled wing."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, l. 20.

\*B. Intrans.: To dress up; to prink. (*Dryden: Epil. to All for Love*.)

**prune**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *prunum* = a plum, from Gr. *πρῦνον* (*prounon*), for *πρῦνον* (*prounnon*) = a plum; *πρῦνον* (*prounos*), for *πρῦνον* (*prounnos*) = a plum-tree; *Sp. pruna*; Ital. *pruna*, *prugna*.] The dried fruit of *Prunus domestica*, especially of the varieties called St. Catherine and Green Gage. Chiefly prepared in France and Portugal. They contain a large proportion of sugar, &c., so that brandy can be distilled from them. Used as a condiment and as a domestic laxative medicine, but they are apt to gripe.

**prune-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Prunus occidentalis*. (West Indian.)

**prū-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *prun(us)*; fem. *pl. adj. suff. -æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx deciduous, carpel one; ovules two, pendulous; fruit a drupe. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**prū-nē-lā** (1), *s.* [Lat. *prunella* = a sloe, dimin. from *prunum* = a plum; *Fr. prunelle*. So called probably from the dark colour.]

*Fabric*: A smooth, dark-coloured, woollen stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters, and for clergymen's gowns. Also spelt *prunello*.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow: The rest is all but leather or *prunello*."

*Pope: Essay on Man*, l. 303.

**prū-nē-lā** (2), *s.* [Altered from Mod. Lat. *brunella*, from Gr. *brūnē* = the quinsy.]

*Bot.*: Self-heal; a genus of Scutellariæ (*Lindley*), of Stachydeæ (*Sir J. Hooker*). Upper lip of the calyx plane, three-toothed, lower bifid; upper lip of the corolla nearly entire, arched, lower three-lobed. Known species three; one, *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Self-heal, is common in Britain in moist and barren pastures, the flowers, which are densely whorled, are violet-blue. It is a febrifuge.

\***prū-nē-læd**, *a.* [Eng. *prunella* (1); -ed.] Gowned, from barristers' gowns being made of the stuff called *prunello*.

"Nods the *prunellæd* bar, attorneys smile."

*J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*, p. 136.

**prū-nē-lē**, *s.* [Fr.] (See compound.)

**prunelle-salt**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Fused saltpetre.

**prū-nē-lō**, *s.* [PRUNELLA (1).]

1. The same as PRUNELLA (1), (q.v.).

2. A kind of dried plum, imported from France. Called also *Brignole*.

**prūn-ēr**, \***proin-er**, *s.* [Eng. *prun(e)*; -er.]

1. One who prunes or trims trees or plants. "The *pruners* have not the slightest horticultural knowledge."—*Field*, Jan. 18, 1886.

2. One who removes or cuts away anything that is in excess or superfluous.

**prū-nif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *prunum* = plum; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.] Bearing or producing plums.

**prūn-in**, *s.* [Lat. *prun(us)* = a plum; -in (*Chem.*).] [BASSORIN.]

**prūn-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [PRUNE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of lopping or cutting off what is superfluous; specif., the act of lopping or cutting off superfluous branches or shoots of trees, &c., with a view to strengthening those that are left, or to bringing the tree or plant to a particular form.

2. *Falconry*: That which is cast off by a bird when it prunes its feathers; refuse, leavings.

**pruning-chisel**, *s.* A chisel for pruning trees.

**pruning-hook**, *s.* A cutting tool with a hooked blade, used in trimming trees, shrubs, and vines.

**pruning-knife**, *s.* A knife with a concave edge used for pruning.

**pruning-saw**, *s.* A saw set in a stock of buckhorn, and having double teeth sharpened to points on alternate sides. The edge is thicker than the back, which serves for a set.

**pruning-shears**, *s.* A jaw-tool for trimming trees, shrubs, and hedges, pruning fruit trees, vines, &c.

**prūn-nēr-ite**, *s.* [After *Prunner* of Cagliari, Sardinia; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of calcite occurring in very obtuse rhombohedrons, of a pale plum-blue colour, and chalcedony-like aspect. Found at Hestoe, Faroe Islands, associated with apophyllite.

**prūn-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.] [PRUNE.]

1. *Bot.*: Plum and Cherry. Calyx five-cleft, petals five, nut of the drupe smooth, or furrowed at the margin. Species about eighty, chiefly natives of the north. *P. cerasifera*, the Cherry Plum, is a native of the United States, and is cultivated for its fruit. The same is the case with *P. maritima*, a shrub found on sandy seacoasts from Massachusetts to Alabama, with a dark-purple, agreeable fruit. There are several other species in this country. *P. armeniaca* is the Apricot (q.v.). *P. laurocerasus* the Cherry Laurel. The bark of *P. Coccinifolia* is a febrifuge, that of *P. Capollini* is given in Mexico against dysentery; the kernel of *P. brigantia* yields a fixed oil. The scented kernels of *P. Mahaleb* are used by native doctors in India as a substitute for prussic acid, and they prescribe the kernel of *P. Puddum* in stone and gravel.

2. *Palæobot.*: *Prunus* occurs in the Bournemouth beds (Eocene), in the Italian Pliocene, and in the English Pleistocene.

**prū-rī-ençe**, **prū-rī-en-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *prurient* (1); -ce, -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being prurient; an itching or longing desire or appetite for something.

"There is a prurience in the speech of some."

*Cowper: Conversation*, 31.

2. A tendency or disposition towards, or a dwelling upon, lewdness and lascivious thoughts.

"If such action were prompted by motives of prurient or lust."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1885.

**prū-rī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *pruriens*, *pr. par.* of *prurio* = to itch.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Itching after, or eagerly desirous of, something.

2. Inclined or disposed to lewdness or lascivious thoughts; having a lecherous imagination.

"To excite the prurient imaginations of his readers."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

3. Characterized by prurency or lewdness.

"The vendors or hawkers of prurient publications."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

II. *Bot.*: Stinging.

**prū-rī-ent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prurient*; -ly.] In a prurient manner; with longing desire or lasciviousness.

**prū-rīg-in-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pruriginosus*, from *prurio*, genit. *pruriginis* = an itching, from *prurio* = to itch; *Sp.* & Ital. *pruriginoso*; *Fr.* *prurigneux*.] Affected with prurigo; caused by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

**prū-rī-gō**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Pathol.*: Serious exudation and cell-proliferation into and within the papillæ and follicles of the skin, also from the effects of *prurigo senilis*, a form of phthiriasis (q.v.).

**prū-rī-tūs**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Pathol.*: An intolerable itching of the mucous membrane, chiefly of the vulva or of the anus.

**Prūss-ian** (as *sh*), *a. & s.* [See def.; *Fr. Prussien*; Ital. *Prussiano*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Prussia.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

2. The ancient language of Prussia proper, now extinct, it being superseded by Low German. It belonged to the Slavonic family.

**Prussian-blue**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*: [FERROCYANIDE OF IRON.]

2. *Min.*: A pulverulent variety of vivianite (q.v.).

**Prussian-brown**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Ferrocyanide of copper.

**Prussian-carp**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: (See extract.)

"The Crucian Carp (*Carassius carassius*) is generally distributed over Central and Northern Europe, and extends into Italy and Siberia. It inhabits stagnant waters only; . . . It is much subject to variation of form; very lean examples are commonly called *Prussian-carps*."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 391.

**Prussian-green**, *s.*

*Chem.*: An intimate mixture of Prussian-blue and chrome yellow. It forms a useful green for all colours.

**prūs-sī-ate**, **prūs-sī-ate**, *s.* [Eng. *prussic* (1); -ate.]

*Chem.*: A ferri- or ferrocyanide. Thus the Red prussiate of potash is Ferri-cyanide, and the Yellow prussiate of potash is Ferrocyanide of Potassium.

**prūs-sīc**, **prūs-sīc**, *a.* [Fr. *Prussique*.] (See compound.)

**prussic-acid**, *s.* [HYDROCYANIC ACID.]

**prūs-sin**, *s.* [Eng. *prussic* (1); -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: Graham's name for the hypothetical radical,  $C_2N_3$  =  $Cy_3$  or  $Fr$ , which may be supposed to exist in the ferro- and ferricyanides.

**Prū-tēn-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *Prutenicus*.] Prussian; a term applied to certain astronomical tables published by Rhinbold in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus.

"To perfect such *Prutenic* tables."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ch. 1.

**prý** (1), **prie**, **pri-en**, **pry-en**, *v.i.* [The same word as *Mid. Eng. prien* = to peer.] [PEER (3), v.] To peep narrowly; to inspect or look closely or narrowly; to try to discover anything, whether impudently or not.

"To pry into every part of the executive administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

**prý** (2), *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *prize*, v.] To move or raise by means of a lever; to prize up or open.

"The barn or house was prised up."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 46.

† **prý** (1), *s.* [PRY (1), v.] A peeping, a prying; narrow inspection, impertinent peeping.

"Secluded from the teasing pry Of Argus curiosity."—*Smart: A Noon-piece*.

**prý** (2), *s.* [PRY (2), v.] A large lever used to raise, move, or force open heavy substances.

**prý-an**, *s.* [Corn. *pryi* = clay.]

*Mining*: A felspathic clay, containing nodules or pebbles of metalliferous ore.

**prý-ēr**, *s.* [PRIER.]

**prý-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PRY (1), v.] Looking closely into; peeping, inquisitive, curious.

"The foremost of the prying band."

*Byron: Brule of Abydos*, ll. 42.

**prý-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *prying*; -ly.] In a prying or inquisitive manner; with inquisitiveness or impertinent peeping.

\***prýk**, *s.* [PRICE, *s.*] A spur; hence, in feudal law, a kind of tenure or service under which the tenants holding land had to find a spur for the king.

\***prý-mēr**, *s.* [PRIMER.]

\***pryse**, *v.t.* [PRICE, v.]

**prýt-a-nō-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πρυτανειον* (*prutaneion*), from *πρυταν* (*prutanis*) = prytanis (q.v.).]

*Greek Antiq.*: The public hall in ancient Greek states or cities; espec. the public hall at Athens, in which the duties of hospitality were exercised towards citizens and strangers. Foreign ambassadors were entertained there, and envoys on their return from a successful mission. The prytanes, and others to whom the privilege was granted, also took their meals there at the public cost.

**prýt-a-nis** (pl. **prýt-a-nēs**), *s.* [Gr. *πρυταν* (*prutanis*).]

*Greek Antiquities*:

1. One of a committee of fifty, composed of five deputies chosen by lot from each of the ten phulai or tribes, and so forming one-tenth of the Council or Senate at Athens. Out of

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

these one was chosen by lot as chief-president. Their term of office was somewhat more than a month, during which time all treaties and public acts ran in their name. [PRYTANY.]

2. One of the chief magistrates in several states, as at Corinth, Miletus, &c.

**prýt-a-ný**, s. [Gr. *πρυτανεία* (*prutaneia*).]

*Greek Antiq.*: The presidency at Athens; a period of 35 or 36 days, during which the *prytanes* of each *phylé* in turn presided in the Senate. The first six in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days.

**prýth-eé**, *interj.* [PRITHEE.]

**prz-i-brám-ite** (**prz** as **pretz**), s. [After Příbram, Bohemia; suff. *-ite* (*Mtn.*).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. A variety of Göthite (q.v.), occurring in stellate groups of acicular crystals, having a velvety surface.

2. A variety of Blende (q.v.) containing cadmium.

¶ *Ps* and *pt* are pronounced as *s* and *t*.

**psál-i-dō-prōō-nō**, s. [Gr. *ψαλίδος* (*psalidos*), genit. *ψαλίδος* (*psalidos*) = a pair of shears, and *Πρόκνη* (*Prokne*) = the daughter of Pandion, King of Athens.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Psalidoprocinae (q.v.), with ten species, from tropical and southern Africa.

**psál-i-dō-prōō-nī-nāe**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psalidoprocinae* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

*Ornith.*: Rough-winged Swallows, a sub-family of Hirundinidae, with two genera, *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*. In the males the outer margin of the first primary has a strongly serrated edge.

**psalm** (l silent), \* **psalme**, \* **salm**, s. [Lat. *psalmus*, from Gr. *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a touching, espec. the strings of a harp, the sound of a harp, a song, a psalm; from *ψάλλω* (*psallō*) = to touch, to twang; A.S. *salm*; O. F. *psalme*, *salme*; Fr. *psaume*; Sp. & Ital. *salmo*; Port. *psalmo*.] A sacred song or hymn; a song or hymn composed on sacred subjects, and in praise or worship of God; espec. one of the hymns composed by David, and other Jewish sacred writers.

¶ *The Book of Psalms*:

*Old Test. Canon.*: Heb. *תְּהִלִּים* (*tehillim* or *tehillim*), an abnormal pl. of masc. form to the fem. *תְּהִלָּה* (*tehillah* or *tehillah*) = (1) praise; (2) a hymn of praise; (3) glory. In one codex the Septuagint calls the book *Ψαλμοί* (*Psalmoi*) = Psalms; in another *Ψαλτήριον* (*Psalterion*) = a stringed instrument. It was the praise-book or psalter of the Hebrew temple or synagogues. In the present Hebrew Bibles it is placed just after the Prophets at the head of the Hagiographa (q.v.), and in Luke xxiv. 44, is generally supposed to stand for that division of the Old Testament books. The hundred and fifty psalms are arranged in Hebrew in five books, each terminating with a doxology, in some cases closing with "Amen and amen." The R.V. prints them separately. Book 1 contains i.-xli.; book 2, xli.-lxxii.; book 3, lxxiii.-lxxxix.; book 4, xc.-cvi., and book 5, cvii.-cl. All but thirty-four psalms have titles in the Hebrew Bible: the latter were called by the Rabbins orphan psalms. In the Septuagint all but two have titles. Though not as a rule accepted as part of Scripture, they are ancient, and worthy of high respect. They attribute all Book 1 to David, except Ps. i., ii., x., and xxxiii. The name of the Supreme Being used in this book is chiefly Jehovah. Book 2 assigns Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, and to Solomon, and leaves others anonymous. The name for the Supreme Being in this book is Elohim (q.v.). Book 3 ascribes Psalms to David, to Korah, to Asaph, to Ethan, and to Heman the Ezrahite. Elohim and Jehovah are about equally common in the book, the former, however, being apparently preferred. Book 4 ascribes Psalm xc. to Moses, the others not anonymous to David. Book 5 leaves many psalms anonymous, attributing others to David. The Hebrew Bible, but not the Septuagint, assigns Psalm cxvii. to Solomon. This volume contains the Songs of Degrees. The book was evidently brought together from many sources. It was commenced, rather than entirely composed, by David. Its composition and compilation extended

over centuries. Psalm cxxxvii. speaks of the Babylonian captivity as an event recently gone by. Psalm xlv. and lxxix. seem very suitable to the time of the persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes (b.c. 168-165). If the Talmudic statement, discovered by Gratz, that the night service alluded to in Psalm cxxiv. did not become part of the Jewish ritual till the time of Queen Alexandra (b.c. 70-70), it, and perhaps others of the Songs of Degrees may be slightly more recent than that date. The book of Psalms is quoted or alluded to as an inspired composition by Our Saviour and his Apostles at least seventy times; no Old Testament book is more frequently quoted. Its canonical authority has never been seriously doubted. It has become the psalter of the Christian Church. Its rhythmical form and careful parallelism (q.v.) (now rendered obvious by the R.V.) adapt it for the musical part of public worship. [MESSIANIC.]

\* **psalm** (l silent), v.t. [PSALM, s.] To sing, to celebrate in psalms.

"Psalming his praise." Sylvester: *Handle-Crafts*, 73.

**psalm-ist** (l silent), **psál-míst**, s. [Lat. *psalmista*, from late Gr. *ψαλμίστης* (*psalmistēs*), from *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a psalm (q.v.); Fr. *psalmiste*; Sp. & Ital. *salvista*; Port. *psalmista*, *salvista*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A writer or composer of psalms; a title applied especially to the authors of the scriptural psalms, and specifically, with the definite article prefixed, to David.

"She tuned to pious notes the psalmist's lyre."

Hughes: *On Divine Poetry*.

2. *Church Hist.*: Singers in the early Church whose duty it was to lead the people. They were set apart for the office by a ceremony performed by a priest, who gave them this charge: "See that thou believest in thy heart what thou singest with thy lips; and manifest by thy actions what thou believest in thy heart."

\* **psalm-is-trý** (l silent), **psál-mís-trý**, s. [Eng. *psalmist*; -ry.] The act of singing psalms, psalmody; the use of psalms in devotion. (Milton.)

\* **psál-mōd-ic**, \* **psál-mōd-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *psalmody*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to psalmody. (Mason: *Church Music*, p. 170.)

\* **psalm-ō-dist** (l silent), **psál-mō-dist**, s. [Eng. *psalmody*; -ist.] A composer or singer of psalms or sacred songs; a psalmist.

"The spirits and inflamed affections, and voices of psalmodists." Hammond: *Works*, iv. 1.

\* **psalm-ō-dize**, \* **psalm-ō-diŋe** (l silent; or as **psál-mō-diŋe**), v.t. [Eng. *psalmody*; -ize, -ise.] To sing psalms; to practice psalmody. (Cooper: *Vér-vert*, c. ii.)

**psalm-ō-dý** (l silent), **psál-mō-dý**, s. [Fr. *psalmodie*, from Low Lat. *psalmodia*; Gr. *ψαλμοδία* (*psalmodia*) = a singing to the harp; *ψαλμός* (*psalmos*) = a psalm, and *ὀδὴ* (*odē*) = a song; Sp. & Ital. *salmodia*; Port. *psalmodia*.]

1. The act, art, or practice, of singing psalms or sacred songs; psalmistry.

"They that allot any constant part of their time to private psalmody." Hammond: *Works*, iv. 1.

2. Psalms collectively; metrical versions of the Psalms to which short airs are either set or adapted.

\* **psalm-ō-dý** (l silent), \* **psál-mō-dý**, v.t. [PSALMODY, s.] To celebrate in psalms; to sing.

"An event which may still . . . be celebrated and psalmodized." Carlyle: *Miscellanies*, iv. 119.

\* **psál-mō-graph**, s. [Eng. *psalm*; o connect., and suff. *-graph*.] A writer or composer of psalms or sacred songs or hymns; a psalmist.

"Following the salting of king David the psalmographer." Foxe: *Martyrs*, p. 149 (an. 1066).

\* **psalm-ōg-ra-phēr**, \* **psalm-ōg-ra-phist** (l silent), \* **psál-mōg-ra-phēr**, \* **psál-mōg-ra-phist**, s. [Eng. *psalmography*; -er, -ist.] A psalmographer (q.v.).

"The psalmographer, that for the well tuning of his tongue is called the sweet singer of Israel." Adams: *Taming of the Tongue*, p. 264.

\* **psál-mōg-ra-phý**, \* **psalm-ōg-ra-phý** (l silent), s. [PSALMOGRAPH.] The act

or practice of writing or composing psalms or sacred songs.

**psál-tēr**, \* **psaul-ter**, \* **saut-er**, s. [O. Fr. *psalter* (Fr. *psautier*), from Lat. *psalterium* = (1) a psalter; (2) a song sung to the psalter; the Psalter; Sp. *salterio*; Ital. *salterio*, *saltero*; Port. *psalterio*, *salterio*; A.S. *psaltere*.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The Book of Psalms; also a book containing the Psalms separately printed, and with musical accompaniment adapted to each; also specif., the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.

2. *Roman Ritual*: The daily office in the Breviary.

¶ *Our Lady's Psalter*: The Little Office. [OFFICE.]

\* **psál-tēr-ý-an**, a. [Eng. *psalter*; -an.] Sweet, like the notes of a psalter.

"Warm, tremulous, devout, psalterian." Keats: *Lamia*.

**psál-tēr-ý-üm**, s. [Lat.] [PSALTERY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A psalter (q.v.).

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The omassum (q.v.).

**psál-tēr-ý**, s. [O. Fr. *psalterie*, from Lat. *psalterium*, from Gr. *ψαλτήριον* (*psalterion*) = a stringed instrument, from *ψαλτήρ* (*psalter*) = a harper; *ψάλλω* (*psallō*) = to play on the harp; Fr. *psalterie*.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The Psalter.

"Gotten the psalter." Hammond: *Works*, iv. 1.

2. *Musical*: A stringed instrument of music used by the ancient Jews, the form of which is not known. That which is now used is in the form of a trapezium or triangle truncated at the top, having thirteen strings of wire, mounted on two bridges at the sides, and is struck with a plectrum.

"Sirens, with harps and silver psalteries Shall wait with music at thy frigate's stem." Greene: *Prior Bacon*.

\* **psál-tress**, s. [Gr. *ψαλτήρ* (*psallēr*) = a harper.] A female player on the psalter.

"But spring-wing, like a dancing psaltress, passing Over her breast to waken it." Browning: *Paracelsus*, v.

**psám-mā**, s. [PSAMMO-]

*Bot.*: Marren grass; a genus of *Arundinaceae*. Lindley makes it a synonym of *Amphiphila* (q.v.). Sir J. Hooker revives it, and calls *Amphiphila arundinacea*, *Psamma arenaria*.

**psám-mite**, s. [Gr. *ψαμμός* (*psammos*) = sand; suff. *-ite* (*Petrif.*).]

*Petrif.*: The same as SANDSTONE (q.v.).

**psám-mít-ic**, a. [Eng. *psammite* (q.v.); -ic.] Pertaining to or containing psammite; of the nature of psammite.

**psám-mō**, *pref.* [Gr. *ψαμμός* (*psammos*) = sand.] Living in, connected with, or resembling sand.

**psám-mō-bāt-ís**, s. [Pref. *psammo-*, and Lat. *batis* = a ray.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Rajidae*, from the southern coasts of South America. The disc is circular, and only five inches wide; the tail is three and a half inches long.

**psám-mō-bí-a**, s. [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *βίω* (*bíō*) = to live.]

*Zool.* & *Palæont.*: Sunset-shell; a genus of *Conchifera*, family *Macridæ* (q.v.). Shell oblong, compressed, gaping slightly at both ends; siphons very long and slender. They inhabit sand and mud, and range from the littoral zone to 100 fathoms. Fifty recent species, from Britain, Norway, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific. Fossils fifty, from the Eocene Tertiary of the United States and Europe.

**psám-mō-dūs**, s. [Pref. *psamm(o)-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of *Cestraptorh*, with three species, founded on teeth from the Coal-measures of Armagh, Bristol, and Oretion.

**psám-mō-dý-nās-tēs**, s. [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *δυναστής* (*dynastēs*) = a ruler-]



**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **qnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **ae**, **ce** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



**Zool.**: A genus of Psammophidae (q.v.), with two species, ranging from Sikkim to Cochinchina, Borneo, and the Philippines. *Psammodynastes pulverulentus* is a native of British India. "Its aspect is very repulsive; its dark, undelimited colours, short and thick head, and swollen lips caused by large hidden fangs, give it the appearance of a venomous snake." (Günther: *Rept. Brit. India*, p. 292.)

**psām-mō-lith'-īc**, a. [Pref. *psammo-*, and Eng. *lithic*.]

**Geol.**: Consisting in large measure of sand. Used of groups of strata. (Seeley.)

**psām-mō-nē-ma-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *psammo-*, and pl. of Gr. *nēma* (nēma) = yarn.]

**Zool.**: A sub-order of Cerospongia, having foreign bodies, and notably sand, within the axis of the sponginous fibre. Example the Bath sponge.

**psām-mōph'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *psammophis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

**Zool.**: Desert-snakes; a family of Colubri-formes, with five genera, characteristic of the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Body and tail generally elongate, sometimes stout, rounded; head very distinct from the neck.

**psām'-mōph-īs**, a. [Pref. *psamm-*, and Gr. *ōphis* (ōphis) = a serpent.]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of the family Psammophidae (q.v.), with sixteen species, ranging from West Africa to Persia and Calcutta. *Psammophis condanarus* is about forty inches in length.

**psām-mō-sān-rūs**, s. [Pref. *psammo-*, and Gr. *sauros* (sauros) = a lizard.]

**Zool.**: Sand-monitor; a genus of Monitoridae, with one species, *Psammosaurus arenarius*, from the north of Africa and north-western India. The genus is often merged in Monitor (q.v.).

**psār'-ō-nite**, \* **psār'-ō-lite**, s. [PSARONIUS.] Any individual of the genus Paaronius.

**psa-rō-nī-ūs**, s. [Lat. = an unknown precious stone (Piny).]

**Palæobot.**: A genus of Tree-ferns. It is probably the interior of the stem of *Stemmatopteris*. Twenty-four were described by Göppert (1864-5). From the Devonian to the Permian. Valued by collectors for the conservation of their fibre and the fine polish they take.

**psath'-y-rite**, s. [Gr. *ψαθύρος* (psathuros) = friable; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: The same as Xyloretinite (q.v.).

**psāt'-u-rōse**, s. [Gr. *ψαθύρος* (psathuros) = friable.]

**Min.**: The same as Stephanite (q.v.).

**psāt'-y-rin**, s. [Gr. *ψαθύρος* (psathuros) = friable; -in (Chem.).] [HARTIN.]

**psē-lāph'-ī-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *pselaphus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

**Entom.**: An anomalous family of Palpicornia. Very small beetles, with clavate and often nodose antennæ, short elytra, and three-jointed tarsi. Many of them found in ants' nests. They occur in most countries. Nine genera are British.

**psēl'-a-phūs**, s. [Gr. *ψελαφῶς* (pselaphas) = to feel or grope, as in the dark.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Pselaphidae (q.v.). Two species are British.

† **psēl-līs-mūs**, s. [Gr. *ψελλισμός* (psellis-mos) = stammering; *ψελλός* (psellos) = falling in speech.]

**Pathol.**: A generic term for all defects in speech, as stammering, &c.

**psēph'-ism**, s. [Gr. *ψήφισμα* (psēphisma), from *ψηφίζω* (psēphizō) = to vote by pebbles; *ψήφος* (psēphos) = a pebble, a round stone, and *ψαῶν* (psaō) = to rub.]

**Greek Antiq.**: A public vote of the people of Athens, given by means of pebbles; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

**psēph'-ite**, s. [Gr. *ψήφος* (psēphos) = a small stone; suff. -ite (PetroL.).]

**PetroL.**: A name given by Naumann to those breccias and conglomerates in which the fragments are not larger than a hazel-nut.

**psēph-ūr'-ūs**, s. [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *οὐρά* (oura) = a tail.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Polyodontidae, differing from Polyodon in having the rostral process less depressed and more conical. Upper caudal fulcrum (six) enormously developed. *Psephurus gladius* inhabits the Yau-tse-kiang and Hoang-ho.

**psēt'-tich'-thys**, s. [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (ichthys) = a fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Pleuronectidae, confined to the western coast of North America.

**psēt'-tō-dēs**, s. [Mod. Lat. *psett(us)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (eidos) = form.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Pleuronectidae, with one species, *Psettodes erumei*, common in the Indian Ocean. It has retained most of symmetrical structure than the other members of the family; the eyes are as often found on the right as on the left side, and it not unfrequently swims in a vertical position.

**psēt'-tūs**, s. [Lat. *psetta*, from Att. Gr. *ψῆττα* (psētta) = a flat fish; not the modern genus.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Carangidae. Body much compressed and elevated; snout rather short; one dorsal, ventrals rudimentary; teeth villiform, none on palate; scales small, ctenoid. Three species are known. *Psettus argenteus*, about ten inches long, is very common in the Indo-Pacific.

**psēud'-, pref.** [PSEUDO-]

**pseud-hæmal, pseudo-hæmal**, a.

**Comp. Anat.**: A term applied to a system of canals in the Annelida, in some cases communicating freely with the perivisceral cavity, but in the majority of cases shut off from it. (See extract.)

"These canals are filled by a clear, usually non-corpusculated fluid, which may be red or green, and constitute the *pseud-hæmal* system. . . . It seems probable that the fluid of the *pseud-hæmal* vessels, as it contains a substance resembling hemoglobin, represents a sort of respiratory blood."—Huxley: *Anat. Invertebrates*, p. 57.

**psēud'-lūr'-ūs**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *lūrus*.] [AILURUS.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Felidae, akin to *Felis*, but with an additional premaxilla in the lower jaw. From the Miocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

**psēud'-sēs-thō'-sī-a**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. *αἰσθησία* (aisthēsia) = perception.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

\* **psēud'-a-pōs'-tīc** (tīc as *el*), s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *apostle* (q.v.).] A false apostle.

"Philippian *pseudapostles*."—Bp. Hall: *Sermon on Phil. iii. 18, 19.*

**psēud'-ās'-ta-cīne**, a. [Mod. Lat. *pseudastacus*]; -īne. Belonging to, resembling, or connected with the genus *Pseudastacus* (q.v.).

**psēud'-ās'-ta-cūs**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *astacus*.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Microurus Decapoda, with one species, *Pseudastacus pustulosus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen and the Chalk of the Lebanon.

**psēud'-ēch'-ē-nē'-īs**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *echeneis*.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Siluridae (q.v.) with one species, from the mountain-streams of Khasya. There is a thoracic adhesive apparatus, formed by transverse plaits of the skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones, thus preventing the current from sweeping it away.

**psēud'-ēch'-īs**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Gr. *εχis* (echis) = a viper.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Elapidae, from Australia. *Pseudechis porphyriaca*, the Australian Black Snake, is the commonest venomous snake in that country. It frequents wet and marshy places, and resembles the cobra in many of its actions.

**psēud'-ēl'-ē-gī'-nūs**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *eleginus*.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Trachinidae, from the Miocene of Licia.

**psēud'-ēm'-brī'-ō**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng., &c., *embryo* (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: Sir Wyville Thomson's name for the larva of the Echinodermata.

\* **psēud'-ēp'-ī-grāph'-īc**, a. [Eng. *pseudopygraph*]; -īc. The same as *PSEUDEPIGRA- PHOUS* (q.v.).

"This last class of pseudographic works."—Robertson Smith: *Old Test. in Jewish Church*, lect. v.

\* **psēud'-ē-pīg'-ra-phōūs**, a. [Gr. *ψευδεπιγραφος* (pseudēpigraphos), from *ψεύδης* (psēdēs) = false, and *ἐπιγραφω* (epigraphō) = to inscribe.] Inscribed with a false name; falsely or wrongly ascribed.

"To conclude the Orphic poems to have been *pseudēpigraphos*."—Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 296.

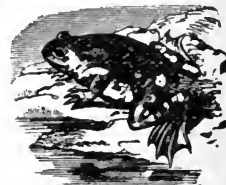
\* **psēud'-ē-pīg'-ra-phŷ**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *epigraphy* (q.v.).] The ascription of false names as authors to books.

\* **psēud'-ē-pīs'-cō-pa-cŷ**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *episcopacy* (q.v.).] False or pretended episcopacy.

"[He] stands up for all the rest, to justify a long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopacy* of prelates."—Milton: *Remonstr. Defence*, (Pref.)

**psēu'-dīs**, s. [Gr. *ψεύδης* (psēdis), poet. for *ψεύδεις* (psēdēs) = false.]

**Zool.**: Jakie; a genus of Ranidae with one species, *Pseudis paradoxa*, from Guiana. It is greenish, spotted with brown, and has irregular linear markings of brown along its thighs and legs. So relatively large is the larval form, that when the tail is absorbed no increase of growth occurs in the adult.



PSEUDIS PARADOXA.

**psēud'-i-sōd'-ō-mōn**, s. [Pref. *pseud-*, and Eng. *isodomon*.]

**Greek Arch.**: A mode of building in which the walls were filled in between the bond-stones or stretchers with rubble or small stones bedded in mortar, with course of equal height. (Weale.)

**psēud'-ō**, pref. [Gr. *ψεύδης* (psēdēs) = false; *ψεύδος* (psēdos) = a falsehood.] A prefix, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious; in scientific compounds, having a deceptive appearance.

¶ Obvious compounds: *pseudo-apostle*, *pseudo-bard*, *pseudo-clergy*, *pseudo-evangelicist*, *pseudo-martyr*, *pseudo-philosopher*, *pseudo-philosophy*, *pseudo-republican*, &c.

**pseudo-acetic acid**, s.

**Chem.**:  $C_4H_8O_2$ ;  $C_2H_5CO_2$ . Butyric acid. Obtained in the first state by the fermentation of tartrate of calcium, and by adding to sulphuric acid an equivalent of a butyrate and acetate. It is isomeric with propionic acid, and in many respects behaves like it, but differs in being resolved by distillation into butyric and acetic acids. It is a mobile liquid, freely miscible in alcohol and water, and boiling at 140°.

**pseudo-alkarmin**, s. [ANCHUSIN.]

**pseudo-branchiæ**, s. pl. [PSEUDOBANCHIÆ.]

**pseudo-bulb**, s.

**Bot.**: A stem like a bulb. Example, the thickened aerial stem of some orchids.

**pseudo-butene**, s.

**Chem.**:  $\begin{cases} CH_3-CH_3 \\ || \\ CH_3-CH_3 \end{cases}$  Formed by beating pseudo-butyl iodide with alcoholic potash. It boils at 3° and solidifies at a low temperature.

**Pseudo-butyl-alcohol**:

**Chem.**:  $\begin{cases} C_2H_5 \\ | \\ CH_2(C_2H_5)O \end{cases}$  Secondary butyl alcohol. An isomer of normal butyl alcohol obtained from erythrite by distilling with fuming hydrochloric acid. The iodide formed is treated with moist oxide of silver, which yields the alcohol as a colourless oily liquid, having a burning taste, a specific gravity of .85 at 0°, and boiling at 97°.

**pseudo-calculi**, s. pl.

**Pathol.**: Calculi of fibrin or blood-coagula, or of urostealth. They are very rare.

**pseudo-cerain, s.**

*Chem.*: A neutral amorphous fatty substance found in bees' wax, and obtained by saponifying with potash and precipitating with an acid.

**pseudo-china, s.**

*Bot.*: *Smilax Pseudo-China*, a native of North America. In South Carolina the root stocks are manufactured into beer, and also used to fatten hogs.

**pseudo-compounds, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Pseudols. A term applied generally to substances having a degree of resemblance to certain other bodies without being identical in composition, or similar in properties, as pseudo-quinine. In a more restricted sense it is used to describe secondary compounds, as pseudo-propyl alcohol, which contains two alcohol radicals united by the group  $\text{CHHO}$ , thus  $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ (\text{CH}_2)_2\text{HHO} \end{cases}$ , and is converted by oxidation into a ketone instead of into an acid.

**pseudo-costate, a.** [FALSELY-RIBBED.]**pseudo-cotyledon, s.** [PROEMBRYO.]**pseudo-curarine, s.**

*Chem.*: An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the oleander. The aqueous decoction is treated with tannic acid, the soluble portion boiled with litharge and the filtrate evaporated nearly to dryness. It is then washed with ether, and the part insoluble in that liquid dissolved in alcohol. On evaporation pseudo-curarine remains as a yellowish tasteless varnish, very soluble in water and alcohol. It neutralises acids, but the compounds are not crystallisable.

**pseudo-dipteral, a. & s.**

*Architecture*:

*A. Adj.*: False or imperfectly dipteral; applied to a disposition in temples wherein there were eight columns in front and only one range round the cell. It is called false or imperfect, because the cell only occupying the width of four columns, the sides from the columns to the walls of the cell have no columns therein, although the front and rear present a column in the middle of the void.

*B. As subst.*: A temple arranged on a pseudo-dipteral plan.

**pseudo-erythrin, s.**

*Chem.*: The old name for orsellinate of ethyl,  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_4$ , obtained by exhausting *Rocella tinctoria*, with boiling alcohol. It is crystalline and readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

**pseudo-gyrate, a.**

*Bot.*: Having a false ring. (Used when the elastic ring of the spore case in ferns is confined to the apex.)

**pseudo-hæmal, a.** [PSEUD-HÆMAL.]**pseudo-heart, s.**

*Comp. Anat. (Pl.)*: Certain contractile cavities connected with the atrial system of the Brachiopoda, formerly considered to be true hearts, but now known to be connected with reproduction. Rolleston thought they corresponded to the Organa of Bojanus (q.v.) in the Lamellibranchiata.

**pseudo-hexeno-glycol, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2 = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2$ . Diallyl dihydrate. Prepared by converting diallyl into the hydriodide by heating in a closed vessel, acting on the iodide with acetate of silver, and decomposing the acetate formed with an alkali. It is a colourless syrup of sp. gr. = .9638 at 0°, and boils about 214°.

**pseudo-hymenium, s.**

*Bot.*: A false hymenium, covering the sporidia in Algae, and resembling a hymenium in other plants. (*Fries.*)

**pseudo-membrane, s.** A false membrane arising from inflammation.

**pseudo-metallic, a.** Falsely or imperfectly metallic; specif. applied to a kind of lustre which is perceptible only when held towards the light, as in minerals.

**pseudo-monocotyledonous, a.**

*Bot. (Of cotyledons)*: Cohering. Example: the horse-chestnut.

**pseudo-morphine, s.** [PHORMINE.]**pseudo-navicellæ, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: The embryonic forms of the Gregarina, so called from their resemblance to the genus *Navicula* (q.v.).

**pseudo-navicular, a.** Of, or pertaining to, the Pseudo-navicellæ (q.v.).

**pseudo-nitropropane, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{cases} > \text{CH}(\text{NO}_2)$ . A limpid liquid, boiling at 112°–117°, obtained by the action of silver nitrite on pseudo-propyl iodide.

**pseudo-orcin, s.** [ERYTHRITE, ERYTHROMANNITE.]

**pseudo-peripteral, a.**

*Arch.*: Falsely or imperfectly peripteral. Applied to a temple having the side-columns attached to the walls instead of separated by an interval, as in a peripteral temple.

**pseudo-propyl-alcohol, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\begin{cases} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{HO} \end{cases}$ . Secondary propylic alcohol. An isomer of propyl alcohol obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on acetone. A colourless liquid of a peculiar odour; having a sp. gr. .791 at 15°, and boiling at 83°. It mixes with water in all proportions.

**pseudo-purpurin, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_8$ . Trioxylizarin. A substance obtained along with purpurin by extracting madder according to Kopp's method. It is insoluble in alcohol but dissolves in warm benzene, from which it crystallizes in slender brick-red needles, and is converted into purpurin by heating with alcohol to 180°–200°. It forms with mordants a rather unstable colouring matter. According to Rosenstiehl, it consists of purpurin-carbonic acid, as  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{O}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , inasmuch as it is resolved by heat into purpurin and carbonic acid.

**pseudo-quina, s.**

*Bot.*: *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, a Brazilian plant, with edible fruit; it furnishes Colpache bark, considered to be as good a febrifugal medicine as quinine.

**pseudo-quinine, s.**

*Chem.*: A base said to have been obtained from a cinchona extract of unknown origin. It crystallized in prisms, was insoluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol. It was tasteless, and its sulphate was scarcely bitter.

**pseudo-stearoptene, s.**

*Chem. (Pl.)*: A term applied to certain crystalline bodies separated from volatile oils, differing from the true stearoptenes by their greater solubility in water, e.g., primrose camphor from *Primula Auricula*, and the camphors derived from other species of the same genus.

**\*pseudo-strata, s. pl.**

*Geol.*: Masses of rock extending in tabular plates, but not laminated. (*MacCulloch.*)

**pseudo-sulpho-cyanogen, s.** [PER-SULPHO-CYANOGEN.]

**†pseudo-tinea, s.**

*Entom.*: The larva of certain Moths, spec. the Bee-moth (q.v.).

**pseudo-toxine, s.**

*Chem.*: A light yellow poisonous extract obtained from belladonna leaves, soluble in water and weak alcohol. It is not a pure substance, and is believed to owe its poisonous properties to the presence of atropine.

**pseudo-uric acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ . Formed by the action of potassium cyanate on uramil. The compound is precipitated from its potash-salt by hydrochloric acid as a white powder made up of prisms. It is without taste or smell, is slightly soluble in water, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

**pseudo-veratrine, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$  (?). Veratrin-resin. Helonine. A brown resinous substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of *sabadilla* seeds after the removal of *sabadilline* and *veratrine*. It melts at 185°, is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and water, and does not neutralise acids.

**pseudo-volcanic, a.** Pertaining to, or produced by, a pseudo-volcano.

**pseudo-volcano, s.** A volcano which emits smoke and sometimes flame, but not lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

**pseu-dô-âl'-bite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *albite*.]

*Min.*: The same as ANDESINE (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-âp'-a-tite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *apatite*.]

*Min.*: Apatite pseudomorphous after pyromorphite (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-ba-sâlt', s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *basalt*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given by Humboldt to the semi-vitreous varieties of trachyte.

**pseu-dô-bër'-ÿx, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *beryx* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Berycidae, with abdominal ventrals, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

**pseu-dô-bër-zô'-îf'-ite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *berzelite*.]

*Min.*: An anisotropic form of berzelite (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-blëp'-sîs, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. βλεψος (blepsis) = sight; βλεπω (blepō) = to see; Fr. *pseudoblepsie*.]

*Med.*: False, deceptive, or imaginary vision.

**pseu-dô-brân'-chî-æ, s. pl.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ* (q.v.).]

*Compar. Anat.*: The remains of an anterior gill performing respiratory functions during embryonic life. In the adult fish these organs lose those functions, and appear as *retia mirabilia*, receiving oxygenised blood, which, after having passed through the capillary system, is carried to the other parts of the head.

**pseu-dô-brook'-ite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *brookite*.]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring in thin tabular crystals, associated with *szaboite* (q.v.), in andesite, at Aranyer Mount, Transylvania. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 6.0; sp. gr. 4.98; lustre, adamantine to greasy; colour, dark-brown to black, thin crystals red; streak, ochre-yellow. Analysis yielded: titanic acid, 52.74; sesquioxide of iron, 42.29; loss on ignition, 0.69; traces of alumina, lime, magnesia, and silica.

**pseu-dô-carp, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. καρπός (karpos) = fruit.]

*Bot.*: A similitude of a true fruit, consisting of the mature ovary combined with other parts of the flower. Example, a rose fruit, which consists of the mature ovaries and the enveloping calyx-tube.

**pseu-dô-chrō'-mî-dëş, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pseudochrom(is)*; Lat. *masculine* or *feminine*, pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Trachinidae, having one continuous dorsal fin, and the lateral line interrupted. Genera: *Opisthognathus*, *Pseudochromis*, *Cichlops*, and *Pseudopslops*. They inhabit coral reefs and coasts.

**pseu-dô-chrō'-mîs, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *chromis* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCROMIDES.]

**pseu-dô-chrÿ'-sô-lite, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *chrysolite*; Ger. *pseudochrysolith*.]

*Petrol.*: A name given to the dark olive-green vitreous fragments, formerly regarded as obsidian, and known as Bottlestone, found at Moldauthein, in Bohemia. They are now shown to be of artificial origin.

**pseu-dô-clâs'-tîc, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *clastic*.]

*Petrol.*: A name suggested for various tuffs and breccias of volcanic rocks.

**pseu-dô-cô-tûn'-nîte, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *cotunnite*.]

*Min.*: A name given by Seacchi to some acicular yellow crystals, observed by him as a sublimation product after the 1872 eruption of Vesuvius. Compos., probably:  $\text{PbCl}_2 + \text{KCl} =$  a chloride of lead and potassium.

**pseu-dôç'-ÿ-ôn, s.** [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. κύνω (kúnō) = a dog.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of fossil Canidae, from the Miocene of Europe.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidat, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wolf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

**pseu'-dô-dax**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *-dax*.]  
*Ichthy.*: A genus of Labridæ, with one species, *Pseudodax moluccensis*, from the East Indian archipelago. Four broad incisors in each jaw, teeth of lower pharyngeal confluent, pavement-like.

**pseu'-dô-dî-âl-lage** (age as *îg*), **pseu'-dô-dî-âl-lâ-gê**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *di-alage*.]  
*Min.*: The same as VANADIN-BRONZITE (q.v.).

**\*pseu'-dô-dôx**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ψευδοδός* (*pseudodôx*), from *ψεύδης* (*pseudês*) = false, and *δόξα* (*dôxa*) = opinion.]  
*A. As adj.*: Not true in opinion; false.  
*B. As subst.*: A false opinion.

"To maintain the atheistical *pseudodôx*."—*Adams: Works*, I. 485.

**\*pseu'-dô-dôx'-all**, *a.* [Eng. *pseudodôx*; *-al*.] False, mistaken. (*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 122.)

**pseu'-dô-fûn'-gî-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *fungidæ* (q.v.).]  
*Zool.*: A family of Aporose Actinozoa. Only known genus *Merulina*.

**pseu'-dô-ga-lô-na**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *galena*.]  
*Min.*: The same as BLENDE (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-gây-lûs'-site**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *gaylussite*.]  
*Min.*: Crystals of gaylussite wholly or partly replaced by carbonate of lime.

**\*pseu'-dô-grâph**, **pseu'-dôg'-ra-phÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *ψευδογραφία* (*pseudographia*), from *ψεύδης* (*pseudês*) = false, and *γραφω* (*graphô*) = to write.] False writing; a forgery.

"Many other pseudographs were circulated in the name of Clement."—*Supernatural Religion*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. I.

**\*pseu'-dôg'-ra-phize**, *v. t.* [PSEUDOGRAFE.] To write or spell words incorrectly.

"A wide-spread conspiracy among old printers to pseudographize."—*Fitzward Hall: Mod. Eng.*, p. 159.

**pseu'-dô-gÿps**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Lat. *gÿps* (q.v.).]  
*Ornith.*: A genus of Vulturinæ (q.v.), allied to Gyps, but with only fourteen tail-feathers. Two species, from north-east Africa and Senegal, India, and Burmah.

**pseu'-dô-lî-bêth'-ên-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *libethenite*.]  
*Min.*: A mineral having the form of libethenite, but the composition of ehrite (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]  
*Min.*: A variety of Talc (q.v.). (*Adam*.)

**pseu'-dô-lî-va**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*, and Mod. Lat. *oliva*.]  
*Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of Buccinidæ. Six recent species, from Africa and California; five fossil, from the Eocene.

**\*pseu'-dôl'-ô-gîst**, *s.* [Eng. *pseudology*]; *-ist*.] A retailer of falsehood; a liar.

**\*pseu'-dôl'-ô-gÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *ψευδολογία* (*pseudologia*), from *ψεύδης* (*pseudês*) = false, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.] Falsehood of speech.

"It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion."—*Arbuthnot*.

**pseu'-dôl'-ô-lî**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Lat. *-oleum*.] [PSEUDO-COMPOUNDS; SECONDARY-ALCOHOLS.]

**pseu'-dô-mâl'-a-chite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *malachite*.]  
*Min.*: An orthorhombic (monoclinic?) mineral, rarely found well crystallized, but mostly reniform or massive, with an indistinct fibrous structure. Hardness, 4½ to 5; sp. gr. 4 to 4½; lustre, adamantine; colour, various shades of dark green; streak, paler than the colour; translucent to opaque. Compos.: essentially a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the proportions of these constituents vary very much. Dana divides it into: (1) Ehrite, with the formula  $(5CuO)PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ ; (2) Dihydrate, with formula  $(5CuO)PO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ ; and (3) Pseudomalachite, with the formula  $(6CuO)PO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$ . Occurs in various localities, but the best has been found near Rheinbreitenbach, and at Ehl, on the Rhine.

**\*pseu'-dô-mânt'-ist**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *μάντις* (*mantis*) = a prophet.] A false prophet. (*Gaulle*.)

**pseu'-dô-morph**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphê*) = form.]  
*Min.*: A mineral which has replaced another, or which appears in crystal-forms which are foreign to its original formation. Massive varieties of minerals are more subject to such changes, but the action is frequently more difficult to trace. There are three kinds: (1) Pseudomorphs proper, divided originally by Blum into: (a) those formed by loss of a constituent; (b) by gain of a constituent; (c) by change of constituents; (d) by total replacement, among which are included certain fossils; (2) Epimorphs, which are formed by the enervation of another mineral; and (3) Paramorphs (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-morph'-ic**, **pseu'-dô-morph'-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *pseudomorph*; *-ic*, *-ous*.] Pertaining to Pseudomorphism (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-morph'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *pseudomorph* (q.v.); *-ism*.]  
*Min.*: The process by which one mineral replaces another.

**pseu'-dô-nâ'-trô-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *natrolite*.]  
*Min.*: A mineral occurring in minute acicular crystals. Crystallization, orthorhombic (?). Hardness, 5½; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colourless. An analysis yielded: silica, 62.64; alumina, 14.76; lime, 8.54; lithia, soda, and potash, 1.00; water, 14.82 = 101.76. Found in the granite of Elba.

**pseu'-dô-nêph'-êl-ine**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nepheline*.]  
*Min.*: An altered variety of nepheline (q.v.), found at Capo di Bove, near Naples.

**pseu'-dô-nêph'-rite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *nephrite*.]  
*Min.*: The same as AGALMATOLITE (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-neu'-rôp'-têr'-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *neuroptera*.]  
*1. Entom.*: A group or sub-order of Orthoptera, having the wings, when present, membranous and reticulated. It is divided into four tribes: (1) *Socialia* (Termitidæ); (2) *Corrodentia* (Embiidæ, Psocidæ); (3) *Plecoptera* (Perlidae); and (4) *Subulicornia* (Ephemeridæ and Libellulidæ). Some authorities place here the Thysanoptera and Mallophaga, and many regard the latter as degraded Pseudoneuroptera, while giving them sub-ordinal rank.

*2. Paleont.*: According to Mr. McLachlan *Breyeria borinensis*, from the Belgium Coal-measures, belongs to the Ephemera; other authorities place it with the Saturniidae.

**pseu'-dôn'-ô-mâ'-nÿ-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud-*; Gr. *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name, and Eng. *μανία* (*mania*) (q.v.).] A form of insanity characterized by a morbid propensity to lying.

**pseu'-dô-nÿm**, *s.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*, from Gr. *ψευδώνυμος* (*pseudónymos*) = called by a false name; *ψεύδω* (*pseudô*) = a falsehood, and *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name.] A false, feigned, or fictitious name; a nom-de-plume.

**\*pseu'-dô-nÿm'-î-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *pseudonym*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name.

**pseu'-dô-nÿm'-ô-môus**, *a.* [PSEUDONYM.] Bearing a false name or signature. Applied either to the author who publishes a book under a fictitious name, or nom-de-plume, or to the work so published.

**\*pseu'-dôn'-ÿ-môus-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *pseudonymously*; *-ly*.] Under a false name or title; falsely.

"A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed everlasting."—*Bartham: Ing. Leg. & Jarvis's Wig*.

**pseu'-dô-pâr'-a-site**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *parasite*.]  
*Bot.*: A parasite on dead tissues only.

**pseu'-dô-par-ên'-chÿ-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *&c. parenchyma* (q.v.).]  
*Bot.*: A tissue having filaments of distinct cells arranged in rows. Example, the pileus of certain Fungi.

**pseu'-dô-pê-rid'-i-ÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *peridium* (q.v.).]  
*Bot.*: A false peridium; a covering of the sporidia in Algae resembling a peridium in other plants. (*Fries*.)

**pseu'-dô-pê-r'-i-thê'-q'-ÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *perithetium* (q.v.).]  
*Bot.*: A false perithetium; a covering of the sporidia in Algae resembling a perithetium in other plants. (*Fries*.)

**pseu'-dô-phite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseud(o)*, and Eng. *ophite*.]  
*Min.*: A compact massive mineral resembling serpentine. Hardness, 2½; sp. gr. 2.75 to 2.77; lustre, feeble; colour, shades of green; feel, unctuous. Compos.: similar to that of loganite, and, like it, referred to peninite (q.v.). It forms the matrix of enstatite at Mount Zdjár, Moravia.

**pseu'-dô-phône**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = a sound.]  
*Acoustics*: The name given by Prof. Silvanus Thompson to an instrument illustrating the laws of the acoustic perception of space by the illusions it produces. [PSEUDOSCOPE.] It consists of several adjustable reflectors which can be attached to the head, and which perform the function of the natural pinnae in hearing. (*Brit. Assoc. Report* [1879], p. 255.)

**pseu'-dô-phÿ'-cÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *phycis* (q.v.).]  
*Ichthy.*: A genus of Gadidæ, with two species. *Pseudophycis bachus* is common on the coast of New Zealand.

**pseu'-dô-plô'-si-ôps**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *pleiopsis* (q.v.).] [PSEUDOCROMIDES.]

**pseu'-dô-pôd**, *s.* [PSEUDODODIA.] Any individual of the Protozoa furnished with pseudopodia (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-pô-dî-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]  
*Compar. Anat.*: Organs of locomotion and prehension in the lower Protozoa. They consist simply of prolongations of the protoplasm of the cell-body, which can usually be emitted from the greater part of the general surface, and are capable of being again retracted, and blending completely with the body-substance.

"These pseudopodia are sometimes broad short lobes, at others, elongated filaments. When lobate, the pseudopodia remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body. But, when they are filiform, they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate and regain their previous form; and whether they do this or not, the surface of these pseudopodia are often beset by minute granules which are in incessant motion."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 72.

**pseu'-dô-pô-dî-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pseudopod*; *-ial*.] Of, or pertaining to, a pseudopod or pseudopodia. Chiefly used of the apertures in the texts of many of the Foraminifera, through which the pseudopodia are emitted.

**pseu'-dô-por'-phÿ-rÿ**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *porphyry*.]  
*Petrol.*: The same as MELAPHYRE (q.v.).

**pseu'-dô-prôs'-tÿle**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Eng. *prostyle* (q.v.).]  
*Arch.*: The name given to a portico the projection of which from the wall is less than the width of its intercolumniation.

**pseu'-dô-pÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Gr. *πῶς* (*pous*) = a foot.]  
*Zool.*: A genus of Zonuridæ (q.v.), with two species: one, *Pseudopus pallasi*, from south-eastern Europe, the other from Assam and the Khasya Hills. Rudimentary hind limbs are present, and there are traces of a shoulder and pelvic girdles.

**pseu'-dô-pÿ-rên'-i-ÿm**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *pyrenium* (q.v.).]  
*Bot.*: The perithecium of certain fungi.

**pseu'-dô-rhôm'-bÿs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo-*, and Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (q.v.).]  
*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidæ, with seventeen species, mostly tropical, chiefly from the Indo-Pacific. Lateral line with a strong curve anteriorly; eyes on left side.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, çenophon, çÿst. -tæg. -çian, -tlan = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -çious, -tious, -çious = çhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bÿl çÿl.

**pseu-dô-scâp'-ô-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *scapolite*.]

*Min.*: Scapolite, which has become altered by chemical changes.

**pseu-dô-scâr'-ûs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *scarus* (q.v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A tropical genus of Labridæ, with about seventy species. The upper jaw projects beyond the lower, and together they form a strong beak, the teeth being soldered together; two or more series of scales on the cheeks. The species are beautifully coloured, but the tints change with age, vary greatly in the same species, and fade rapidly after death. Many are upwards of three feet in length. The majority are eaten, but some acquire poisonous properties from their food (corals or fucus). [Günther.]

**pseu-dô-si-nêg**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseud*-, and Mod. Lat. *oscines* (q.v.).]

*Ornith.*: A group of the old Insectores, equivalent to the *Acronyptidi normales* of Garrod, and comprising the two genera, *Menura* and *Atrichia* (Scrub-bird, q.v.).

**pseu-dô-sôope**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopêō*) = to see.]

*Optics*: An instrument, invented by Wheatstone, for producing an apparent reversion of the relief of an object to which it is directed, by the transposition of the distances of the points which compose it. A false impression is thus conveyed to the eye, a globe becoming apparently concave and a hollow body assuming a convex form.

**pseu-dô-scor'-pi-ôn**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *scorpion* (q.v.).] Any individual member of the family Pseudoscorpionidæ (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-scor'-pi-ôn-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *scorpionidæ*.] [CHELIFERIDÆ, BOOK SCORPION.]

**pseu-dô-sôm'-mîte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *somme*.]

*Min.*: The same as PSEUDONEPHELINE (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-spër'-mic**, **pseu-dô-spër'-moûs**, *a.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *spermic* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having a pericarp so closely enveloping a single seed that it might be mistaken for one. Example, the fruits of the Labiatæ and Boraginaceæ. [Henslow, &c.]

**pseu-dô-spôr'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *σπόρος* (*spôros*) = seed.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of the family Pseudoporiellæ (q.v.). The anterior extremity bears two long equal flagella; food incepted at any point of the periphery. One species, *Pseudospora volvocis*, parasitic on *Volvox globator*.

**pseu-dô-spôr'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pseudosporus* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Zool.*: A family of Pantostomata Flagellata, with one genus, *Pseudospora* (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-stêl'-a-tite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *stellite*.]

*Min.*: The same as BOLE (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-stêl'-la**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Lat. *stella* = a star.] A meteor resembling a star.

**pseu-dô-stôm'-a-ta**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ψευδοστόματα* (*pseudostomata*), pl. of *ψευδοστόμα* (*pseudostoma*) = a false mouth, as of a river: *ψεύδης* (*psêudês*) = false, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

*Anat.*: Flattened connective-tissue corpuscles passing up from the interior to the surface of the serous membranes. [Quain.]

**pseu-dô-strô'-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *στρώμα* (*stroma*) = a mattress.]

*Bot.*: The receptacle or peritheciom of certain fungalia.

**pseu-dô-syn'-gn-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *synite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as MENZONITE (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-syn'-carp**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *synsarpium* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: A pseudocarp formed from a multiple fruit.

**pseu-dô-tâch'-y-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *tachylite*.]

*Petrol.*: The same as HYALOMELANE (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-tâlo'-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *talcite*.]

*Petrol.*: A sedimentary rock containing sufficient talcose material to render it unctuous to the touch. It occurs in the Silurian and Carboniferous formations.

**pseu-dô-tê-trâm'-ê-ra**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *trameræ*.]

*Entom.*: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotetramera (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-tê-trâm'-êr-ôis**, *a.* [PSEUDOTETRAMERA.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotetramera. [Westwood: *Class. Insecta*, i. 391.]

**pseu-dô-thâl'-lûs**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Lat. *thallus* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: An axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia formed by a series of peduncles so fitted into each other as to look like a single stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva*.

**pseu-dôth'-y-rûm**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Gr. *θύρα* (*thûra*) = a door.]

*Arch.*: A false door.

**pseu-dô-trim'-ê-ra**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *trimeræ*.]

*Entom.*: Westwood's name for Burmeister's section Cryptotrimeræ (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-trim'-êr-ôis**, *a.* [PSEUDOTRIMERÆ.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the Pseudotrimeræ (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-trip'-lîte**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *triplite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of triplite (q.v.), occurring as a coating on triphylite, and resulting from its alteration.

**pseu-dô-tri'-tôn**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Lat. *triton* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A genus of Salamandridæ. A small red amphibian with black spots, found in North America.

**pseu-dô-tûr-bin'-ôl-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *turbinolide* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A family of Aporose Actinozoa, having each septum composed of three laminae united externally by a single costa. One genus, *Dasmia*, from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

**pseu-dô-tûr-quôise** (*qu* as *k*), *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Eng. *turquoise*.]

*Min.*: A name applied to fossil or semi-fossil teeth of animals, which have become coloured a fine blue by copper, and are worked and sold as true turquoise.

**pseu-dô-vâr'-i-an**, *a.* [Eng. *pseudovari*(um); suff. *-an*.] Belonging to, or connected with, a pseudovarium (q.v.).

**pseu-dô-vâr'-i-ûm**, **pseu-dô-vâr'-y**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *ovarium* or Eng. *ovary*.]

*Biol.*: (See extract.)

"The young [of viviparous Aphides] are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed pseudovarioles. The . . . anterior chamber of each pseudovarium tube is lined by an epithelium, which encloses a number of nucleated cells. One of the hindmost of these cells enlarges, and becomes detached from the rest as a pseudovarium. It then divides, and gives rise to a cellular mass . . . which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval Aphis. A portion of the cells of which it is composed becomes converted into a pseudocentrum, and the development of new pseudovaria commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. If the pseudovarium remained adherent to the parental body the analogy would be complete."—Huxley: *Anat. Invert.*, pp. 447, 448.

**pseu-dô-vâr'-y**, *s.* [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

**pseu-dô-vô-mêr**, *s.* [Pref. *pseudo*-, and Mod. Lat. *vomer* (q.v.).]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Miocene marls of Sicily.

**pseu-dô-vûm** (pl. **pseu-dô'-va**), *s.* [Pref. *pseud*-, and Lat. *ovum* = an egg.] [PSEUDOVARIUM.]

**psâw**, **psâh**, *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or dislike. "Humour is always crying *psâh* and sneering."—Thackeray: *Humourists*, p. 68.

**psâw**, *v.t.* [PSAW, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *psâw*; to utter sounds indicative of contempt or dislike.

**psî'-dî'-q**, *s.* [Gr. *ψιάς* (*psias*); *ψιάδος* (*psiadós*) = a drop. Named from the glutinous drops on the leaves.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Psidiæ (q.v.). Shrubby plants from Madagascar and the Mauritius.

**psî-dî'-ê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psidiæ*(æ); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Asteroideæ.

**psî-dî'-ûm**, *s.* [Gr. *σίδιον* (*sidion*) = pomegranate-pearl.]

*Bot.*: Guava; a genus of Myrtæ. *Psidium Guaiava* is the Guava (q.v.); *P. Cattleianum*, the Purple Guava, *P. albidum*, the Jabuli. All have excellent fruit. [GUAVA.]

**psîl-ân-thrôp'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *psilanthropy* (y); *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, psilanthropy.

**psîl-ân'-thrô-pism**, *s.* [Eng. *psilanthropy* (y); *-ism*.] The same as PSILANTHROPY (q.v.).

**psîl-ân'-thrô-pist**, *s.* [Eng. *psilanthropy* (y); *-ist*.] A supporter of the doctrine of psilanthropy; one who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

"Your proper name is *Psilanthropist*—believer in the mere human nature of Christ."—Coleridge: *Table Talk*.

**psîl-ân'-thrô-py**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *ἀνθρωπος* (*anthrôpos*) = a man.] The doctrine of the mere human existence of Christ.

**psî-lô**, *pref.* [Gr. *ψίλος* (*psilos*) = naked.] Naked, bare, mere.

**psî-lôl'-ô-gy**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, speech.] Love of idle talk. [Coleridge.]

**psî-lôm'-ê-lâne**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black; Ger. *psilomelan*.]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral occurring massive or in botryoidal, reniform, and stalactitic forms. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.7 to 4.7; lustre, submetallic; streak, brownish-black; colour, iron-black; opaque. Compos.: very variable, but it consists essentially of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese, protoxide of barium, and in some cases water. A common ore.

**psî-lô-phy'-ton**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *φύτον* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

*Palæobot.*: A genus of plants described by Principal Dawson from the North American Devonian, and which is found also in that of Britain. He considers it to have possessed a rhizome and circinate vernation like that of ferns, with stems and rudimentary leaves like those of Lycopodiaceæ. A second species (?), from Callender in Scotland, is described by Mr. Carruthers in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. (1877), 217-219.

**psî-lôs'-ô-phêr**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *σοφός* (*sophos*) = wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; a pretender to philosophy.

**psî-lô-tê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psilot*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Lycopodiaceæ. Sporangia many-celled.

**psî-lô-thrôn**, *s.* [Gr., from *ψίλος* (*psilo*) = to make naked or bare; *ψίλος* (*psilos*) = naked, bare.] A medicine or application for removing the hair; a depilatory.

**psî-lô-tûm**, *s.* [Gr. *ψίλος* (*psilos*) = bare. Named from having only minute leaves.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Psiloteæ. Capsules tubercular. Exotic plants.

**psî-lûr'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *psilo*-, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Liparidæ (q.v.). *Psilura monacha* is the Black Archæ.

**psî-myth'-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *ψευθύον* (*psimythion*) = white lead; suff. *-ite* (*Mitr.*).]

*Min.*: The same as LEADILLITE (q.v.).

**psît-tâ'-ocôus** (*oc* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *psittacus* = a parrot.] Pertaining to the genus *Psittacus*, or to the family Psittacidæ, or Parrots; psittacid.

**psît-ta'-cîd**, *a.* [Lat. *psittacus*] = a parrot; Eng. suff. *-id*.] The same as PSITTACEOUS (q.v.).

**fâte**, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêtt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, sire, sir, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, wolf, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ê**; **ey** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.





**psý-chô-dí-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychod(n)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of small Dipterous Insects, tribe *Mecocera*. They are hairy, and resemble moths. Akin to *Cecidomyiidae*.

**psý-chô-gén-ô-sis**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

*Biol.*: The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness. (*Nature*, Nov. 20, 1884, p. 64.)

**psý-chôg'-ra-phýs**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] Writing said by spiritualists to be done by spirits; spirit-writing.

**psý-chô-lôg'-ic**, **psý-chô-lôg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *psychology* (y); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul. The term *psychological medicine* includes the study and treatment of insanity.

**psý-chô-lôg'-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *psychological*; *-ly*.] In a psychological manner; with relation to psychology.

"Psychologically, he said, it was much less interesting."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1885.

**psý-chôl'-ô-gíst**, *s.* [Eng. *psychology* (y); *-ist*.] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

**psý-chô-lôgue**, *s.* [PSYCHOLOGY.] A psychologist.

**psý-chôl'-ô-gý**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Fr. *psychologie*; Sp. & Ital. *psicología*.]

*Philos.*: That branch of Metaphysics (q.v.) which has for its subject the human soul, its nature, properties, and operations.

"Psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, of Conscious-subject, or soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics*, l. 129.

**psý-chô-m'-a-chý**, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχομαχία* (*psycho-machia*), from *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = the soul, and *μάχη* (*machē*) = a battle; Lat. *psychomachia*; Fr. *psychomachie*.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

**psý-chô-mán-gý**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*; Gr. *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination; Fr. *psychomancie*.] Divination by consulting the souls or spirits of the dead; necromancy.

**psý-chô-nôg-ôl'-ô-gý**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *nosology*.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental diseases.

**psý-chô-pán-ný-chism**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*; Gr. *πᾶς* (*pás*), neut. *πᾶν* (*pan*) = all, and *νύξ* (*nyx*) = night.] The doctrine or belief that the soul falls asleep at death, and does not wake until the resurrection of the body.

**psý-chô-pán-ný-chist**, *s.* [PSYCHOPAN-NUCHISM.] A believer in psychopannychism. "The Psychopannychists might deny the soul's immortality."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 233.

**psý-chôp'-a-thý**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] Mental disease.

**psý-chô-phýs'-ic-al**, *a.* [PSYCHOPHYSICS.] Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action of mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

**psý-chô-phýs'-ics**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Eng. *physics*; Fr. *psychophysique*.]

*Nat. Science*: The science which investigates the physical basis of mind in man and the inferior animals.

**psý-chô-pômp**, *s.* [Pref. *psycho*, and Gr. *πομπή* (*pompē*) = a conductor.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls.

**psý-chô-sis**, *s.* [PSYCHÆ.] Mental constitution or condition.

"It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute psychics a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men—namely, rational speech."—*St. G. Mivart*.

**psý-chô-t'-ri-a**, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *ψυχή* (*psychē*) = life, because of the powerful medical qualities of *P. emetica*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Psychotridæ (q.v.). Tropical shrubs with white flowers, cultivated in English stoves. The bark of

*Psychotria Simira*, from Brazil, stains red. *P. noxa*, also Brazilian, is considered poisonous.

**psý-chô-t'-ri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychot-ri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Bot.*: A family of *Coffea* (q.v.).

**psý-chrô-lûte**, *s.* [PSYCHROLUTES.] One who bathes in cold water.

"Many were also psychrolutes, bathing in winter in all states of the river."—*Dr. Selwyn*, in "*University Oars*," by Dr. Morgan, p. 32.

**psý-chrô-lû-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχρολούτης* (*psychroloutēs*) = a bather in cold-water.] [PSYCHROLUTIDÆ.]

**psý-chrô-lû-tí-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psychrolut(e)s*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii, with one genus containing two species: *Psychrolutes paradoxus*, from Vancouver Island, without a first dorsal, and *Neophrynichthys latius*, from New Zealand, with two dorsals. Both are very scarce marine fishes.

**psý-chrôm'-ô-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχρός* (*psychros*) = cold, and Eng. *meter*.]

*Physics*: A form of hygrometer. [HYGROMETER, (3).]

**psý-chrô-mêt-ric**, **psý-chrô-mêt-ric-al**, *a.* [Eng. *psychrometry* (y); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of, or pertaining to, a psychrometer; ascertained by psychrometry; hygrometrical.

**psý-chrôm'-ô-trý**, *s.* [Eng. *psychrometer*; *-y*.] Hygrometry (q.v.).

**psý-chrô-phô'-bī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *ψυχρός* (*psychros*) = cold, and *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of cold, especially of cold water; impressibility to cold.

**psých'-tic**, *s.* [Fr. *psychique*, from Gr. *ψυκτικός* (*psuktikos*) = cooling, from *ψυχρός* (*psychros*) = cold.] A cooling medicine.

**psýl'-la**, *s.* [Gr. *ψύλλος* (*psullos*) = a flea.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of the family Psyllidæ (q.v.), with twenty-seven species; head moderately notched in front, antennæ slender, wing-covers membranous.

**psýl'-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *psyll(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Homopterous Insects, section Dimeræ, with three genera, Psylla, Livilla, and Livia. Antennæ eight- or ten-jointed, terminated by a pair of fine bristles; three ocelli, legs short, with thick femora; tarsi two-jointed, forewings sub-coriaceous. The species rarely exceed an eighth of an inch in length. They do considerable damage to the young shoots and inflorescence of trees.

**psýl'-lý**, *s.* [Lat. *psyllium*; Gr. *ψύλλιον* (*psyllion*).] The flea-wort, *Isula coryza*.

"The sorrow-bringing psyllus." *Sylvestre: The Times*, 176.

¶ *Pt* is pronounced as *t*.

**ptar'-mīo**, *s.* [PTARMICA.] A sternutatory.

**ptar'-mīc-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πταρμικός* (*ptarmikos*) = causing to sneeze, from *πταίρω* (*ptairō*) = to sneeze.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anemidæ, sometimes placed under Achillæa (q.v.). *Parmica vulgaris* (*Achillera Parmica*) is Sneezewort (q.v.). The heads of *P. nana*, *P. atrata*, and *P. moschata* are used in the Swiss Alps for tea. *P. moschata* is the basis of an aromatic liquor.

**ptar'-mī-gan**, *s.* [Gael. *tarmachan*; Ir. *tarmocan*.] The needless initial *p* is probably due to the French spelling.]

*Ornith.*: *Lagopus montus*, a game-bird, found in Great Britain, the North of Europe, especially in Norway and Sweden, and in North America. In winter the plumage of the male is almost wholly white, with a small patch



PTARMIGAN.

1. Summer Plumage. 2. Winter Plumage.

behind the eye; the shafts of the primaries and the bases of the exterior tail-feathers are black, and there is a patch of bare red skin round the eye. In the summer the black retains its position, but the white is mottled and barred with black and gray. The length of the adult male is rather more than fifteen inches. Their call is a harsh creak.

**ptél'-ô-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πτελέα* (*ptelea*) = the elm.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Xanthoxylacæ. *Ptelea trifoliata* is the Shrubby Trefoil of North America. The bitter and aromatic fruits have been used for hops.

**ptél'-ô-él**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

*Chem.*:  $C_2H_2$ . A radical, supposed by Kane to exist in the mesitylene compounds.

**ptén-ô-chīr'-ûs**, *s.* [Gr. *πτενός* (*ptēnos*) = feathered, and *χείρ* (*cheir*) = the hand.]

*Zool.*: *Cynopterus jagorii*, a bat from the Philippine Islands (Dobson). Peters makes it a sub-genus of *Cynopterus*.

**ptēr-**, **ptēr-i**, *pref.* [PTERO-.]

**ptēr-ân'-ô-dôn**, *s.* [Pref. *pter*, and Gr. *ἀνόδον* (*anodon*).] [ANODON.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Pterosauria, or the typical genus of Marsh's Pteranodontia (q.v.). The species, which are of gigantic size, have the general structure of Pterodactylus (q.v.), but the jaws are wholly destitute of teeth, and were probably ensheathed in horn. The tail is short and slender.

**ptēr-ân'-ô-dôn-tī-a** (or **tī** as **shī**), *s. pl.* [PTERANODON.]

*Palæont.*: According to Prof. Marsh, a distinct section of Pterosauria, with two genera, Pteranodon and Nyctisaurus, both from the Chalk of North America.

**ptēr-ās'-pīs**, *s.* [Pref. *pter*, and Gr. *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*) = a shield.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Placodermi, having the cephalic shield finely grooved, and composed of seven pieces. It had a rostrum in front, and its lateral angles were produced so as to form short cornua. So far as is known, it is the most ancient fish-form, two species being known from the Upper Silurian, and six from the Lower Devonian of Orkney and Perthshire.

**ptēr'-y**, *pref.* [PTERO-.]

**ptēr'-ich-thýs**, *s.* [Pref. *pter*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Placoderms, discovered by Hugh Miller in the Old Red Sandstone. The head and anterior part of the trunk were defended by a buckler of large ganoid scales, united by sutures, the cuirass articulating at the sides with a back plate; the rest of the body covered with small ganoid scales. Pectorals long and wing-like; Owen is of opinion that they enabled the animal to scramble along if stranded at low water; a small dorsal, two ventrals, and a heterocercal caudal were also present; tail scaly and short; jaw small, with confluent denticles. Twelve species: eight from the Lower, and four from the Upper Devonian of Orkney, Cromarty, Caithness, and Ireland.



PTERICHTHYS MILLERI. d. Dorsal fin; c. Pectoral limb; 2-10 Head-bucklers; 11-14 Dorsal-bucklers.

**ptēr'-id'-y-ūm**, *s.* [Latinised dimn. from Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

*Bot.*: A samara (q.v.). (*Mirbel*). [PTERODIUM.]

**ptēr'-y-dôl'-ô-gíst**, *s.* [Eng. *pteridology* (y); *-ist*.] One who studies, writes upon, or is versed in, pteridology.

"In place of these workers there are annelidists, pteridologists."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

**ptēr'-y-dôl'-ô-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*), genit. *πτερίδος* (*pteridos*) = a fern; suff. *-ology*.] That branch of botany which treats of ferns; the science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

\***ptēr-ī-dō-mā-nī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*), genit. *πτερίδος* (*pteridos*) = a fern, and Eng. *mania*.] A mania or rage for ferns. (*Kingsley*.)

**ptēr-ī-nō-a**, **ptēr-ī-nō'-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερυγός* (*pterygós*) = winged.]

*Zool.*: A sub-genus of *Avicula* (*S. P. Woodward*); the typical genus of *Pterinea*, a sub-family of *Aviculidae* (*Tate*). Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

**ptēr-ī-nō-ī-nā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterinea*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.] [PTERINEA.]

\***ptēr-ī-plō-gist-īc**, *a.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πληγή* (*plēgē*) = a blow.] Relating to fowling or shooting birds.

**ptēr-is**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Polypodae*. Sori continuous, linear, marginal; involucre scarious or membranous, confluent with the recurved margin of the frond. Known species eighty, of world-wide distribution. One, *Pteris aquilina*, is British. [*BRACE* (2), 2.] *P. esculenta* is the Tasmanian Fern-root, eaten raw by plgs, and, when roasted, by the aborigines.

2. *Palaeobot.*: From the Eocene onward.

**ptēr-ī-tān-nīc**, *a.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from fern, and having the properties of tannic-acid.

**pteritannic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{18}O_8$ . An acid extracted from the root of *Aspidium Filix-mas*, with boiling alcohol and precipitation with sodic sulphate. From an ethereal solution it is obtained as a black-brown shining substance, tasteless, and having a slight odour and acid reaction. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol, and forms green precipitates with ferric salts.

**ptēr-ō**, **ptēr-ī**, **ptēr-**, *pref.* [Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, a feather.] A prefix used in scientific compounds = having wings or wing-like processes; winged.]

**ptēr-ō-brān-chī-a**, **ptēr-ō-brān-chī-ā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *βράγχια* (*branchia*) = the gills.]

*Zool.*: A section of *Polyzoa*, with two genera, *Cephalodiscus* and *Rhabdopleura* (q.v.).

**ptēr-ō-brān-chī-ā-ta**, *s. pl.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.]

**ptēr-ō-brān-chī-ate**, *a.* [PTEROBRANCHIA.] Belonging to, or connected with, the Pterobranchia. [*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 436.]

**ptēr-ō-car-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Dalbergiaceae*, having a thin wing at the edge of the fruit. Large trees, chiefly from the tropics. *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *P. indicus*, and *P. macrocarpus* furnish East Indian kino, and *P. erinaceus*, African kino, *P. draco* and *P. santalinus*, Red Sandal-wood, *P. dalbergioides*, a good Indian wood, and *P. indicus*, the excellent Andaman Red-wood. Cattle and goats feed on the leaves of *P. marsupium*.

† *Pterocarpus lignum* is the Red Sandal-wood of the Pharmacopoeia.

**ptēr-ō-cār-yā-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Mod. Lat. *carya* (q.v.).]

*Palaeobot.*: A genus of plants apparently akin to *Carya*. From the Lower Miocene of Bovey Tracey.

**ptēr-ōg-ēr-ās**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

1. *Zool.*: Scorpion shell; Spider shell. Shell, when young, like that of *Strombus*; afterwards the outer lip becomes prolonged into several long claws, one of them forming a posterior canal. Recent species twelve, from India or China.

2. *Palaeont.*: Species numerous, from the Lias to the Upper Chalk. (*Woodward*.)

**ptēr-ō-clēs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *κλεις* (*kleis*) = the tongue of a clasp, in allusion to the pointed feathers of the tail.]

1. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of the Pteroclididae, with fourteen species, having the range of the family.

2. *Palaeont.*: Occurs in the Miocene of France and Central Europe.

**ptēr-ōc-ī-dā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pteroch(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Ornith.*: Sand-grouse (q.v.), Rock-pigeons; a family of Gallinae, with two genera, *Pterocles* and *Syrrihaptes*, and sixteen species, characteristic of the Ethiopian region and Central Asia, extending into southern Europe and Hindostan.

**ptēr-ō-cōc-ōūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *κόκκος* (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Polygonaceae*. The pounded roots of *Pterococcus aphyllus* yield a mucilage like gum tragacanth, eaten in Russia.

**ptēr-ō-dāc-tyl**, **ptēr-ō-dāc-tyle**, *s.* [PTERODACTYLUS.] Any reptile belonging to the genus *Pterodactylus* (q.v.).

**ptēr-ō-dāc-tyl-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pterodactyl*; -ous.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the pterodactyls.

**ptēr-ō-dāc-tyl-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of *Pterosauria* (q.v.), with seven species from the Jurassic, two from the Wealden, and four from the Chalk. (*Etheridge*.) There are four phalanges in the wing-finger, the jaws for their whole length are armed with long and slender teeth; tail short and movable.

**ptēr-ō-dēr-mā-s**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

*Zool.*: Gervais' name for a genus of *Phyllostomidae*, akin to *Phyllostoma* (q.v.).

**ptēr-ō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

*Bot.*: A samara. (*Desvaux*.)

**ptēr-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing; auct. *-odon*.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of *Hyænodontidae*, allied to the type-genus, from the Upper Eocene of France.

**ptēr-ō-glōs-sūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Rhamphastidae*. Nostrils vertical, naked; wings short, rounded; tail lengthened, graduated.

**ptēr-ō-īs**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερόεις* (*pteroeis*) = feathered, winged.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Scorpenidae*, with nine species, from the tropical Indo-Pacific. They are beautifully coloured, and the pectoral rays are prolonged. It was formerly believed that, like *Dactyloporus*, they could take short flights, but the membrane connecting the pectoral rays is too short to enable them to raise themselves from the surface of the water.

**ptēr-ō-līte**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: An altered lepidomelane (q.v.), occurring in plumose groups.

**ptēr-ō-mā-s**, *s.* [Gr., from *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

*Arch.*: The spaces between the walls of the cells of a temple and the columns of a peristyle.

**ptēr-ō-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Scirrinæ*, with twelve species, confined to the wooded regions from the Western Himalayas to Java and Borneo, with species in Formosa and Japan. (*Wallace*.) Tail cylindrical; limbs united by a eutaneous expansion forming a parachute, the supporting cartilage of which springs from the carpus.

**ptēr-ō-nō-tūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.]

*Zool.*: According to Gray and Peters, a sub-genus of *Chilonycteris*, in which Dobson places it as *Chilonycteris davyi*. The wings are attached along the course of the spine.

**ptēr-ō-nūr-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

*Zool.*: Margined-tailed Otter; a genus of *Lutrine*, with one species, *Pteronura sandbachii*, from Brazil and Surinam.

**ptēr-ōph-a-nēs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *φανός* (*phanos*) = bright.]

*Ornith.*: Sapphirine-wing; a genus of *Trochilidae* (q.v.). Wings large and sickle-shaped,

tarsi clothed, bill very stout and slightly turned-up at the point. The female has much more sombre plumage than the male. One species only known, *Pterophanes temminckii*, ranging into Columbia, through Ecuador, to Peru and Bolivia.

**ptēr-ō-phōr-ī-dā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Entom.*: A family of small Moths, constituting the group *Pterophorina*. Generally with the anterior wings trifid and the posterior ones trifid. British species twenty-nine.

**ptēr-ō-phōr-ī-nā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ptero-phor(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.] [PTEROPHORIDÆ.]

**ptēr-ōph-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πτεροφόρος* (*ptero-phoros*) = feathered; pref. *ptēr-*, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

*Entom.*: Plume-moths; the typical genus of *Pterophoridae*. Small gray or white moths. Twenty-eight are British.

**ptēr-ō-phyl-lūm**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

*Palaeobot.*: A genus of *Cycadaceae* (?), with winged leaves. From the Rhetic, the Oolite, and the Wealden of England, &c.

**ptēr-ō-pi**, *s. pl.* [PTEROPUS.]

**ptēr-ō-pīd**, *a.* [PTEROPIDÆ.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of, the family *Pteropidae* (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 330.)

**ptēr-ōp-ī-dā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pterop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Zool.*: Fruit-bats, sometimes called Flying-foxes; the sole family of the sub-order *Megachiroptera* (q.v.), the *Frugivora* of Wagner. They are pretty evenly distributed over the tropical regions of the Old World and Australia, and form two groups: *Macroglossi* and *Pteropi*. [PTEROPUS, 2.]

**ptēr-ō-pīne**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pterop(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine*.] The same as *PTEROPID* (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, i. 276.)

**ptēr-ō-plāt-ē-a**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πλατύς* (*platus*) = broad.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of *Trygonidae*, with six species, from temperate and tropical seas. Body twice as broad as long; tail very short and thin, with serrated spine, and sometimes with rudimentary fin. *Pteroplatea altavela* occurs in the Mediterranean.

**ptēr-ō-plāx**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πλάξ* (*plax*) = anything flat or broad.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of *Labyrinthodonts*, from the Northumberland Coal-measures.

\***ptēr-ō-plō-gist-īc**, *a.* [PTERILEGISTIC.]

**ptēr-ō-pōd**, *s.* [PTEROPODA.] Any individual of the *Pteropoda* (q.v.).

**ptēr-ōp-ō-dā-s**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

*Zoology*:

\* 1. A class of Cuvier's *embranchement* or sub-kingdom *Mollusca*.

2. A sub-class of *Cephalopoda*, in which the mid-region of the foot is drawn out into a pair of wing-like muscular lobes, used as paddles. The hind-region is often absorbed, but may carry an operculum; the fore-region is sometimes drawn out into tentacles, provided with suckers. There are two orders: *Thecosomata* (q.v.) and *Gymnosomata*.

**ptēr-ōp-ō-dōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *pteropod(a)*; -ous.] Belonging to the *Pteropoda*; wing-footed.

**ptēr-ōp-tō-chī-dā-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pteroptoch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Ornith.*: Bush-wrens; a family of *Songless Birds*, confined to the temperate regions of South America, with a few species in South-east Brazil, and one in the valley of Madeira. There are eight genera and nineteen species, remarkable for enormous feet and scaled tarsi.

**ptēr-ōp-tō-chūs**, *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πτώκας* (*ptōkas*) = shy, timorous. Named from the habits of the family.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the family *Pteroptochidae* (q.v.), with two species from Chili. [BARKING-BIRD.]

**ptēr-ō-pūs** (pl. **ptēr-ō-pi**), *s.* [Pref. *ptēr-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]

bell, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -elan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -ious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

## Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: The typical genus of the group Pteropi [2]. Muzzle long, narrow, and cylindrical; nostrils projecting; upper lip a vertical groove in front; tail-less; interfenoral membrane deeply emarginate behind, in some species scarcely developed in the centre. This genus includes the largest and some of the most brilliant coloured of the Chiroptera. Dobson enumerates and describes forty-one species. The bright-hued fur of some of these bats is probably due to protective mimicry. Dobson (*Cat. Chiropt.*, p. 17, Note f) says:

PTEROPUS.



"Any one who has seen a colony of these Bats suspended from the branches of a banyan-tree, or from a silk-cotton tree, must have been struck with their resemblance to large ripe fruits; and this is especially noticeable when they hang in clusters from the leaf-stalks of the cocoanut-palm, where they may be easily mistaken for a bunch of ripe cocoanuts."

2. *Pl.*: The typical group of the Pteropodidae (q.v.), with six genera: Eponomorphus, Pteropus, Cynonycteris, Cynopterus, Harpyia, and Cephalotes.

**ptēr-ō-saur, s.** [PTEROSAURIA.] Any member of the order Pterosauria (q.v.).

**ptēr-ō-sau'-rī-a, s. pl.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (sauros) = a lizard.]

*Paleont.*: An order of flying Reptilia of Mesozoic age. No exoskeleton; dorsal vertebrae prococious, anterior trunk-ribs double-headed; broad sternum, with median keel, and ossified sternal ribs. Jaws generally armed with teeth, implanted in distinct sockets. The fore-limb consists of a humerus, ulna, and radius, carpus, and hand of four fingers, the inner three unguiculate, the outer clawless and enormously elongated. Supported by this finger, the side of the body, and the comparatively short hind limb, was a patagium, or flying membrane. The bones were pneumatic. Chief genera: Pterodactylus, Dimorphodon, Rhamphorhynchus, Pteranodon, and Ornithopterus. Prof. Seeley, having regard to the ornithic type of brain, and the pneumaticity of the bones of the Pterosauria, places them in a distinct class, Ornithosauria which he regards as most nearly related to, but coequal with, the class Aves. Marsh separated from the order the group Pteranodontia (q.v.), in which he has been followed by Günther and St. G. Mivart.

**ptēr-ō-spēr-mūm, s.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (sperma) = seed.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Dombeyaceae. Shrubs or trees with scaly down, fragrant white flowers, woolly capsules, and winged seeds. Fourteen known species, from Tropical Asia. The down on the leaves is used in India to stop wounds.

**ptēr-ōs-pōr-a, s.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *σπορά* (spora) = a seed.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Monotropaceae. Only known species, *Pterospora Andromeda*, used by the North American Indians as an anthelmintic and diaphoretic.

**ptēr-ōs-tī-chī-nāe, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ptero-stich(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

*Entom.*: A sub-family of Carabidae. Some are British, but the finest are Australian.

**ptēr-ōs-tī-chūs, s.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *στίχος* (stichos) = a row, a line.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pterostichinae.

**†ptēr-ō-trā-chē-a, s.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Lat. *ec.* *trachea* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: Forsk's name for *Firola* (q.v.).

**ptēr-ōx'-lōn, s.** [Pref. *ptero-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (xulon) = wood.]

*Bot.*: A doubtful genus of Sapindaceae. *Pteroxylon utilis*, a native of Southern Africa, yields a timber like mahogany.

**ptēr-ŷg'-ī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *πτερυγιον* (pterygion), dim. from *πτερυξ* (pteryx), genit. *πτερυγος* (pterygos) = a wing.]

1. *Bot.*: Any wing-like membranous expansion of a seed.

† 2. *Pathol.*: A film on the eye. Popularly called a web.

3. *Surg.*: A delicate pointed instrument for removing a web from the eye [2.]

**ptēr-ŷgō-, pref.** [Gr. *πτερυξ* (pteryx), genit. *πτερυγος* (pterygos) = a wing.]

*Nat. Science*: Winged, pterygoid (q.v.). In anatomy there are pterygo-palatine plates, a pterygo-maxillary ligament and fissure, &c.

**ptēr-ŷgō-cēph'-a-lūs, s.** [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (kephalē) = the head.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of fossil fishes from the Eocene of Monte Bolca, probably belonging to the Blennioidei.

**ptēr-ŷgōid, a. & s.** [Gr. *πτερυξ* (pteryx), genit. *πτερυγος* (pterygos) = a wing, and *εἶδος* (eidos) = form.]

*A.* As adjective:

*Anat.*: Wing-shaped.

*B.* As substantive:

1. *Anat.*: The interior pterygoid plates.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: A bone in the vertebrate skull corresponding to the internal pterygoid processes in man.

**pterygoid-plates, s. pl.**

*Anat.*: Two plates in the skull, an external or exterior, and an internal or interior one; the former is the broader, its outer surface bounds the zygomatic fossa; the latter is prolonged into a lamular process.

**pterygoid-process, s.**

*Anat. (Pl.)*: Two processes projecting downwards, and slightly forwards, between the body and the great wings of the splenoid bone.

**ptēr-ŷgō-plīch'-thys, s.** [Pref. *pterygo-*; second element doubtful, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (ichthys) = a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridae, from the fresh waters of Brazil. There are long bristles round the margin of the snout and interoperculum.

**ptēr-ŷgō'-ta, s.** [PTERYGOTUS.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Stereulaceae. The seeds of *Pterygota alata*, an East Indian Tree, are said to be narcotic.

**ptēr-ŷgō-tūs, a.** [Pref. *pterygo-*, and Gr. *ὠς* (ous), genit. *ωτός* (otos) = an ear.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Eurypteridae. It has been restored by Dr. Henry Woodward. Anterior portion of the body with a carapace, having a pair of large compound eyes and a pair of minute larval ones. Five pairs of appendages beneath the carapace; the first pair chelate, and constituting the antennae, the next three pair spinous organs, and the last pair rowing organs. Beside the head there are thirteen free segments, counting the telson as one. Various species are known; from the Silurian and Devonian of England, Scotland, Bohemia, &c. *Pterygotus anglicus*, called by the Scotch quarrymen Scraphium, from the wing-like form and feather-like ornament of the thoracic appendage, must have been five to six feet long, and more than a foot across.

**ptēr-ŷlā-, s. pl.** [Gr. *πτερόν* (pteron) = a feather, and *ῥήγ* (rhēg) = a wood, a forest.]

*Ornith.*: Nitzsch's name for what are now known to English ornithologists as "feather-tracts"—clumps or tracts of feathers, with bare spaces between them, the whole forming the pterylosis (q.v.). John Hunter and Macartney had previously noticed these feather-tracts; the remarks of the latter were published in 1819 (*Rees' Cyclop.*, art. Feathers), and Owen introduced Hunter's observations into his *Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons* (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 311), but in neither case is there any indication of the taxonomic value of the distribution of the pterylosis, which has since been recognised.

**ptēr-ŷlō-grāph'-īc, ptēr-ŷlō-grāph'-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *pterylograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to, or connected with, pterylography (q.v.); treating of the distribution of the feather-tracts.

**ptēr-ŷlō-grāph'-īc-al-īŷ, adv.** [Eng. *pterylographically*; *-ly*.] With reference to the distribution of the feather tracts.

"This group, although inferior to the preceding in extent, is nevertheless much more variable, pterylographically."—Nitzsch: *Pterylography* (ed. Selater), p. 82.

**ptēr-ŷlōg'-ra-phŷ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *pterylographia*; Mod. Lat. *pterylos* (q.v.), and Gr. *γραφω* (graphō) = to write.]

*Ornith.*: "An enumeration and detailed description of the feathered regions of the bodies of birds. The study of the pterylosis of birds was begun systematically by Nitzsch in his academical thesis, *Pterylographia Avium pars prior*, published at Halle, 1833-4, elaborated by him, and published, after his death, in 1840, under the editorship of Burmeister, with the title, *System der Pterylographie*. An English edition, translated by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S., and edited by Dr. Selater was published by the Ray Society in 1867.

**ptēr-ŷlō'-sis, s.** [PTERYLOSIS.]

*Ornith.*: The arrangement of the feather-tracts in any family, genus, or species, considered as a whole. Nitzsch enriched his *Pterylographie* with numerous figures of pterylosis, and was of opinion that they furnished "equally significant and important characters for the certain and natural discrimination of the families of birds."

"The pterylosis of this cuckoo is not widely different from that of *Cuculus*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1888, p. 175.

**ptil'-ī-dā-, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ptilidium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Jungermanniae.

**ptī-līd'-ī-ūm, s.** [Gr. *πτίλον* (ptilon) = a feather, and *εἶδος* (eidos) = form.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Ptilidae (q.v.).

**ptīl'-ō-, pref.** [Gr. *πτίλον* (ptilon) = a feather, down.]

*Nat. Science*: Feathered, plumose.

**ptīl'-ō-cēr-cūs, s.** [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. *κέρκος* (kerkos) = a tail.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Tupaide (q.v.), with one species, *Ptilocercus lowii*, the Pentail (q.v.).

**ptīl'-ōn-ō-rhŷn'-chūs, s.** [Gr. *πτίλον* (ptilon), genit. *πτίλονος* (ptilonos) = a feather, and *ρύγχος* (rhynchus) = a beak, a bill.]

*Ornith.*: Satin Bower-bird; a genus of Tectonarchinae, with one species, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus*, from Australia. Bill rather stout, culmen curved to emarginate tip; nostrils basal, lateral, nearly concealed by frontal feathers; wings rather long, pointed; tail short, square; tarsi covered with numerous scales, toes long and stout, claws curved and acute. *P. rawnsleyi* is considered by Elliot to be a hybrid between this species and *Sericulus melivinus*.

**ptīl'-ō-pūs, s.** [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. *πούς* (pous) = a foot.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Columbidae, with fifty-two species, from the Australian region (excluding New Zealand) and the Indo-Malay sub-region. Jerdon (*Birds of India*, ii. (pt. ii., p. 455) describes them as "pigeons of very large size, adorned in many cases with rich and metallic colours, with the lower parts usually pale and glossless. The tarsus is short, and the feet are broad. The forehead is low in profile, and the feathers advance on the soft portion of the bill; gape wide. So far as is known, they lay but a single egg."

**ptīl'-ōr'-is, s.** [Pref. *ptilo-*, and Gr. *ρίς* (rhis) = the nose.]

*Ornith.*: Rifle-bird (q.v.); a genus of Epimachinae, with four species, from New Guinea and Australia. Bill longer than the head, slightly curved; nostrils partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate, concave, rounded; tail rounded, of twelve feathers. Tarsi moderate, covered by a single scale; toes slender, claws much curved.

**ptīn'-ī-dā-, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ptinus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

*Entom.*: An aberrant family of Malacoidea (?). Antennae generally long and filiform; body convex, oval, or rounded. Larvae destructive to furniture, &c.

**ptī-nūs, s.** [Gr. *φθίω* (phthio), for *φθίω* (phthio) = to waste away; in fut. to cause to waste, to destroy.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Ptinidae (q.v.). Body oblong, with the antennae inserted between the eyes, which are prominent or convex. Some females wingless. They inhabit garrets, &c., and the larvae feed on dried plants, prepared skins, &c.



**ptī-san, \*pty-sane, s.** [Fr. *ptisanne*; Lat. *ptisana*; Gr. *πισάνη* (*ptisanē*) peeled barley, barley-water; *πισσω* (*ptisso*) = to peel, to husk; Sp. & Ital. *tisana*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A decoction of barley with other ingredients.

2. *Med.*: A weak drink, containing little or no medicinal agent; a tisane.

\***ptīz-īo-al, a.** [PTITHISICAL.]

\***ptō-chōg-ōn-y, s.** [Gr. *πτωχός* (*ptōchos*) = a beggar, and *γονή* (*gonē*) = a generation.] (See extract.)

"The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptōchopony*, a generation of beggars."—*Sydney Smith: Third Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

**Ptōl-ē-mā-īo, a.** [See def.] Pertaining to any of the numerous Ptolemies of antiquity, and specially to the astronomer who flourished at Alexandria in the second century, A.D.

#### Ptolemaic-system, s.

*Astron.*: The hypothesis maintained by Ptolemy in his *Almagest* that the earth was a fixed body, remaining constantly at rest in the centre of the universe, with the sun and moon revolving round it as attendant satellites. To account for the more complicated movements of the planets, a contrivance was devised by which each planet revolved in a circle, whilst the centre of that circle described another circle round the earth, for the ancient physicists refused to admit that any movement except in a circle could be perfect. The Ptolemaic system prevailed till Copernicus propounded what is now accepted as the true system of the universe, and Prof. Ball (*Story of the Heavens*, p. 6) says of the old theory that "though so widely divergent from what is now known to be the truth, it did really present a fairly accurate account of the movement of the planets." [EPICYCLE, DEFERENT, COPERNICAN SYSTEM.]

**Ptōl-ē-mā-īst, s.** [PTOLEMAIC.] A believer in or supporter of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

**ptō-ma-in, ptō-ma-ine (p silent), s.** An alkaloid derived from putrefying animal matter, or from disease germs in the living body.

**ptō-sis, s.** [Gr. = a falling, from *πίπτω* (*ptipō*) = to fall.]

*Pathol.*: A falling; as *Ptoxis palpebræ*, a paralysis of the muscle which should keep the upper eyelid from falling.

**ptŷ-a-lin, s.** [Gr. *πτυάλον* (*ptyalon*) = saliva; suff. -in (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: A sulphuretted albuminous substance contained in the saliva of the parotid gland. It differs in some of its reactions from albumin, mucin, and casein. (Watts.)

**ptŷ-al-ism, s.** [Gr. *πτυαλισμός* (*ptualismos*), from *πτυω* (*ptiō*) = to spit.]

*Med.*: Salivation; a morbid and excessive secretion of saliva.

**ptŷ-āl-ō-gōgue, s.** [Gr. *πτυάλον* (*ptyalon*) = saliva, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading, bringing; *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead, to bring.]

*Pharm.*: A medicine or preparation which induces salivation or a flow of saliva.

**ptŷ-ās, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *πύας* (*ptuas*) = a fabulous serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of those who meddled with it. (Pliny: *h. N.*, xxviii. 6, 18.)]

*Zool.*: A genus of Colubrinæ, with two species, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The body is elongate, more or less compressed; tail rather more than one-third of the total length; the head distinct from neck. *Ptyas mucosus* is the Rat-snake (q.v.).

**ptŷch-, pref.** [PTŷCH-]

**ptŷch-a-cān-thūs, s.** [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a spine.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Plagiosomous Fishes, with two species from the Lower Devonian of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and one from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh.

**ptŷch-ō, ptŷch-, pref.** [Gr. *πτύξ* (*ptux*), genit. *πτύχος* (*ptuchos*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.]

*Nat. Science*: Having a process or processes like a fold, leaf, layer, or plait.

**ptŷch-ō-ēr-ās, s.** [Pref. *ptŷcho-*, and Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Ammonitidæ. The shell bent once upon itself, the two straight portions in contact. Eight species. From the Neocomian to the Chalk of Britain, France, and India. (S. P. Woodward.)

**ptŷch-ōdēs, s.** [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

*Nat. Science*: A membrane within a cell; protoplasm.

**ptŷch-ō-dūs, s.** [Pref. *ptŷch-*, and Gr. *δούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Cestrphori, with more or less quadrate teeth, the crown having transverse parallel plications surrounded by a granulated area. Etheridge enumerates fifteen species, from the Chalk.

\***ptŷch-ō-gēn, s.** [Pref. *ptŷcho-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: Endogenous plants, with venation of the typical kind, i.e., with the veins running parallel to each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to Dictyogen (q.v.).

**ptŷch-ō-lēp-īs, s.** [Pref. *ptŷcho-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Sauridæ, with three species from the Lias.

**ptŷch-ō-tis, s.** [Pref. *ptŷcho-*, and Gr. *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ωτός* (*otos*) = an ear.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Amminidæ. Small annuals or biennials from the South of Europe, India, &c. *Ptychotis Ajowan* is the Ajowan, Ajowain, or Ajwain. Called also Bishop's Weed and Lovage. Cultivated in many parts of India for its aromatic seeds. [AJWAIN.]

**ptŷch-ō-zō-ōn, s.** [Pref. *ptŷcho-*, and Gr. *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Geckotidæ, with one species, *Ptychozoon homalocephalum*, the Flyir g Gecko, from the islands of the East Indian Archipelago, occurring also in British India. It is about seven inches long, and its integuments are dilated into broad folds, forming wing-like expansions along the sides.

**ptŷ-ō-nō-tūs, s.** [Gr. *πύον* (*ptuon*) = a fan, and *νῶτος* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Triglidae, from Lake Ontario.

**ptŷg-mā-gōgue, s.** [Gr. *πύσμα* (*ptusma*) = saliva, and *ἀγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading; *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead.]

*Pharm.*: A ptyalogue (q.v.).

**pūb, s.** [A contract. of *public* (q.v.).] A public house. (Slang.)

"The difficulty will be to persuade him to come out of the domestic paradise into a world without *pūb*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21, 1885.

\***pūb-ble, a.** [Prob. a variant of *bubble* (q.v.).] Puffed out; fat, podgy.

"Thou shalt fynde me fat, and wel fed,  
As *pūb-ble* may be."—*Drant: Horace: Epistle to Tybaltus.*

\***pū-bēr-al, a.** [Lat. *puber* = of ripe age; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to puberty.

**pū-bēr-tŷ, \*pu-ber-tle, s.** [Fr. *puberté*, from Lat. *pubertatem*, accus. of *pubertas* = the age of maturity; *puber* = of mature age; *pūbes* = the signs of manhood, hair; Sp. *pubertad*; Ital. *pubertà*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; the period marked by the functional development of the generative system in both male and female, and their corresponding aptitude for procreation. In males this usually occurs in temperate climates between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females a year or two before. In very hot and very cold climates puberty is reached somewhat earlier.

"The powers of imagination and reflection do not display themselves till a much later period; the former till about the age of puberty, and the latter till we approach to manhood."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*, vol. i., ch. viii. § 7.

#### II. Technically:

†1. *Bot.*: The period at which a plant first begins to bear flowers.

2. *Lav.*: The age of puberty is fixed in the case of males at fourteen years, and in the case of females at twelve. They are then held to be capable of contracting marriage.

**pū-bēr-ū-lent, a.** [Mod. Lat. *puberulens*, genit. *puberulentis*, dimin. from Lat. *pubens* = arrived at the age of puberty.]

*Bot.*: Covered with down so short as to be scarcely perceptible. (Gray.)

**pū-bēs, s.** [Lat. = hair.]

1. *Anat.*: (1) The middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because at the period of puberty it becomes covered with hair; (2) The hair itself.

†2. *Bot.*: The down of plants.

**pū-bēs-geŋce, \*pū-bēs-ēn-ēy, s.** [Eng. *pubescen*(t); -ce.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of having arrived at the age of puberty; the state of puberty.

"Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is deletion or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence*."—*Drumme: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. *Bot.*: Down closely pressed to the surface; hairs forming a short, soft stratum, only partially covering the cuticle. Example, *Geranium mollē*.

3. *Entom. & Zool.*: The soft hairy down on insects, &c.

**pū-bēs-geŋt, a.** [Lat. *pubescens*, pr. par. of *pubesco* = to grow hairy; *pūbes* = hair.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: Arriving at the age of puberty; of mature age.

"That women are menstruant, and men *pubescens*, at the year of twelve even, is accounted a punctual truth."—*Drumme: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

II. *Bot. & Zool.*: Covered with short, weak, thin hairs; downy.

**pū-bic, a.** [PūNIS.] Pertaining or relating to the pubis (q.v.).

**pū-bis, s.** [Lat.]

*Anat.*: The share-bone; one of the bones constituting the pelvic arch in vertebrates.

**pūb-lic, \*pūb-lick, \*pub-like, \*pub-lyke, a. & s.** [Fr. *public*, fem. *publique*, from Lat. *publicus*; O. Lat. *publicus*, *poplicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus* = the people; Sp. & Port. *publico*; Ital. *pubblico*.] [PEOPLE, s.]

#### A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or affecting the whole people; belonging or relating to a state, nation, or community; general; opposed to private: as, the *public service*, the *public welfare*, a *public act* of parliament, &c.

2. Open to common or general use.

"Th' unequal combat in the public square."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* ii. 484.

3. Proceeding from the people or the many; belonging to the people at large; common, not restricted to any particular class or set.

"A dismal universal bias, the sound  
Of *public* scorn."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 509.

4. Circulating among people generally; open to the knowledge of all; general, notorious; not private or secret. (Matthew i. 19.)

5. Regarding not private or selfish interests, but the interests of the community at large; directed towards or tending to promote the interests of a people, nation, or community: as, *public spirit*.

#### B. As substantive:

1. The people generally and collectively; the general body of mankind; the members generally of a state, nation, or community; the people indefinitely. (Used with the definite article.)

"Receive me, languishing for that repose  
The servant of the *public* never knows."—*Cowper: Retirement* 570.

2. Any particular section of the people to whom an author, actor, or other public character directly appeals.

"She has carried away successive *publics* by her own almost unaided genius."—*Athenæum*, May 8, 1866, p. 627.

3. A public-house, an inn.

"Ye may come over the night as far as Riccarton, where there is a *public*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

¶ In *public*: In open view; openly, publicly; not in private or secret. (Milton: *P. E.*, ii. 54.)

**public-chapel, s.** A chapel-of-ease (q.v.). (Wharton.)

\***public-hearted, a.** Public-spirited.

**public-house, s.** A house licensed for the retail of intoxicating liquors; an inn. (English.)

*Public-house plant*: *Asarum europæum*.

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, s; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**public-law**, *s.* International law (q.v.).

**public-minded**, *a.* Public-spirited.

**public-mindedness**, *s.* Public-spiritedness.

**public-orator**, *s.* [ORATOR, II, 2.]

**public-prosecutor**, *s.* An officer appointed to originate and conduct prosecutions in the public interest.

**public-right**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: A heritable right granted by a vassal, to be held, not of himself, but of his superior.

**public-spirited**, *a.* Having regard to the public interest and welfare, rather than to private interests or advantage: willing to make private sacrifices for the public advantage; prompted by a public spirit; patriotic.

**public-spiritedly**, *adv.* In a public-spirited manner, with public spirit.

**public-spiritedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being public-spirited; a public spirit; a willingness to make private sacrifices in order to promote the public interests and welfare.

"The spirit of charity, the old word for public-spiritedness."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

**public-works**, *s. pl.* Fixed or permanent works executed by civil engineers for public use, as railways, canals, docks, &c.; more strictly, military or civil engineering works executed at the public cost.

**pūb'-lic-an**, \* **pup-lic-an**, *s.* [Lat. *publicanus* = a farmer of the public revenue, from *publicanus* = pertaining to the public revenue, from *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *Port. publicano*; Ital. *pubblicano*.]

1. *Orig.*: A collector of the revenues, or farmer of the taxes consisting of tolls, tithes, harbour-duties, duties for the use of pastures, lands, mines, salt-works, &c. in Roman provinces. From the nature of their office, and the oppressive exactions of many of their number, these officials were generally regarded by the inhabitants with detestation and contempt. (*Matt. ix. 10*.)

\* 2. A collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

"How like a fawning publican he looks!"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.

3. An innkeeper.

\* **pūb'-li-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *publicatus*, *pa. par. of publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To publish, to make publicly known.

"Little slurs, if published, grow great by their scandal."—*Quenden: Tears of the Church*, p. 115.

**pūb'-li-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *publicatio*, accus. of *publicatio*, from *publicatus* [PUBLICATE]; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. *publicación*; Ital. *pubblicazione*.]

1. The act of publishing, or making known publicly; the act of notifying to the world, by words, writing, or printing; proclamation, promulgation; divulgence, notification.

"The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law."—*Blackstone. Comment. bk. iv. ch. 2*.

2. *Specif.*: The act of offering a book, map, print, or other literary or musical composition to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution, or by printing in a newspaper, journal, &c.

"[The letters] were written without thought of publication."—*R. Disraeli: Ld. Beaconsfield's Correspondence*. (Introd.)

3. A work printed and published; a book, pamphlet, &c., printed and offered for sale, or to public notice.

**pūb'-li-cist**, *s.* [Fr. *publiciste*; Ital. *publicista*.]

1. A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who writes or treats on, or is versed in public or international law.

"The arguments that the ingenuity of publicists could devise."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who writes on current social or political topics, espec. in magazines, reviews, &c.; a journalist.

"An international commission, to consist of three authors, three publishers, and three publicists."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 138.

**pūb'-li-cit-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The quality or state of being public, or known to the people at large, notoriety.

"The modern system of publicity brings vice more to the surface."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1886.

**pūb'-li-c-ly**, \* **pūb'-lick-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *public*; -ly.]

1. In a public manner; openly, without secrecy or concealment; in public.

"Publicly affronted by Sarsfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. In the name of the community.

"Great rewards are publicly offered for its supply."—*Adams*.

\* **pūb'-li-c-ness**, \* **pūb'-lick-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *public*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being public, or of belonging to the community.

"Nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 22.

2. The quality or state of being public, or open to the view or knowledge of the people at large; publicity, notoriety.

**pūb'-lish**, \* **pub-lish-en**, \* **pub-lish-en**, \* **pup-lish-en**, \* **pup-lish-en**, \* **pup-lish-en**, *v. t.* [Fr. *publier*, from Lat. *publico* = to make public; *publicus* = public (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *publicar*; Ital. *pubblicare*.]

1. To make public or known, either by words, writing, or printing; to notify publicly; to proclaim; to promulgate, to divulge.

"That the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vi., § 18.

\* 2. To expose publicly.

"He was righteous and wolde not puppetise him."—*Wycliffe: Mathew*, I. 19.

3. To make known or notify by posting or reading in a church: as, To publish banns of marriage.

4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to put into circulation.

"Not to publish this satire with my name."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*. (Pref.)

5. To utter, pass, or put into circulation: as, To publish counterfeit paper.

\* **pūb'-lish-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *publish*; -able.] Capable of being published; fit to be published.

"An editor accepted from a little-known correspondent what seemed a publishable tale."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 8, 1884.

**pūb'-lish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *publish*; -er.]

1. One who publishes or makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, promulgates, or proclaims publicly.

"Love of you  
"Hath made me publisher of this pretence."  
—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III. 1.

2. One who publishes or prints and issues to the public books and other literary matter, maps, engravings, music, and the like for sale; one who prints and offers books, &c., for sale.

"Our respectable publishers are decidedly in favour of the international copyright."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 137.

3. One who utters, passes, or puts into circulation counterfeit paper.

**pūb'-lish-ment**, \* **pub-lysshe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *publish*; -ment.]

\* 1. The act of publishing or making known to the public; public exposure.

"[He] rebuked them by open publishment and otherwise."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, Vol. III, ch. cxxix.

2. An official notice made by a town-clerk of an intended marriage; the publication of the banns of marriage.

**pū-bō**, *pref.* [PUBIS.]

*Anat.*: Of or pertaining to the pubis, as the pubo-femoral ligament.

**pūc'-cine**, *s.* [Eng. *puccoon*]; -ine.]

*Chem.*: A doubtful alkaloid said to exist in the root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

**pūc'-ci-ni-a**, *s.* [Named after T. Puccinlus, a professor of anatomy at Florence.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Puccinell (q.v.). Protospores uniseptate, stipitate, not bound together by gelatine. The genus is parasitic and destructive to the plants on which it grows. *Puccinia graminis*, the common mildew, causes the rust or blight in corn.

**pūc'-ci-ni-ae-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *puccinia*]; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -aei.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Coniomyces (q.v.). Formerly restricted to genera with septate protospores, but now extended to those which have a single cell but no peridium.

**pūc'-coön**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Sanguinaria canadensis*, the Blood-

root. About six inches high, thick creeping rootstock, a single leaf, and flower with two sepals and eight to twelve petals. It has been used by dyers; the American-Indians formerly smeared themselves with its juice.

**pūce**, *a.* [Fr. (O. Fr. *pulce*) = a flea: *couleur-puce* = puce-coloured, from Lat. *pulicem*, accus. of *pulex* = a flea.] Of a dark-brown or reddish-brown colour; of the colour of a flea.

\* **pu-cel**, *s.* [PUCELLE.]

\* **pūc'-el-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Fr.] [PUCELLE.] A state of virginity.

"The pucelage and virginity of women."—*Brown: Religio Medici*, § 10.

**pu-cēl-lās**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] [PRISCILLAS.]

\* **pu-cēlle**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *pulicella*, dimin. of Lat. *pullus* = a young animal.] A virgin, a maid.

"The affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober pucelle's mind."—*Painter: Palace of Pleasure*, II, sig. I. 7.

† *La Pucelle*: Joan of Arc.

**pūc'-ēr-ōn**, *s.* [Fr., from *puce* = a flea.] [PUCE.] The aphid, vine-fetter, or plant-louse.

**pū'-ghā-pāt**, *s.* [PATCHOULI.]

**pū'-chēr-ite**, *s.* [After the Pucher mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, where found; suff. -ite (Mtn.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals with bismitite and asbolite. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 5.91; lustre, subadamantine; colour, reddish-brown; streak, yellow; translucent to opaque. Compos.: oxide of bismuth, 71.67; vanadic acid, 28.33 = 100, equivalent to the formula BiO<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>3</sub>.

**pūck**, \* **pouke**, *s.* [Ir. *puca* = an elf, a sprite; Wel. *puca*, *pucwi* = a hobgoblin; cogn. with Gael. and Ir. *buan* = a spectre, an apparition; Corn. *bucca* = a hobgoblin, a bugbear; Wel. *bog*; Icel. *púke* = an imp; Ger. *spuk*; Eng. *bug*.] [BUC (I), s.] A sprite, elf, or fairy, celebrated by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and known also by the names of Robin Goodfellow and Friar Rush.

**pūc'-kā**, *s.* [Hind. *pukka* = ripe.] Solid, substantial, as opposed to *kutchā* = soft, flimsy. Thus, *pukka* bricks are those burnt in a kiln, as opposed to *kutchā* bricks dried in the sun. (Anglo-Indian.)

**pūck'-ēr**, *v. t. & i.* [A frequent. from the same root as *poke* = a bag, a sack, the allusion being to the top of a poke or bag when drawn closely together by means of the string; cf. *purse*, in *To purse the lips*.]

*A. Trans.*: To gather into puckers, small folds, or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"A petticoat or puckered skirt of velvet."—*Enlight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, II, 857.

*B. Intrans.*: To become wrinkled or gathered into folds or wrinkles.

**pūck'-ēr**, *s.* [PUCKER, *v.*] A fold, a wrinkle; a number of folds or wrinkles.

† *To be in a pucker*: To be in a state of flutter, agitation, or anxiety.

"The whole parish was in a pucker."—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle*, ch. II.

**pūck'-ēred**, *pa. par. or a.* [PUCKER, *v.*]

**pūck'-ēred-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *puckered*; -ness.] The state or condition of being puckered or wrinkled.

**pūck'-ēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pucker*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which puckers.

**pūck'-ēr-idge**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus* (Hampshire).

\* **pūck'-ēr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pucker*; -y.]

1. Producing, or tending to produce, puckers.

"Some of these wildings are acid and puckery, genuine verjuice."—*Thoreau: Excursions*, p. 29.

2. Full of puckers or wrinkles; inclined to become puckered or wrinkled.

**pūck'-fist**, **pūck'-fōist**, *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *bofst* = a puff-ball.]

1. (Of the form *puckfish*): A puff-ball (q.v.).

2. (Of both forms): A term of reproach,

**fate**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

equivalent to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth." (Nares.)

"O they are plucking *puck-asta*."

Ben Jonson: *New Inn*.

\***pūck-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *puck*; -ish.] Resembling the sprite Puck; characteristic of, or suited to, Puck.

\***pūck-rel**, *s.* [A double dimin. from *puck* (q.v.).] A little fiend. (Gifford: *Dial. on Witches*, 1603.)

**pū-crā-ī-a**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of Phasianidae, sub-family Lophophorinae. Bill short, culmen much arched, nostrils nearly concealed by feathers. Head covered with a long crest; wings rounded, tail rather long, wedge-shaped. Tarsi equal to middle toe, toes rather long. (Elliot.) There are three species: *Pucrasia macrolopha*, the Pucras Pheasant; *P. xanthopha*, the Buff-spotted Pucras; and *P. ducanelli*, Divanelli's Pucras, all from the Oriental region.

**pūd**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *pad* (2), *s.*] The hand, the fist, a paw. (*Colloq.*)

**pūd-dēn-īng**, *s.* [Prob. from *pudding* (q.v.).]

*Nautical*:

1. A thick wreath or grommet of matting or oakum tapering towards the ends, and used as a fender. (DOLPHIN, *s.*, II. 6.)

2. A braid of yarns around the ring of an anchor when a hempen hawser is to be bent thereto.

\***pūd-dēr**, *s.* [The older form of *pothier*.]

\***pūd-dēr**, *v.i. & t.* [PUDDER, *s.*]

*A. Intrans.*: To make a pother, fuss, bustle, or tumult; to potter.

"Som almost always *pudder* in the mud."  
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, Fifth day, First week, 172.

*B. Trans.*: To confuse, to bother, to perplex, to embarrass.

**pūd-dīng**, \***pod-yng**, *s.* [Irish *putog* = a pudding, the numbers of a deer; Gael. *putag* = a pudding; Wel. *poten* = a paunch, a pudding; Corn. *pot* = a bag, a pudding. Probably from the same root as *pad* (2), *s.*, *pod*, *podgy*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. An intestine; the gut of an animal.

"As sure as his guts are made of puddings."  
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, II.

2. An intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage.

3. A kind of food, of a soft or moderately hard consistency, variously compounded, but generally made of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, and sometimes enriched with fruit.

"In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,  
And solid pudding against empty praise."  
Pope: *Dunciad*, I. 54.

4. Food or victuals generally.

"Eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue."  
Prior: *Merry Andrew*.

*II. Naut.*: The same as PUDDENING (q.v.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *pudding-bag*, *pudding-cloth*.

**pudding-faced**, *a.* Having a fat, round, and smooth face, like a pudding.

**pudding-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Sparus radiatus*; body deep steel-blue; with oblique blue streaks on the cheek, and blue spots on the ventrals.

**pudding-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: Pennycrual (q.v.).

**pudding-headed**, *a.* Stupid, dull.

\***pudding-heart**, *s.* A coward.

"Go, pudding-heart!"  
Taylor: *2 Philip Van Artevelde*, III. 1.

\***pudding-house**, *s.* A stomach. (*Nashe*.)

**pudding-pie**, *s.*

1. A pudding with meat baked in it. (*Hal- livell*.)

2. A kind of open cheese-cake with currants. (*Kent*.)

"Some cry the covenant, instead  
Of pudding-pies and gingerbread."  
Butler: *Hudibras*, I. 2.

**pudding-pipe-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Cassia* (*Cathartocarpus*) *Fistula*.

\***pudding-prick**, *s.* The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag.

**pudding-sleeve**, *s.* A sleeve of the full-dress clerical gown.

"About each arm a pudding-sleeve."

Swift: *Baucis & Philemon*.

**pudding-stone**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A name given to certain siliceous conglomerates, notably that of Hertfordshire, in which the rounded, jaspery flint pebbles resemble the plums in a plum-pudding.

\***pudding-time**, *s.*

1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, formerly the first dish, was set upon the table.

2. The nick of time; the critical moment.

"Mars that still protects the stout,  
In pudding-time came to his aid."  
Butler: *Hudibras*, I. 2.

\***pudding-tobacco**, *s.* A kind of tobacco, perhaps made up into a roll like a pudding.

"He prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco*."  
Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

†**pūd-dīng-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *pudding*; -y.] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding; round and plump.

**pūd-dle**, \***pod-el**, \***pod-le**, \***pod-del**, *s. & a.* [Irish *plodach* = a puddle, mire; Gael. *plodan* = a small pool, dimin. from Irish & Gael. *plod* = a pool; Low Ger. *puddel* = a pool; Dut. *poedelen* = to puddle.]

*A. As substantive*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A small muddy pool or plash; a pool of muddy water.

"The pure quick streams are marshy puddles found."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, II. 68.

\* 2. Dirty, muddy water.

"Obliged to fly with his wife and to drink puddle."  
—Burke: *From the Old to the New Whigs*.

\* 3. A dull, stupid-headed person.

"Hearing her called a lumping old puddle."  
—Mad. D'Arbigny: *Cecilia*, bk. vii., ch. v.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The same as *PISE* (q.v.).

2. *Hydr.-eng.*: Well-tempered clay and sand used to render banks or dikes impervious.

\* *B. As adj.*: Muddy, dirty.

"With puddle water him they lewdly drest."  
Dryden: *Baron's War*, v.

**puddle-ball**, *s.*

*Iron-manuf.*: The lump or ball of red-hot iron, in a pasty state, taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.

\***puddle-poet**, *s.* A mean, petty poet.

"The puddle-poet did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity."  
—Fowler: *Church Hist.*, I. iii. 1.

**puddle-rolls**, *s. pl.*

*Iron-manuf.*: The first, or roughing, rolls of a rolling-mill, by passing through which the loop, or ball of puddled iron, after a preliminary forging, is drawn out. It is then a rough bar.

**puddle-train**, *s.*

*Iron-manuf.*: A train of rolls for reducing squeezed puddle-balls to puddle- or muck-bars.

**pūd-dle**, *v.i. & t.* [PUDDLE, *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

\* *I. Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To make dirty or muddy; to befoul.

"They threw on him  
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair."  
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

2. To befoul, to muddle.

"Cockney admirations puddling such a head."  
—Carlyle: *Reminiscences*, I. 519.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Hydr.-eng.*: To work puddle into; to render watertight by means of puddle.

2. *Iron-manuf.*: To convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling (q.v.).

"The effect of the puddling is still further to remove the carbon."  
—Cassell's *Tech. Educator*, pt. xl., p. 254.

\* *B. Intrans.*: To make a dirty stir.

**pūd-dlēr**, *s.* [Eng. *puddle*; -er.] One who or that which puddles; specif., in iron manufacture, one who is engaged in the process of puddling iron. Mechanical puddlers have also been adopted. [PUDDLING-MACHINE.]

"The constant attendance of the puddler and his assistant."  
—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. xl., p. 74.

**pūd-dīng**, *pr. par. & s.* [PUDDLE, *s.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As substantive*:

1. *Hydr.-eng.*: The act or process of working plastic clay behind sheet-piling, in a coffer-dam, a wall in a dike, the lining for a canal, or any other situation, to resist the penetration of water; generally as supplementary to a main structure, and forming a retentive stratum or clothing therefor.

2. *Iron-manufacture*:

(1) The lining of the hearth or boshes of a furnace in which metal is melted. The term puddling arose from the fact that the hearth was originally made by a puddling of clay upon the bricks or masonry of the furnace. The clay is now superseded by ore, cinder, and scrap, banked up around the boshes to protect them from the heat.

(2) The process of converting cast into wrought iron by boiling and stirring, by which the oxygen and carbon of the cast iron are expelled by the decarbonizing action of the atmospheric air which passes through the furnace.

¶ *Wet puddling*: [FIG-BOILING].

**puddling-furnace**, *s.*

*Iron-manuf.*: A kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.

**puddling-machine**, *s.*

*Iron-manuf.*: A mechanical machine, operating by means of mechanical rabblers, or by rotation of the furnace.

**pūd-dīŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *puddle*; *s.*; -y.] Muddy, dirty, miry, foul.

"Limy, or thick puddly water killeth them."  
—Carver: *Survey of Cornwall*.

**pūd-dōck**, *s.* [A variant of *paddock*, (1) & (2) (q.v.).]

**paddock-stool**, *s.* A toadstool. (*Scott.*)

"May sprout like summer paddock-stools."  
Burns: *Epistle to William Creech*.

**pūd-dīŷ**, *a.* [PUDGY.] Fat, pudgy.

\***pū-dēn-cŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *putens*, *pr. par.* of *puceo* = to be ashamed.] Modesty, shamefacedness.

"A pudency so rosy, the sweet view on't  
Might well have warmed old Saturn."  
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, II. 4.

**pū-dēn-da**, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *puendus*, fut. pass. *par.* of *puceo* = to be ashamed.] The parts of generation, the privities.

†**pū-dēn-dal**, *a.* [PUDENDA.] Pertaining or relating to the pudenda or private parts; pudic: as, the pudendal nerve.

**pūdŷ**, *a.* [A variant of *podgy* (q.v.).] Fat and short; thick, podgy; short and wide.

"The now pudgy north and south sides."  
—Tomlinson: *Level of Hatfield Chase*, p. 201.

**pūd-ic**, **pūd-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *pueticus*, from *puceo* = to be ashamed.] Pertaining to the pudenda: as, the pudic artery.

\***pū-dīŷ-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *puicité*, from Lat. *puicitia*, from *pueticus* = modest.] [PUDIC.] Modesty, chastity.

**pūd-sŷ**, *a.* [PUDGY.]

**pū-dū**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Cervidae, with one species, *Pudu humilis*, the Venado, from Chili. (Gray.) It is the *Cervus humilis* of Bennett, but is often known as *C. pudu*.

\***pue**, *s.* [Pew, *s.*]

**pue**, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To cry or chirp like a bird; to make a low, whistling sound.

**pñ-ē-blō** [Western pron. **pwēb'io**], *s.* [Sp.]

1. A large dwelling-house, sometimes accommodating a whole tribe, peculiar to the aborigines of New Mexico and vicinity.

2. A settlement of such aborigines; hence, a pueblo Indian, as distinguished from a nomadic Indian.

**puer**, *s.* [PURE, *s.*]

**pū-ēr-ār-ī-a**, *s.* [Named after M. M. N. Puerari, a professor at Copenhagen.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Clitorieae. Plants from southern and eastern Asia, with small blue or purple flowers and linear legumes. *Pueraria tuberosa* is an Indian alpine climber, with large tuberous roots, which are eaten. The natives apply it as a poultice to swelled

bell, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -fion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

joints, and give it as a demulcent and refrigerant in fevers.

**pū-ēr-īle, a. & s.** [Fr. *puéril*, from Lat. *puerilis* = boyish, from *puer* = a boy; Sp. & Port. *pueril*; Ital. *puerile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Boyish, childish, juvenile; suited for children; as, *puerile amusements*. (Usually with idea of contempt.)

2. *Pathol.*: A term used in the expression *puerile breathing* or *respiration*; breathing like that of a child, i.e., attended with considerable sound, arising in pulmonary phthisis.

\* **B. As subst.**: A childish toy or thing. (Gauden.)

\* **pū-ēr-īle-ly, adv.** [Eng. *puerile*; -ly.] In a puerile or childish manner; childishly, triflingly.

**pū-ēr-īle-nēss, s.** [Eng. *puerile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being puerile; puerility.

**pū-ēr-ī-i-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *puérilité*, from Lat. *puerilitatem*, accens. of *puerilitas*, from *puerilis* = puerile (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being puerile; boyishness, childishness.

"A reserve of puerility not shaken off from school."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. vii.

2. That which is puerile or childish; childish or silly acts, thoughts, or expressions.

"The . . . self-evident or identical puerility."—*Stewart: Human Mind*, vol. II, ch. xiii, § 2.

\* 3. The time of childhood.

"I learnt it in my lessons of puerility."—*Hackett: Life of Williams*, I, 3.

**II. Civil Law:** The period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

**pū-ēr-pēr-ai, \* pū-ēr-pēr-ī-ai, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *puerperus* = childbirth, from *puer* = a boy, and *pario* = to bear, to produce.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.

"With puerperal pain."—*Beaumont: Psyche*, c. xvi, st. v. (1651).

**puerperal convulsions, s. pl.**

*Pathol.*: Convulsions sometimes occurring in the later months of pregnancy. Thirty per cent of the cases are fatal.

**puerperal fever, s.**

*Pathol.*: The low fever of childbed, commencing with rigors and chills from septic infection and contamination of fluids, with local lesion of structure in most cases, and often severe peritonitis. There are three marked varieties: the simple inflammatory, the mild epidemic with nervous disturbance, and the putrid or malignant epidemic. It is highly infectious, and even contagious, sometimes associated with erysipelas, but often caused by retained clots, dirty habits, intemperance, carelessness, &c. It may be regarded as a putrid adynamic fever in the puerperal state, and of aggravated form.

**puerperal mania, s.**

*Pathol.*: Mania sometimes attacking women the fourth or fifth day after childbirth, or later, or before delivery. There is often an aversion to food, as well as to the husband, and the child, &c. Recovery is general.

\* **pū-ēr-pēr-ōus, a.** [Lat. *puerpera* = childbirth; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Puerperal.

\* **pū-et, s.** [Pewit.]

**pūff, \* pūffe, s.** [Puff, v.] [Ger. *puff*; Wel. *puff*; Dan. *puff*.]

**I. Literally:**

1. A short sudden and single emission of the breath from the mouth; a quick forcible blast; a whiff. (Pope: *Moral Essays*, l. 1.)

2. A sudden and sharp blast of wind.  
"Not one puff of wind there did appear."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, xii, 22.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. The same as PUFF-BALL (q.v.).

2. Anything of a light and porous or light and swollen substance: as, *puff-paste*.

3. A light puffed-up tart.

4. A substance of a light and loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin: as, a powder-puff.

5. A fashion of dressing the hair in rolls or curls. (*Miss Wetherall: Lamplighter* (ed. 1854), p. 313.)

6. An exaggerated and empty commendation; espec. a written commendation, as of a book, the playing of an actor, tradesmen's goods, or the like.

"The society's money had been used to obtain puffs in papers."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 14, 1884.

\* 7. One who writes puffs for hire; a puffer.

**puff-adder, s.**

*Zool.*: *Vipera (Clotho) arietans*, one of the most venomous serpents of South Africa. In

length, when full grown, it is from four to five feet, and as thick as a man's arm. The head is very broad, the tail suddenly tapered; prevailing colour, brown, chequered with darker shade and with white. It usually glides along partially buried in the sand, and, when disturbed, puffs out the upper part of its body, whence its popular name. The Bosjesmans smear their arrow with its venom.



PUFF-ADDER.

**puff-ball, s.** A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon* (q.v.). They mostly grow on the ground, and are roundish, at first firm and fleshy, but afterwards powdery within; the powder consisting of the spores, among which are many fine filaments, loosely filling the peridium.

**puff-birds, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: The family *Bucconidae* (q.v.).

**puff-dart, s.** A dart projected by puffing through a tube.

"Make about as deep and lasting an impression upon any perichal bird within hearing of Big Ben as would a school-boy's puff-dart on a robust rhinoceros."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1886.

**puff-legs, s. pl.**

*Ornith.*: *Eriocnemis*, a genus of Humming-birds, remarkable for the tuft of pure downy feathers which envelopes each leg.

"The Pufflegs are in great demand among the dealers."—*Wood: Illust. Nat. Hist.*, II, 233.

**puff-paste, s.** Rich dough used for the light covers of tarts, &c.

\* **puff-roar, \* puffroare, s.** A noisy blowing. (*Stanhurst*.)

\* **puff-wig, s.** A species of wig.

"A drugged salt and a puff-wig."—*Farguhar: The Inconstant*, I.

**pūff, \* pūffe, v. i. & t.** [Of imitative origin: cf. Ger. *puffen* = to puff, to pop; Dan. *puffe* = to pop; Sw. *puffa* = to crack, to push; Wel. *puffio* = to come in puffs.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To blow with puffs or short, sudden, and single blasts.

"Wherefore do you follow her.  
Like foggy south, puffing with wind and rain?"—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, III, 3.

2. To breathe with thick and hard gasps, as after hard exertion.

\* 3. To blow, as in scorn or contempt.

"As for his enemies, he puffed at them."—*Psalm* x, 5.

\* 4. To swell with air; to be dilated or distended.

**II. Figuratively:**

\* 1. To act or move in a hurried or bustling manner; to bustle about with an important air; to assume importance.

"[They] attempt to hide their total want of consequence in bustle and noise, and puffing, and mutual quotation of each other."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

2. To write puffs; to puff or praise goods extravagantly.

"The line which separates deliberate deceit from harmless puffing."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1886.

**B. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To drive with a puff or blast of wind, air, or breath.

"Pines and ploomtrees were puff'd to the earth."—*P.*: *Twoman*, p. 81.

2. To inflate, swell, or distend, with air.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To swell or inflate, as with pride, conceit, or the like. (Generally with up.)

"Puffed up with pride."—*Spenser: Colin Clout*.

\* 2. To blow or drive with a blast in scorn or disgust.

3. To praise in an exaggerated manner, without regard to the real merits of the thing praised; to commend for hire: as, *To puff a book* or a play.

**pūff-ēr, s.** [Eng. *puff*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who puffs.

2. *Fig.*: One who puffs or praises for hire with exaggerated and noisy commendation; one who attracts sales by auction for the purpose of running up the prices of goods offered for sale, and exciting the eagerness of bidders. Called also a *bonnet* or *whitebonnet*. (*Cotton: A Fable*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Cloth-man.*: A vat in which goods are boiled in an alkaline solution.

2. *Ichthy.*: The Globe-fish (q.v.).

\* **pūff-ēr-yŷ, s.** [Eng. *puff*; -ery.] The act of puffing; exaggerated or extravagant praise. (*Southery: Letters*, iv, 63.)

**pūff-ī-ly, adv.** [Eng. *puffy*; -ly.] In a puffy manner.

**pūff-in, s.** [For etym. see extract.]

1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: *Frotercula orectica*, a common English sea-bird, with many popular names—Bottlenose, Coulternch, Pope, Sea-Parrot, and Tammy Norie, with others that are only locally known. By extension, the name is applied to other species of the genus. The Common Puffin is well known all round the British coasts, and gives its name to one of its haunts—Puffin Island, off Anglesea. It is rather larger than a pigeon;

plumage glossy black above, under-surface pure white; feet orange-red; bill very deep, and flattened laterally, particoloured—red, yellow, and blue, and grooved during the breeding-season, and undergoing a kind of moult at its close—a peculiarity shared by other species. (Cf. W. Bingley: *Tour Round North Wales*, I, 309, and a paper by Dr. Bureau, in *Bull. Soc. Zool. France*, II, 377-389, an abstract of which appeared in the *Zoologist*, July, 1878.) Puffins lay a single egg—white, with gray markings—in a burrow sometimes excavated by themselves, but frequently in one from which a rabbit has been driven. They were formerly used for food, and, being "reputed for fish" (*Carew: Surv. Corn.*, fol. 35), were eaten in Lent.

"There cannot be much doubt that the name *Puffin* given to these young birds, salted and dried, was applied on account of their downy clothing, for an English informant of Geener's described one to him (*Hist. Arum*, p. 110) as wanting true feathers, and being covered only with a sort of woolly black plumage. It is right, however, to state that Calus expressly declares (*Horror. anim.*, lib. I, fol. 21) that the name is derived 'a natural' *vese pupin*. Frd. Skeat says that the word is a diminutive, which favours the view that it was originally used as a name for these young birds."—*Prof. Newton, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x, 1, col. (Note.)

2. A puff-ball.

\* **puffin-apple, s.** A species of apple.

**pūff-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *puffy*; -ness.] The quality, or state of being puff, tumid, or turgid.

**pūff-ing, pr. par., a. & s.** [Puff, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adj.**: Given to praising in extravagant or exaggerated terms; boasting, bragging.

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of writing or circulating puffs.

2. A puff.

"The new usual admixture of knots of ribbon and puffings of drapery."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1885.

**puffing-billy, s.** A popular name for an early form of the locomotive steam engine.



PUFFIN.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā; qu = kw.



**puff-ling-ly**, adv. [Eng. *puffing*; -ly.]

1. In a puffing manner; with puffing or shortness of breath.

"In thousands *puffingly* to file they run."  
Tennyson: *Antar Fair*, li. 12.

2. With puffs or extravagant praise or commendation; in puffs.

**puff-fin-ús**, s. [Named by Ray, who mistook them for the birds described by Geener (*Hist. Avium*, p. 110).]

*Ornith.*: Shearwater, a genus of Procellariinae (q.v.), with several species. The tip of the lower mandible curves downwards, and the nostrils open separately.

**puff-ý**, a. [Eng. *puff*; -y.]

1. Literally:

1. Swelled with air; swollen, puffed; distended with air or wind; tumid with a soft substance.

2. Puffed out, fat, too fleshy.  
"They say that Laravan looks *puffy*."—*Draconell*: *Sybil*, bk. I, ch. I.

II. Figuratively:

1. Tumid, turgid, swollen, bombastic.

2. Puffed up, conceited.

"Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,  
That better would become the great battalion."  
Dryden: *Duke of Guise*, li. 2.

**puffy-faced**, a. Having a puffed or bloated face.

**puff-lér-ito**, s. [After Puffer-loch, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: According to Dana a variety of hypostilbite (q.v.), found in small globular groups of radiating acicular crystals implanted on an old dolomite. The fibres have two unequal cleavages at right angles with one another. *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of stilbite.

**pug** (1), s. [A weakened form of *puck* (q.v.).]

\*1. An imp; a little demon.

"Agrippa kept a Stygian *pug*."  
Butler: *Hudibras*, li. 8.

\*2. An elf, a sprite, a hobgoblin.

"Such as we *pugs* and hobgoblins call."  
Heywood.

\*3. A monkey. (*Addison*.)

4. A pug-dog.

"Poor pug was caught: to town conveyed,  
There sold."  
Gay: *Fable xiv*.

5. A fox.

"Here, a fresh fox having joined the hunted one out of the gorge, pug managed to beat his adversaries."  
Field, Feb. 18, 1886.

\*6. Used as a term of intimacy, good fellowship, or endearment.

"Call it *pugger* and pretty peats."  
Drum: *Horace*, bk. II, sat. 2.

\*7. A salmon in its third year. (*Harrison*: *Descript. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.)

8. A pug-nose (q.v.).

9. An abbreviation of pugilist (q.v.).

**pug-dog**, s.

*Zool.*: A dwarf variety of the common dog, like a diminutive bull-dog or mastiff. They are noisy and snappish, but affectionate. Dutch and French pugs somewhat differ, the latter are the more diminutive.

**pug-faced**, a. Having a face like a monkey or pug.

**pug-moth**, s.

*Entom.*: The genus *Eupithecia*, belonging to the Larentiidae. Small moths, the males with the antennae pubescent; abdomen often crested, wings smooth, cloudy, with numerous wavy slender lines; wings in repose spread out and closely applied to the surface on which the insect rests.

**pug-nose**, s. A short squat nose; a snub nose.

"His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*."  
Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Band of Glory*.

**pug-nosed**, a. Having a short snub nose.

**pug-piles**, s. pl.

*Hydr.-eng.*: Piles dovetailed into each other.

**pug-piling**, s.

*Hydr.-eng.*: A method of securing piles by dovetailing them into each other.

**püg** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Clay tempered and worked so as to make it plastic.

2. *Pottery*: The same as *PUG-MILL* (q.v.).

**pug-mill**, s. A mill by which clay is worked, to blend its materials and render it plastic, for bricks or pottery. It has an upright cylinder armed with intruding blades, and an upright revolving axis armed with radial blades, which work in the intervals of the former. The blades force the clay constantly downward towards the exit.

**pug-tub**, s.

*Metal.*: A cistern in which argentiferous slimes are stirred up with water, in order to remove some of the mud which becomes suspended in the water.

**püg**, v. t. [Pro (2), s.]

1. To work and temper clay in a pug-mill.

2. To stop with clay; to puddle. [PUGGING, s.]

**püg-är-öë**, **püg-gör-lö**, **püg-gör-ý**, **püg-greë**, **püg-reë**, s. [Hind. *pugri* = a turban.] A piece of muslin wound round a hat or helmet in hot climates or warm weather, the ends being left falling down, to protect the head by keeping off the rays of the sun.

"The helmet, with or without a *puggree*, is pretty generally worn."  
Daily Telegraph, Aug. 26, 1885.

\***püg-gard**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A thief.

"Cheaters, lifters, nips, toists, *puggards*."  
The Hounding Girl.

\***püg-göred**, a. [Perhaps for *puckered*.]

Puckered, wrinkled.  
"Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey."  
Morse: *Against Atheism*.

**püg-güng**, s. [Pro (2), s.]

1. The act of placing a lining between floor-joists with coarse mortar to prevent the passage of sound.

2. Stuff laid on partition-walls to deaden sound; felt, saw-dust, tan-bark.

3. The act of tamping or stopping with clay; puddling.

4. Grinding of clay, with a sufficiency of water to render it plastic.

\***püg-giäg**, a. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *puggard*.]

Thievish.  
"A white sheet bleaching on a hedge,  
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge."  
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

**püg-greë**, s. [PUAGREE.]

**pügh** (gh silent), interj. [From the sound.]

An exclamation indicating contempt or disdain; pough!

\***pü-ghl** (1), s. [Fr. *pugille*; Lat. *pugillus*, *pugillum* = a handful.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers.

"Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar."  
Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 17.

\***pü-ghl** (2), s. [Lat.] A pugilist (q.v.).

"Dioxippus the *pugil*."  
Hacket: *Life of Williams*, li. 37.

**pü-ghl-ism**, s. [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. -ism.]

The practice or science of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

"*Pugilism* being at the time reckoned defunct."  
Bell's Life, Feb. 17, 1886.

**pü-ghl-ist**, s. [Lat. *pugil* = a boxer; Eng. suff. -ist.]

One who boxes or fights with the fists; a boxer, a prize-fighter.

"Slow, about the worst fault a really good *pugilist* could be guilty of."  
Bell's Life, Feb. 17, 1886.

**pü-ghl-ist-ic**, a. [Eng. *pugilist*; -ic.] Pertaining to pugilism or pugilists.

"The aspect generally of a person of *pugilistic* tendencies."  
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 6, 1882.

**püg-nä-clous**, a. [Lat. *pugnax* (genit. *pugnacis*), from *pugno* = to fight; *pugnus* = the fist; *pugna* = a fight; *sp. pugnax*.] Disposed or inclined to fight; fighting, quarrelsome.

"How nobly gave he back the Poles their *Dit*,  
Then told *pugnacious* Poland to be quiet!"  
Byron: *Age of Bronze*, 2.

**püg-nä-clous-ly**, adv. [Eng. *pugnacious*; -ly.] In a pugnacious manner.

**püg-nä-clous-ness**, s. [Eng. *pugnacious*; -ness.] Pugnacity, quarrelsomeness.

**püg-nä-ç-i-tý**, s. [Fr. *pugnacité*, from Lat. *pugnacitate*, accus. of *pugnacitas*, from *pugnax* = pugnacious (q.v.).] The quality or state of being pugnacious; inclination or disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

"That which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention."  
Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, bk. II.

\***püg-nant**, a. [Lat. *pugnans*, pr. par. of *pugno* = to fight.] Conflicting, opposing.

"These fates are *pugnant*."  
Shakespeare: *Virgils*; *Æneid* iv. 668.

**püg-reë**, s. [PUAGREE.]

**püh**, interj. [PUOH.]

**püir**, a. [POOR.] (Scotch.)

**püis-né** (s silent), \***püis-ny**, a. & s. [The same word as *PUNY* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Younger; later in date or time.

"It must be in time, or of a *püisne* date to eternity."  
—Bacon: *Orig. of Mankind*.

2. *Puny*, petty, insignificant.

"A *püisne* tilter, that spins his horse but on one side."  
—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, III. 4.

II. Law: Younger or inferior in rank. The judges and barons of the several divisions of the High Court of Justice, other than the chiefs, are styled *püisne* judges.

"A *püisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred."  
—Bacon: *Advice to Villiers*.

\*B. As subst.: A inferior, a junior; specific in law, a judge of inferior rank.

"Shall I be put down by the *püisne*? Shall my father's youngest sonne dare to attempt that which my stomach will not serve me to adventure?"  
—Shakespeare: *David & Goliath*.

**pü-is-sance**, \***pu-ys-saunce**, s. [Fr. *puissance*, from *püissant* = *püissant* (q.v.).]

1. Power, strength, might, force.

"The nations strove with *puissance*."  
—Wordsworth: *Thanksgiving Ode*, Jan., 1814.

\*2. An armed force.

"Draw our *puissance* together."  
Shakespeare: *King John*, III. 1.

**pü-is-sant**, \***pu-ys-sant**, \***pu-ys-saunt**, s.

[Fr. *püissant*, from a barbarous Lat. *possens* (genit. *possentis*, for Lat. *potens* = potent (q.v.); Port. *possante*; Ital. *possente*. *Püissant* and *potent* are thus doublets.) Powerful, mighty, strong, potent.

"For piety renown'd and *püissant* deeds."  
Milton: *P. L.*, xlii. 222.

**pü-is-sant-ly**, \***pu-ys-saunt-ly**, adv. [Eng. *püissant*; -ly.] In a *püissant*, powerful, or mighty manner; powerfully; with might.

\***pü-is-sant-ness**, \***pu-is-sant-ness**, s.

[Eng. *püissant*; -ness.] *Püissance* (q.v.).  
"By the *püissants* of others who were known to be his open enemy."  
—Achim: *Affairs of Germany*, p. 2.

**püist**, **püist-le**, a. [O. Fr. *poest* = the rank of yeoman.] In easy circumstances; snug. (Applied to persons of the lower rank who have saved money.) (Scotch.)

\***püit**, s. [Fr. *püits*, from Lat. *püteus*.] A well, a spring, a fountain.

**püke**, v. t. & t. [For *spuke* or *spewk*, an extension of *spew* (q.v.): cf. Ger. *spucken* = to spit.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To vomit, to spew.

"Mewling and *püking* in the nurse's arms."  
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. 7.

\*2. To be disgusted; to sicken.

"He sure is greasy-stomached that must pet and *püke* at such a trivial circumstance."  
—Felltham: *Resolves*, li. 2.

\*B. Trans.: To vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach.

**püke**, s. [PUKE, v.]

1. Vomit.

2. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

"A gentleman that lives not far from Change . . .  
Taking a *püke*, has thrown up three black crows."  
Byron: *Three Black Crows*.

\***püke**, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Of a dark colour, said to be between black and russet.

"Embroidered brown in Spanish *püke*."  
—Phaer: *Virgils*; *Æneid* ix.

\***püke-stocking**, a. Wearing puke-coloured stockings.

"*Püke-stocking*, caddis garter."  
—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, li. 4.

\***pük-ër**, s. [Eng. *pük(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who pukes or vomits.

2. A medicine or substance which causes vomiting.

"The griper senna, and the *püker* rue."  
Garth: *Dispensary*, III.

böl, böy; pout, jöw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bel, del.

\***puk'-ish**, \***puk'-ishe**, a. [Eng. *puk(e)*, a.; -ish.] Puke-colored.

**pū-lāa**, s. [Malay.] A twine made by the Malays from a species of nettle.

\***pūl'-chri-tūde**, s. [Lat. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher* = beautiful; Sp. *pulchritud*; Ital. *pulchritudine*.] Beauty, handsomeness, grace, comeliness; elegance of figure.

"Figured in shape and stature with force and pulchritude."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

**pūle**, \***peule**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *pieuler* = to peep as a bird, from Lat. *pipilo*, frequent. of *pipo* = to chirp; Ital. *pigolare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

2. To whine, to whimper, as a complaining child.

"Putting over the insolent demands of a band of conspirators."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

**B. Trans.:** To utter in a whining or whimpering tone.

"I say, You love; ou *peule* me out a No."

*Drayton: Ides.*

\***pūl'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *pul(e)*; -er.] One who whines; a whimperer.

"If she be pale in complexion, she will prove but a *puler*."—*Man in the Moon*, sig. G.

**pū-lōx**, s. [Lat. = a flea.]

**Entom.** The typical genus of the Pulicidae (q.v.). Gervais enumerated twenty-five species; most of them are confined to one animal. *Pulex irritans* or *hominis* is the common flea [FLEA]; *P. or Sarcophylla penetrans*, the Chigre (q.v.); *P. felis* is the cats' flea; *P. canis* that of the dog and fox; *P. gallinae* the fowls' flea; *P. columbae* the pigeons' flea.

†**pū-lōo**, \***pū-lōck**, s. [Lat. *pulicaria*.] Any plant of the genus *Pulicaria* (q.v.).

**pū-lī-cār'-ī-a**, s. [Lat. = a plant; perhaps *Plantago psyllium*, not one of the present genus; from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea, which the modern genus was supposed to drive away by its powerful smell.] [FLEA-BANE.]

**Bot.** *Pulicaria crispata*, dried and bruised, is used in the Indian Salt Range as a vulnerary to bruises of cattle.

**pū-lī-cēna**, a. [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Pertaining or relating to fleas; pulicous.

**pū-lī-g'-ī-dē**, s. pl. [Lat. *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* (f.); fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdē.]

**Entom.** Fleas; a family of Aphaniptera. Some place them as an aberrant and wingless form of the Diptera. Head small, compressed; eyes simple; antennae four-jointed; mouth with two lancet-like mandibles, forming, with the maxillae, a auctorial beak, with a slender bristle-like tongue, coarsely toothed on the outer surface, and traversed throughout its entire length by a canal, the whole enclosed between two three-jointed plates. The legs are large; the hinder ones adapted for leaping. The family contains but a single genus, *Pulex* (q.v.).

\***pū-lī-cōse**, \***pū-lī-coūs**, a. [Lat. *pulicosa*, from *pulex*, genit. *pulicis* = a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

**pūl'-īng**, pr. par., a., & s. [PUL.]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Crying like a young chicken; whining, whimpering.

"The unmaeculine rhetoric of any *puling* priest or chaplain."—*Milton: Tensure of Kings*.

2. Infantine, childish, trifling.

"This *puling* jargon is not as innocent as it is foolish."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

**C. As subst.:** Whining, whimpering.

"Leave this faint *puling*, and lament as I do."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

**pūl'-īng-lý**, adv. [Eng. *puling*; -ly.] In a *puling* manner; with whines or whimpers.

"Go *puling*!"

Like a poor wench had lost her market money."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Captain*, iii. 1.

**pūlk**, **pulke**, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A pond. (Prov.)

"It is easy for a woman to go to a pond or *pulke* standing near to her door."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 842.

**pūlk'-ha**, s. [Native word.] A travelling sled or sleigh used by Laplanders. It is

shaped like a boat, constructed of light ma-



PULKHA.

terial, and covered with skin of the reindeer. It is drawn by a single reindeer.

**pūll**, \***pulle**, v. t. & i. [Prob. an English word, though the A.S. *pullian*, given in Somner's Dict., is not found; the pa. par. *apulled* occurs in A.S. *Leachdoms*, i. 362; cf. Low Ger. *pulen* = to pick, to pinch, to pull, to tear; Lat. *pello* (pa. t. *pepuli*) = to drive.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. Ordinary Language:

To draw, or endeavor to draw, towards one; to draw forcibly; to drag, to haul, (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

2. To pluck; to gather with the hand.

"Flax, *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. To move or set in motion by drawing or pulling; as, To pull a bell.

4. To tear, to rend (followed by a qualifying word or phrase). (*Acts* xxiii. 10.)

5. To carry in a boat by means of oars.

6. To arrest; to make a raid upon, as a gambling resort. (*Slang*.)

**II. Technically:**

1. Print. To take an impression of.

"A number of proofs which appeared to have been pulled from it."—*Standard*, March 1, 1886.

2. Racing. To prevent, as a horse, from winning by pulling him back. (*Slang*.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To give a pull, to tug, to haul, to drag; as, To pull at a rope.

2. To row a boat.

"His boat was lowered down, and getting in with his men, he *pulled* to another vessel."—*Murray: Peter Simple*, ch. lviii.

¶ 1. To pull a long face: To look dejected.

2. To pull a thing off: To succeed in accomplishing something; to succeed in: as, To pull a match off.

3. To pull apart:

(1) Trans. To pull asunder or into pieces.

(2) Intrans. To become separated or broken by pulling: as, A rope pulls apart.

4. To pull down:

(1) To demolish or take in pieces by separating the parts.

"Shall all our houses be pulled down!"—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. 2.

(2) To demolish, to destroy, to subvert.

"In political affairs . . . it is far easier to pull down than to build up."—*Howell: Vocal Forest*.

(3) To bring down; to degrade, to humble.

"It was only a pulling down and tying short of too much greatness."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 276.

(4) To weaken; to deprive of strength.

"A fit of common sickness pulls thee down."

*Blair: The Grave*.

\* 5. To pull down a side: To endanger or destroy the chance of the party or side to which one is attached.

6. To pull faces: To make grimaces.

7. To pull off:

(1) To separate by pulling; to pluck.

(2) To take or draw off: as, To pull off a coat.

8. To pull on: To draw on: as, To pull on one's boots.

9. To pull one through: To help one through or extricate one from a difficulty.

"His extra speed pulled him through."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

10. To pull one's self together: To rally; to exert one's self more; to rouse one's self.

11. To pull out: To draw or drag out; to extirpate, to eradicate.

12. To pull the long bow: To exaggerate; to lie boastfully.

13. To pull (or draw) the strings (or wires): To be the real though secret promoter or mover; to set in action secretly.

"Some men with cooler heads who pulled the strings that induced the mob."—*Our Own Country*, ii. 257.

14. To pull through: To manage to get through with any undertaking; to succeed with difficulty.

15. To pull together: To cooperate.

16. To pull up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To drag up forcibly; to pluck up; hence, to eradicate, to extirpate. (*Amos* ix. 15.)

(b) To stop by means of reins, &c.: as, To pull up a horse.

(c) Hence, to stop in any course or action, especially in a bad one.

(d) To stimulate; to rouse or excite to greater exertion.

(e) To apprehend; to cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To be stopped; to come to a stop or stand; to stop.

(b) To overtake or come nearer to one who is in front.

17. To pull up stakes: To change one's residence; to remove. (*Amer.*)

18. To pull one's leg: To secure a loan or other favor by solicitation; frequently implying deceit in accomplishing such act. (*Slang*.)

**pūll**, s. [PULL, v.]

**A. Ordinary Language:**

1. Literally:

The act of pulling, drawing, or dragging; an effort to move by drawing towards one; a haul, a tug.

"Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full His long'd-for harvest, to the reapers pull."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Four Plays in One*. (Epi.)

\* 2. A contest, a struggle.

"For many a man that may not stand a pull."

Yet lieth it him at the wrestling for to be."

*Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles*.

3. That which is pulled: as—

(1) The knob and stem of a door-bell or door-gong; a bell-pull.

(2) A catch or lip upon a drawer or door by which it is pulled open.

(3) The lever of a beer-engine or counter-pump.

4. The act of rowing a boat; an excursion in a rowing boat.

5. A drink, a draught.

"Taking a long and hearty pull at the rum-and-water."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iii.

**II. Fig.:** A hap, a venture; hence, an advantage. *Specif.*, in politics, an effective influence over voters or those in power; the ability to control matters to suit one's own ends. (*Slang*.)

**B. Technically:**

**Printing:**

(1) The space on the form which was impressed by the platen, in the old style of printing-press, where two impressions were sometimes required for a large form.

(2) A single impression.

**pull-down**, s.

**Music:** A wire which is attached to the under side of the pallet of an organ, and by which the pallet is opened as the key of the manual is depressed; the pull-down passes through a perforation in a brass plate on the bottom of the wind-chest, and connected by stickers, roller-boards, trackers, &c., with the key.

**pull-iron**, s. The piece at the hind end of the tongue of a street-car by which it is attached to the car.

**pull-over**, s.

**Hat-making:** A conical cap of felted fur, forming a nap to be pulled over a hat-body.

**pull-piece**, s.

**Horol.** The wire attached to the striking mechanism, by pulling which the clock is made to strike.

**pull-pipes**, s. pl.

**Bot.** The stems of some Equiseta.

**pull-to**, s. The same as LAY-CAP (q.v.).

**šte**, **št**, **šáro**, amidst, **whát**, **řáll**, father; **wě**, **wět**, here, camel, **hěr**, there; **pine**, **pít**, sire, sir, marine; **gō**, **pěť**, er, **wōra**, **wōř**, work, **whō**, **sōm**; **māta**, **čub**, cure, unite, **cūr**, rule, **řáll**; **trý**, **Sýrias**. **š** = **ē** = **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

\***pul-laille**, *s.* [Fr. *poulailler*.] Poultry.

\***pul-lain**, \***pol-ayne**, \***pul-len**, *s.* [Fr. *poulain*.] Poultry; a chicken.

"[He] came like a false fox, my *pulain* to kill and mischeafe." *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2.

\***pul-läck**, \***pul-back**, *s.* [Eng. *pull*, and *back*.] That which pulls or keeps one back from proceeding; a drawback, a hindrance.

"A kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 11.

\***pul-len**, *s.* [PULLAIN.]

**pul-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *pull*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which pulls.

"Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings." *Shakespeare: A Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

**pul-lët**, \***pol-et**, \***pol-ete**, *s.* [O. Fr. *polette* (Fr. *polette*) = a chicken, dimin. of *poule* = a hen.] [POULT.] A young hen; a chicken.

\***pullet-sperm**, *s.* Treadle. (*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.)

**pul-leý**, \***pol-eyne**, \***pol-ive**, \***pol-ley**, \***pul-lo**, \***pul-ly**, *s.* [Fr. *poulie* = *T.*, 10, 498] is hard to explain, but *polyne* (*Prompt. Parv.*) is from Fr. *poulain* = "a fole, or colt, also the rope wherewith wine is let down into a cellar, a pulley-rope" (*Colgrave*), from Low Lat. *pullanus* = a colt, from *pullus* = the young of any animal (cogn. with Eng. *foal*). For the transference of sense cf. *horse* = a kind of frame; Fr. *poutre* = a filly . . . a beam; *chèvre* = a goat . . . a crane; Eng. *crane* = in its double meaning; Gr. *ovos* (*onos*) = an ass, a crane, a pulley, &c.]

1. *Mech.*: One of the six simple machines or mechanical powers. It consists of a small circular plate or wheel which can turn round an axis passing through the centres of its faces, and having its ends supported by a framework which is called the block. The circular plate has a groove cut in its edge to prevent a string from slipping off when it is put round the pulley. With a single fixed pulley (that is one in which the block in which the pulley turns is fixed), there is neither gain nor loss of power; for, as the tension in every part of the cord is the same, if a weight be suspended at one extremity, an equal weight must be applied at the other to maintain equilibrium. Hence, the effect of a fixed pulley is simply to change the direction of a force. By means of moveable pulleys one can gain mechanical advantage, greater or less, according to the number and mode of combination of the pulleys. This advantage may be computed by comparing the velocity of the weight raised with that of the moving power, according to the principle of virtual velocities. Thus:

In a single moveable pulley with the strings parallel when there is equilibrium the weight is twice the power.

It may, therefore, be considered a lever of the second class, in which the distance of the power from the fulcrum is double that of the weight from the fulcrum.

In a system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string and all the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by  $2^n$ , where  $n$  is the number of pulleys.

In a system of pulleys in which the same string passes round all the pulleys and the parts of it between the pulleys are parallel, when there is equilibrium the weight is equal to the power multiplied by the number of strings at the lower block.

In a system of pulleys in which each string is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel when there is equilibrium, the weight is equal to the power multiplied by  $2^n - 1$ , where  $n$  is the number of pulleys.

2. *Mach.*: A wheel with a grooved, flat, or slightly convex rim, adapted to receive a cord or band, which runs over it. It transmits power or changes the direction of motion.

¶ (1) *Cone pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY.]

(2) *Conical pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

(3) *Fast pulley*: A pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.

(4) *Loose pulley*: A pulley running free on the shaft, to receive the belt and allow it still to traverse without being affected by, or affecting the motion of, the shafting.

(5) *Sliding pulley*: A kind of coupling in which the band-pulley is slipped into or out of engagement with an arm freely attached to the shaft and rotating therewith.

(6) *Speed pulley*: [CONE-PULLEY, 2.]

**pulley-block**, *s.* A shell with a sheave or sheaves.

**pulley-box**, *s.*

*Loom*: A frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords in a draw-loom.

**pulley-check**, *s.* An automatic device by which the rope is kept from running back over a pulley.

**pulley-clutch**, *s.* A contrivance for fastening a pulley to a beam or rafter.

**pulley-drum**, *s.* The block inclosing the sheave.

**pulley-mortice**, *s.* [CHASE-MORTICE.]

† **pulley-shaped**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Resembling a pulley, circular, compressed, and contracted in the middle of the circumference.

**pulley-stone**, *s.* A popular name for a detached segment of an encrinurite (q.v.).

\***pul-leý**, *v.t.* [PULLEY, *s.*] To raise or hoist with a pulley.

"Their heavy sides th' inflated bellows heave, Tugged by the pulley'd line." *Jago: Edge-Hill*, bk. iii.

**pul-li-cat**, **pul-ly-cat**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of coloured, chequered silk handkerchief.

**pul-löck**, *s.* [See def.] A put-log, of which word it is a corruption.

**Pull-man**, *s.* [The name of the inventor.] (See compound.)

**Pullman-car**, *s.* [PALACE-CAR.]

\***pul-lu-läte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, pa. par. of *pullulo* = to germinate, from *pullus* = a shoot; Fr. *pulluler*.] To germinate, to shoot, to bud.

"Whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulatus* again."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 175.

\***pul-lu-lä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *pullulatio*.] The act of germinating or budding; a germination. "But the genuine *pullulations* of the animal life."—*More: Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, ch. ii.

**pul-lüs**, **pal-as**, **pal-a-si**, *s.* [Bengalee, Hind., &c.]

*Bot.*: [BUTEA.]

**pul-mō**, **pul-mōn**, **pul-mōn-ý**, *pref.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] Of, or belonging to, the lungs.

† **pul-mō-brān-chī-ā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata*.]

*Zool.*: De Blainville's name for the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

† **pul-mō-brān-chī-āte**, *a. & s.* [PULMOBRANCHIATA.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Pulmobranchiata.

*B. As subst.*: Any member of the order Pulmobranchiata.

† **pul-mō-gās-tēr-ōp-ō-dā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo*, and Mod. Lat. *gasteropoda* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A synonym of Pulmonifera (q.v.).

\***pul-mō-grā-dā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo*, and Lat. *gradior* = to walk.]

*Zool.*: An order of the old sub-class Acalephæ, embracing the Discophora and (in part) the Lucernaria.

**pul-mō-grāde**, *a. & s.* [PULMOGRADA.]

*A. As adj.*: Of or relating to the Pulmograda; resembling a pulmograda; moving like a pulmograda.

*B. As subst.*: A member of the Pulmograda.

**pul-mōn-ār-ī-a**, *s.* [Fein. of Lat. *pulmonarius* = consumptive. Named from its being formerly used in pulmonary affections.]

*Bot.*: Lungwort; a genus of Lithospermæ. Calyx five-partite; corolla regular, funnel-shaped, with a naked throat; stamens included, filaments short, nutlets stony, smooth. Known species five; from Europe and North Asia. One *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. Narrow-leaved Lungwort, with the flowers first pink and then bright blue, is a native of the south of England, but rare. *P. officinalis*, Common Lungwort, with pale purple flowers, is only an escape, as is *P. virginica*.

\***pul-mō-nār-ī-æ**, *s. pl.* [PULMONARIA.]

*Zool.*: A division of Arachnida (q.v.).

\***pul-mō-nār-ī-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.] Diseased in the lungs. (Blount.)

**pul-mōn-a-ry**, *a. & s.* (Fr. *pulmonaire*.) [PULMONARIOUS.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. *Med.*: Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

"Whence either *pulmonary* lobe expires, And all the interior subtle breath retires." *Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. iv.

\* 2. *Entom.*: Pertaining or relating to the Arachnidian order Pulmonaria (q.v.).

*B. As substantive*:

*Bot.*: Lungwort (q.v.).

**pulmonary-sedatives**, *s. pl.*

*Pharm.*: Garrod's third order of Medicines affecting the respiratory organs and passages. Examples: opium, morphia, belladonna, &c.

\***pul-mō-nā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

*Zoology*:

1. Cuvier's name for the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

2. The same as PULMONARIÆ (q.v.).

**pul-mō-nāte**, *a.* [Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.] Having lungs, or organs that act as lungs.

**pul-mōn-ī-brān-chī-ā-tā**, *s. pl.* [PULMOBRANCHIATA.]

**pul-mōn-ī-brān-chī-āte**, *a. & s.* [PULMOBRANCHIATE.]

**pul-mōn-īo**, \***pul-mōn-īck**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pulmonique*, from Lat. *pulmo*, genit. *pulmonis* = a lung.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. The same as PULMONARY (q.v.).

"Those that are subject to nervous or *pulmonic* distempers, ought either to go into the country, or to be home soon after sunset."—*Cheyne: On Health*, ch. i. § 5.

2. Useful, or intended for diseases of the lungs.

*B. As substantive*:

1. One affected with a disease of the lungs.

"*Pulmonics* are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

\***pul-mōn-īo-al**, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonic*; *-al*.] The same as PULMONIC (q.v.).

**pul-mōn-ī-fēr**, *s.* [PULMONIFERA.] An animal having lungs; specif., a member of the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

**pul-mō-nif-ēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmoni*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Gasteropoda. Breathing organ, the simplest form of lung, resembling the bronchial chamber of the stomach of the sea-snail, but lined with a network of respiratory vessels. Foot broad, generally a spiral shell. It contains the land snails. Sections: Inoperculata and Operculata. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward.

**pul-mō-nif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *pulmonifer(a)*; *-ous*.]

1. Having lungs, or organs which act as lungs; pulmonate (q.v.).

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Pulmonifera (q.v.).

**pul-mōn-ī-grā-dā**, *s. pl.* [PULMOGRADA.]

† **pul-mō-trāch-ē-ār-ī-a**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pulmo*, and Mod. Lat. *Trachearia* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: The Araneida or Araneide.

**pulp**, \***pulpe**, *s.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from Lat. *pulpa* = the fleshy portion of animals, pulp, pith.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of undissolved animal or vegetable matter: specif.,

(1) The juicy portion of a fruit or the juicy tissue found in the interior of plants.

"The grub . . . her secret cave Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp Ceaseless." *Philips: Cider*, bk. I.

† (2) The succulent hymenium of Fungals.

(3) Paper-making material, cut fine, and suspended in water, ready for manufacturing into paper.

(4) The soft, vascular substance, richly supplied with nerves, in the interior of a tooth.

**bōil**, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **ing**. — **-elan**, **-tian** = **shan**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; — **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. — **-cions**, **-tions**, **-sions** = **shüs**. — **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

**pulp-boiler, pulp-digester, s.** An apparatus for treating paper stock, especially ground wood or cut straw, to remove gum, silice, starch, &c., from the fibre.

**pulp-digester, s.** [PULP-BOILER.]

**pulp-dresser, s.** A machine for removing specks and knots from paper-pulp.

**pulp-grinder, s.** A machine for grinding paper stock for pulp.

**pulp-strainer, s.** A strainer used for straining the pulp used in paper-making.

**pulp, v.t. & i.** [PULP, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make or convert into pulp.

"The economy of pulping roots is frequently recognized."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1884.

2. To extract the pulp or pulpy substance from.

**B. Intrans.** To be, or to become, ripe and juicy, like the pulp of fruit.

**\*pūl-pā-toōn', s.** [Fr.] An article of confectionery, probably made from the pulp of fruit.

"With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, ... grand and excellent."—*Nabbes: Microcosmus*.

**pūlp-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pulp*, v.; -er.]

1. An instrument or apparatus for reducing roots, &c., to pulp.

"There is a prejudice against the use of the *pulper* and chopper."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1884.

2. A machine for reducing paper stock to pulp.

3. An apparatus for freeing the coffee-berry from the fleshy pulp by which it is surrounded.

**pūlp-ī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *pulpy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulpy.

**pūlp-pit, \*pul-pet, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *pulpite*, from Lat. *pulpitum* = a scaffold, a stage for actors; Fr. *pupitre*; Sp. & Ital. *pulpito*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A stand from which disputants pronounced their dissertations and authors recited their works; a rostrum.

"Some to the common *pulpit*, and cry out, Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!"—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, III. 1.

2. A raised place or desk in a church, from which the preacher delivers his sermon. They are now generally made of wood, but were formerly also made of stone, richly carved and ornamented.

3. Hence, used figuratively, for preachers generally or preaching; the teaching of preachers.

"I saw the *pulpit* (in the sober use of its legitimate, peculiar power) Most stand acknowledged, whilst the world shall The most important and effectual guard, [stand, Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."—*Cowper: Task*, II. 332.

**B. As adj.:** Belonging, pertaining, or suited to the pulpit; as, *pulpit eloquence*, &c.

**\*pūlp-pit, v.t.** [PULPIT, s.] To place in or supply with a pulpit. (Millon.)

**\*pūlp-pī-tār-ī-an, s.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -arian.] A pulpiteer.

"Had netted the aggrieved *pulpitarians*."—*Hackett: Life of Williams*, I. 90.

**\*pūlp-pit-ēr, \*pūlp-pit-ēr, s.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -er.] A term of contempt for a preacher.

"What alas this pragmatical *pulpiteer*, thus to talk of government?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. IV. ser. 2.

**\*pūlp-pit-ē-al, a.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -eal.] Of, or pertaining to, a pulpit; suited to a pulpit.

**\*pūlp-pit-ē-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -ly.] In a manner suited to the pulpit; in manner of a sermon.

"To proceed regularly and *pulpitically*."—*Chesterfield: Letters*.

**\*pūlp-pit-īsh, a.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -ish.] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

**\*pūlp-pit-mān, s.** [Eng. *pulpit*, and *man*.] A preacher.

"He was an excellent *pulpitman*, happy in raising the affections of his auditory."—*Fowler: Church Hist.*, X. III. 33.

**\*pūlp-pit-ry, s.** [Eng. *pulpit*; -ry.] The teaching of the pulpit; preaching.

"To teach thus were mere *pulpitry*."—*Millon: Reform in Eng.*, bk. II.

**pūlp-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *pulposus*, from *pulpa* = pulp (q.v.); Fr. *pulpeux*; Sp. *pulposo*; Ital. *pulposo*.] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; pulpy.

"The redstraw's *pulposus* fruit With gold irradiate."—*Philips: Cider*, l. 812.

**pūlp-ōūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *pulposus*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulposus; pulpliness.

**pūlp-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *pulp*; -y.] Consisting of pulp; like pulp; of the consistence of pulp; soft, pulpy.

"In the walnut and plum is a thick *pulpy* covering."—*Ray: Creation*.

**pūl-qu' (qu as k), s.** [Sp.] A vinous beverage, made in Mexico, by fermenting the juice of the various species of the agave. It resembles cider, but has a disagreeable odour, like that of putrid meat.

**pūl-sāte, v.i.** [Lat. *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat, frequent. from *pello* = to drive.] To beat, to throb.

"Pulsating like the beatings of rudimentary lungs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 157.

**pūl-sā-tile, a.** [Lat. *pulsatilis*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat; Sp. *pulsatil*; Ital. *pulsatile*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Capable of being struck or beaten.

"The rattle ... is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind."—*Musical Dict.*, p. 194. (1769).

2. Pathol.: Beating as a pulse; throbbing. (Applied to tumours.)

**pūl-sā-tīl-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *pulsatio* = a beating.] The pasque flower.

**pulsatilla-camphor, s.** [ANEMONIN.]

**pūl-sā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *pulsationem*, accus. of *pulsatio*, from *pulsatus*, pa. par. of *pulso* = to beat; Sp. *pulsacion*; Ital. *pulsazione*.] [PULSATE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of beating; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.

II. Technically:

1. Med.: The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse; a throb.

"The wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife."—*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*.

2. Law: An assault or beating without causing pain.

"Distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III., ch. 8.

**\*pūl-sā-tive, a.** [Fr. *pulsatif*; Sp. & Ital. *pulsativo*.] Beating, throbbing.

**\*pūl-sā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] A beater, a striker.

**\*pūl-sā-tōr-ŷ, a.** [Fr. *pulsatoire*; Sp. & Ital. *pulsatorio*.] Capable of pulsating; beating, throbbing.

"An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 412.

**pulse (1) \*pouls, \*pous, \*puls (1), s.** [Fr. *pouls* = the pulse, from Lat. *pulsus*, accus. of *pulsus* = a beating, ... a pulse, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulso*; Ital. *pulso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Fig.: Any measured regular or rhythmic beat; any short quick motion regularly repeated; pulsation, vibration.

"When the ear receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single *pulse* of the air."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. IV., § 11.

II. Physiol.: The beat or shock felt in any artery when slight pressure is made on it, caused by the systole of the heart. At birth the number of beats is about 140, at the end of the first year 120, at the end of the second 110; during middle life between 70 and 80, and in old age usually a little more. It is slower in man than in woman, and is also affected by the position of the body, being about five beats more in the sitting than in the recumbent posture, and 10 more per minute in the standing than in the sitting posture.

"To feel one's pulse: (Fig.) To sound one; to try to discover one's opinions, views, or feelings.

"... much matter has been ferreted out that this Government wishes to tell its own story, and my pulse was felt."—*Southey: Letters*, IV. 139.

**pulse-glass, s.** An instrument invented by Franklin to exhibit the ebullition of liquids

at low temperatures. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem and partially charged with water, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blow-pipe. By grasping one of the bulbs the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapour and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter.

**pulse (2), \*puls (2), s.** [Lat. *puls* = pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.; cf. Gr. *πόλπος* (*pollus*) = porridge.] A general name for leguminous plants or their seeds; leguminous plants, such as beans, peas, &c.

"If all the world Should in a pet of temperance feed on *pulse*."—*Millon: Comus*, 731.

**\*pulse, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *pulso* = to beat.]

**A. Trans.** To drive by a pulsation of the heart.

**B. Intrans.** To beat, as the pulse; to throb.

"The *pulsing* of her engines thinned down."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 7, 1852.

**pūls'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *pulse* (1), s.; -less.]

1. Having no pulsation.

"She was in a state of extreme collapse and almost *pulseless*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1853.

2. In a state of torpor; languid, lifeless.

"In a blank and *pulseless* torpor."—*Moore: Veiled Prophet*.

**pūls'-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *pulseless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being pulseless; cessation of the pulse.

**\*pūl-sif-ŷ, \*pūl-sif-ŷok, a.** [Lat. *pulsus* = a beating ... the pulse, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or exciting pulsation; exciting the pulse.

"A *pulsific* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself."—*Cuvier: Anat. System*, p. 161.

**pūl-sim'-ē-tēr, s.** [Eng. *pulse*; i connect., and meter.] A sphygmometer (q.v.).

**\*pūl-sion, s.** [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pulsus*, pa. par. of *pello* = to drive; Fr. *pulsion*; Ital. *pulsione*.] The act of driving forward, in opposition to suction or traction.

"Examples of suction are not the only noted ones of attraction that may be reduced to *pulsion*."—*Boyle: Works*, IV. 129.

**\*pūl-sive, a.** [Eng. *pulse*(s), v.; -ive.] Constraining, compulsory.

"To end, my *pulsive* brain no art affords To mint, or stamp, or forge new coined words."—*John Taylor*.

**pūl-sōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Lat. *pulsus* = pulse, and Eng. meter.] A form of pump for raising water, by the condensation of steam, in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water-supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

**\*pūl-tā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), a.** [Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] [PULSE (2), s.] Macerated, softened, nearly fluid.

**pūl-tēn'-ē-a, s.** [Named after W. Pulteney, M.D., a botanical writer.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pulteneyæ (q.v.). Beautiful, little Australian shrubs, mostly with yellow flowers, of which more than fifty are cultivated in Britain.

**pūl-tēn'-ē-ā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pultenææ* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: A subtribe of Podalyriæ (q.v.).

**\*pult-ēr, s.** [POULTER.]

**\*pul-tesse, \*pul-tise, s.** [POULTICE.]

**\*pūl-ture, s.** [PUTURE.]

**pū-lu, s.** [Hawaiian.] A vegetable silk; a yellow fibre, like that of cotton, but shorter, weaker, and more elastic. It has been exported from Hawaii for many years, and is used for stuffing mattresses, as a styptic, &c.

**pūl-vōr'-ā-ble, a.** [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust, and Eng. -able.] Capable of being pulverized; pulverizable.

"Consistent and *pulverable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 632.

**pūl-vōr'-ā-ceōūs (ce as sh), a.** [Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulveris* = dust; Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.] Having a dusty or powdered surface pulverulent.

**pūl-vēr'-ār'-ī-g, s.** [Fem. of Lat. *pulverarius* = pertaining to dust or sand.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Pulverariæ.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**pūl-vēr-ār-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pulverar(i)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

**Bot.** : A family of Lichens, tribe Coniothalamæ.

\* **pūl-vēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pulveratus*, pa. par. of *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulvis* = dust.] To reduce to powder or dust; to pulverize.

"Dried in the sunne and pulverated."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 66.

**pūl-vēr-in**, **pūl-vēr-īne**, *s.* [Fr. *pulvērīn*, from Lat. *pulvis*, genit. *pulvis* = dust.] Ashes of barilla.

**pūl-vēr-iz-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)-able*.] Capable of being pulverized or reduced to powder or dust.

**pūl-vēr-ī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)-ation*.] The act of pulverizing or reducing to powder or dust.

**pūl-vēr-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *pulvērizer*, from Low Lat. *pulverizo*, from Lat. *pulvero* = to cover with dust; *pulvis*, genit. *pulvis* = dust; Sp. *pulverizar*; Port. *polverizar*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.* : To reduce to dust or fine powder, by beating, grinding, &c.

"Fire itself doth scarce after separate, but only pulverize them."—Boyle: *Works*, I, 459.

2. *Fig.* : To demolish in argument.

It is quite refreshing to read how he pulverizes his opponent."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1885.

B. *Intrans.* : To become reduced to dust or fine powder.

**pūl-vēr-īz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pulveriz(e)-er*.] One who or that which pulverizes.

**pūl-vēr-mach-ēr**, *s.* [Name of the inventor.] (See *etym.* and compound.)

#### Pulvermacher-chain, *s.*

**Galvanism** : A form of battery consisting of a series of small wooden cylinders on which a zinc and a copper wire are coiled side by side, but without touching each other. The zinc of one cylinder, touching the copper of the adjacent one, forms with it a couple. The whole is immersed in vinegar diluted with water. A chain of 120 couples forms a very powerful battery.

\* **pūl-vēr-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *pulvereus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulvis* = dust; Sp. & Port. *polvoroso*; Ital. *polveroso*.] Of the nature of powder; like powder; consisting of dust or powder.

\* **pūl-vēr-ū-lence**, *s.* [Eng. *pulverulent(-)-ce*.] Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.

**pūl-vēr-ū-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, genit. *pulvis* = dust; Fr. *pulvērulent*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder; powdery.

"Calcareous stone is sometimes found in the pulverulent form."—*Sir J. Hill: Materia Medica*.

\* 2. Addicted to lying or rolling in the dust, as fowls.

II. *Bot.* : Covered with powdery matter.

\* **pūl-vīl**, *s.* [PULVILLO.]

\* **pūl-vīl**, *v. t.* [PULVILLO.] To sprinkle with pulvill; to powder.

"Have you pulverized the cochuan and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable?"—*Congress: Way of the World*, IV.

\* **pūl-vīl-ī-ō**, *s.* [PULVILLO.]

\* **pūl-vīl-lō**, \* **pūl-vīl-ī-ō**, \* **pūl-vīl**, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *pulvillus* = a light cushion filled with perfume, contract. from *pulvinus*, dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion; *pulvis* = powder.] A sweet-scented powder, formerly used as a perfume, and contained in a little bag.

"The nauseous scents of their perfumes and pulvillat."—*Country Gentleman's Trade-memoir* (1699).

**pūl-vīl-lūs**, *s.* [PULVINULUS.]

**pūl-vī-nar**, *s.* [Lat. = a splendidly covered cushioned couch.]

*Anat.* : The posterior tubercle of the cerebrum.

**pūl-vīn-ato**, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

*Bot.* : The same as PULVINIFORM (q.v.).

**pūl-vīn-āt-ēd**, *a.* [PULVINATE.]

*Arch.* : A term applied to a frieze whose face is convex instead of plain, from its supposed resemblance to the side of a cushion, which swells out when pressed upon.



PULVINATED.

**pūl-vīn-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion, and *forma* = form.]

*Bot.* : Cushion-like, convex, or somewhat flattened.

**pūl-vīn-ū-lūs**, *s.* [Lat. *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

**pūl-vīl-lūs** (pl.

**pūl-vīn-ū-lī**, **pūl-vīl-lī**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pulvinus* = a cushion.]

#### 1. Botany:

(1) A heap of naked spores.

(2) *Pl.* : Spongy excrescences, sometimes like minute trees rising from the thallus of lichens. (*Greville*.)

2. *Entom.* (Pl.) : The cushions on the feet of the Diptera, as the fly.

**pūl-vī-nūs**, *s.* [Lat. = a cushion.]

*Bot.* : A protuberance at the base of the petiole where it joins the stem. It is the remains of a swollen articulation. (*Ruellius*, *Link*, &c.) Example, the Spruce Fir.

**pū-mā**, *s.* [Probably of native origin, but introduced into European literature by early Spanish writers on South America.]

*Zool.* : *Felis concolor*, the cougar of the French, the lion of the South Americans, and the panther or "painter" of the trappers. It is the largest feline of the New World, measuring forty inches from the nose to root of tail, which is about twenty inches more; the head is small, mane absent; general colour of upper surface tawny yellowish-brown, varying in intensity in different individuals; lower parts of the body and inner surface of limbs dirty white. The young, when born, are spotted with brown, and the tail is ringed. The puma is destructive, and slays far more than it can eat, but rarely, if ever, attacks man, and may be tamed with little difficulty. Edmund Kean had one which followed him about like a dog. It ranges from Canada to Patagonia, being most numerous in the forest districts of Central America.

\* **pū-mī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *pumicatus*, pa. par. of *pumice*, from *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice (q.v.).] To pumice (q.v.).

**pūm-īce**, \* **pom-ey**, \* **pom-ye**, *s.* [A.S. *pumice-stān* = pumice-stone, from Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis*, for *pumex*, from *spuma* = foam, from its spongy nature, resembling sea-foam; Fr. *ponce*; Sp. *piedra pómez*; Dnt. *pūmstein*; Ger. *binstein*; O. H. Ger. *pumex*, *pūmiz*; M. H. Ger. *pūmz*, *ōmz*.]

1. *Petrol.* : A very porous, or cellular, froth-like rock, of extreme lightness, floating on water. Structure, web-like, consisting of vitreous threads either intimately interwoven or parallel. Like the more compact forms of vitreous lavas, it varies much in chemical composition, which, however, is mostly that of trachytic rocks. It owes its cellular structure to the enormous expansion of aqueous vapour consequent on the relief from pressure during the extrusion of vitreous lavas at the earth's surface.

2. *Comm.* : Pumice-stone. It is imported from the Lipari Isles, and is used for polishing metals and marble, and smoothing the surface of wood and pasteboard. It is said to be a good glaze for pottery.

\* 3. A hollow stone.

"Their vaulted roofs are hung in pumices."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic IV. 61.*

**pumice-stone**, *s.* The same as PUMICE, 2.

**pūm-īce**, *v. t.* [PUMICE, *s.*] To rub or make smooth with a pumice.

**pū-mīc-ōis** (o as sh), *a.* [Lat. *pumiceus*.] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of, or resembling, pumice.

**pū-mīc-ī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *pumex*, genit. *pumicis* = pumice, and *forma* = form.] Resembling pumice; light, spongy.

\* **pū-mī-cōse**, *a.* [Lat. *pumicosus*.] Pumiceous (q.v.).

\* **pū-mīō**, *a.* [FUMY.]

\* **pū-mīed**, *a.* [Eng. *pumpy*; -ed.] Swollen, rounded.

"The pumied or convex sole is a disease [just the reverse of the above]."—*Lowson: Modern Farrier*, p. 74.

**pūm-mace** (ace as is), *s.* [POMACE.]

**pūm-mel**, *s. & v.* [POMMEL, *s. & v.*]

**pūmp** (l), \* **pumpe**, *s.* [Fr. *pompe*, from Ger. *pumpe*, *plumpe* = a pump; Prov. Ger. *plumpen* = to pump; Ger. *plumpen* = to plump, to fall plump, the allusion being to the plunging action of the piston or plunger; Sw. *pump*; Dan. *pompe*; Russ. *pompa* = a pump.]

1. *Lit.* : A machine, engine, or device, consisting of an arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for compressing or exhausting air and other gases. There are numerous varieties of pumps differing more or less in construction, according to the purposes for which each is intended, but the most important are the suction-pump, the lifting- or lift-pump, the force-pump, and the centrifugal- or rotary-pump. The simplest form of pump is that of the common lift-pump, which consists of a straight tube with two valves, one of which is fitted to the lower end of the tube, and the other is made to slide air-tight in the cavity of the tube or barrel. Both of these valves are adapted to open upwards only, and thus the water is admitted and lifted from the lower part of the tube to the discharge aperture above. The pump acts by the pressure of the atmosphere upon the external body of water from which the supply is raised, but by the forcing-pump water may be raised above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere. The forcing-pump consists of a barrel fitted with a solid piston or force, the barrel being also provided with a branch forcing-pipe. The lower part of the barrel and the branch-pipe are each fitted with a valve opening upwards, and by repeated strokes of the piston, the pressure of the air from above being removed, the fluid is brought up to fill the space between the two valves, and being prevented from returning by the lower valve, it passes through the upper valve of the branch-pipe into a capacious upper vessel, and there accumulating, may be ejected in a constant instead of an intermittent stream.

\* 2. *Fig.* : A pumping question.

"For all her pumpe, she gave no hint."—*Richardson: Pamela*, I, 208.

¶ For other varieties of pumps, see AIR-PUMP, CHAIN-PUMP, EJECTOR, INJECTOR, NORIA, &c.

**pump-back**, *s.* A wooden casing over a chain-pump to receive the water when raised.

**pump-barrel**, *s.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube, forming the body of a pump, in which the piston moves.

**pump-bit**, *s.* A large auger used in boring out timbers for pump-stocks and wooden pipes.

**pump-bob**, *s.* A bell-crank lever converting rotary into reciprocating motion for working a pump-piston.

**pump-box**, *s.* A cap or case covering the top of a pump.

**pump-brakes**, *s.* The friction amongst the particles of fluid forced through a narrow passage.

**pump-break**, *s.* A pump-handle; the handle with which a lift-pump is worked.

**pump-chain**, *s.* The chain of a chain-pump (q.v.).

**pump-checks**, *s.* A forked piece serving as a fulcrum for the handle of a pump.

#### pump-cistern, *s.*

1. A cistern to receive the water from the pumps of a ship.

2. A contrivance to prevent chips and other matter getting into and fouling the chain-pumps.

#### pump-dale, pump-vale, *s.*

*Naut.* : A pipe to convey water from the pump-cistern through the ship's sides.

**pump-drill**, *s.* An upright drill acting by percussion.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

**pump-handle**, *s.* The same as PUMP-BREAK (q.v.).

"[He] made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

**pump-head**, *s.* An arrangement for causing all the water raised by a chain-pump to be directed into the discharge-spout.

**pump-hood**, *s.* A semi-cylindrical frame of wood covering the upper wheel of a chain pump.

**pump-hook**, *s.* A hook used for setting the lower pump-box in the barrel.

**pump-kettle**, *s.* A convex perforated diaphragm placed at the bottom of a pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matter.

**pump-room**, *s.* A room in connection with a mineral spring in which the waters are drunk.

"The register of the distinguished visitors . . . will be at the pump-room this morning at two o'clock."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxv.

**pump-scraper**, *s.* A round plate for cleaning out the pump-barrel.

**pump-spear**, *s.* The rod suspended from the end of the brake and attached at its lower end to the bucket.

**pump-staff**, *s.* The pump-spear in a hand-pump.

**pump-stock**, *s.* The solid body of a pump.

**pump-vale**, *s.* [PUMP-DALE.]

**pump-valve**, *s.* A hinged, oscillating, sliding, rotating, or lifting plate, lid, or ball in the barrel, the bucket, or both, to alternately open and close the apertures as the piston reciprocates.

**pump-well**, *s.*  
*Shipwright*: A compartment extending from the ship's bottom to the lower or the upper deck, as the case may be, to contain the pump-stocks, &c.

**pūmp** (2), \* **pumpe**, *s.* [Fr. *pompe* = pump (q.v.); so called because worn for *pump* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A light shoe, or slipper, with a single unweilded sole, and without a heel; chiefly worn by dancers. They were formerly ornamented with ribbons formed into the shape of flowers.

"Good strings to your beads, new ribbons to your *pumps*."—*Shakspeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

**pūmp**, *v.t. & i.* [PUMP (1), *s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Literally**:

1. To raise, as water or other liquid, with a pump.

2. To free from water or other fluid by a pump: as, To pump a ship.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. To draw something out from; to extract, win, or obtain something from.

"I'll in to pump my dad, and fetch thee more."—*Randolph: Muse's Looking-glass*, li. 4.

2. To elicit or draw out by artful interrogations.

3. To question or examine artfully for the purpose of eliciting a secret or information.

"Undergoing the process of being pumped."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

4. To exhaust of breath; to wind. (*Slang*.)

"Tiger . . . had all the best of a long pumping course."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

**B. Intrans.**: To raise water with a pump; to work a pump.

"To pump over his head and face, until he was perfectly restored."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

**pūmp'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pump*, *v.*; -*ēr*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which pumps.

"The pumper began to draw out air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 28.

2. *Fig.*: A race, course, &c., which exhausts the wind. (*Slang*.)

**pūmp'ēr-nē-kel**, *s.* [Ger.] A species of coarse bread, made from unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is slightly acid, but very nourishing.

**pūmp'pēt**, *s.* [POMPET.]

**pūmp'pēt**, *pr. par. or a.* [PUMP, *v.*]

**pumping-engine**, *s.* A steam pump.

\* **pūm'-pī-ōn**, *s.* [POMPION.]

**pūmp'-kin**, *s.* [A corrupt, of *pompon* or *pumpion*, from Fr. *pompe* = a pumpkin or pumpkin.] [POMPION.]

*Hort. & Bot.*: *Cucurbita Pepo*, or more loosely any gourd akin to it. The pumpkin has rough leaves, the flowers large, solitary; corolla hardly cut half way down into fine yellow petals; stamens three, inserted low down in the calyx, anthers connate. It is a native of Astrachan, but is now cultivated throughout India and other parts of the tropics; and is widely cultivated in the United States, where the fruit is occasionally of immense size, and is much used as food, dressed in a variety of ways, as in the favorite pumpkin pie, sliced and fried with oil or butter, made into soups, &c. In many countries it forms an important part of the food of the people.

\* **pūm'-ple**, *s.* [PIMPLE, *s.*] (*Cotgrave*.)

\* **pū'-mŷ**, \* **pū'-mīō**, *a.* [POMEY.] Large and rounded; pommel-shaped.

**pūn** (1), \* **punn**, *s.* [PUN (1), *v.*] A play on words, similar in sound but different in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of verbal quibble or equivocation.

"Expert in science, more expert at puns."

*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.*

**pūn** (2), *s.* [PUN (2), *v.*] A pound for cattle. (*Scotch*.)

**pūn** (1), \* **punne**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *punian* = to pound, to bruise; hence, to *pun* is to pound or bruise words to beat them into new senses.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To pound, to bruise.

"He would pun thee into shivers with his fist."—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, li. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To persuade by a pun. (*Addison*.)

**B. Intrans.**: To make puns; to play upon words.

"Who dealt in doggerel, or who punn'd in prose."

*Dryden: Juvenal; sat. x. 188.*

**pūn** (2), *v.t.* [POUND (2), *s.*] To shut up in a pound; to pound.

**Pū'-nā**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A table-land to the east of Arequipa, in Peru.

**Puna-wind**, *s.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across Puna.

**pūnch** (1), *s.* [From the older *punchion* or *punchon* = an awl.] [PUNCHEON.]

1. *Gen.*: A tool operated by pressure or percussion, employed for making apertures, or in cutting out shapes from sheets or plates of various materials.

2. *Carpentry*:

(1) Studding used to support a roof.

(2) A tool for driving nail-heads below the surface.

3. *Dent.*: An instrument to extract stumps of teeth.

4. *Die-sinking*: A hardened piece of steel, with the design projecting from its face, used to make impressions in the faces of dies.

5. *Hydr.-eng.*: An extension piece on the end of a pile, when the latter is beyond the stroke of the monkey.

6. *Mason*: A stonemason's chipping-tool.

7. *Miner*: A timber balk to support the roof of a gallery.

**punch-pliers**, *s.* An instrument or tool used by shoemakers, and for mutilating tickets to prevent their being used a second time. One jaw has a hollow punch, and the other forms a flat dye against which the punch operates.

**pūnch** (2), \* **pouneche**, *s.* [Hind. *panch* = five, from its consisting originally of five ingredients, viz. aqua-vite, rose-water, juice of citron, sugar, and arrack.] A beverage, introduced from India, and now compounded of spirit (whiskey, brandy, rum, &c.), water (or milk), lemon-juice, sugar, and spice.

"I take *punch* to relieve me in my agony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**punch-bowl**, *s.* A bowl in which punch is made, and from which it is ladled out.

**punch-ladle**, *s.* A small ladle, of silver, wood, &c., used for lifting punch from the punch-bowl into a glass, &c.

**pūnch** (3), *s.* [PUNCH (2), *v.*] A blow, as with the fist or elbow.

"Giving him, when prostrate on the ground, many violent punches on the breast with their knees."—*Memoir of Sir E. Godfrey*, p. 72.

**Pūnch** (4), *s.* [A contract, of *punchinello* (q.v.).] There is prob. a confusion with *punch*, *a.* (q.v.). The chief character in the popular comic show of Punch-and-Judy; he is represented as a short punch-backed man.

"I'll look as pleased as Punch, ha, ha!"—*Morton: Secrets worth knowing*, i. 1.

**pūnch** (5), *s.* [PUNCH, *a.*]

1. A short, fat fellow.

2. (See extract.)

"Punch is a horse that is well-set and well-knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

**pūnch, pūnch'ŷ**, *a.* [Prob. connected with *bunch* or *paunch* (q.v.).] Short and fat; thick.

**pūnch** (1), \* **punch-yn** (1), *v.t.* [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

1. To perforate, or stamp with, or as with, a punch.

"The ticket is punched a few times."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 46.

2. To bore, to perforate. (*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 1.)

**pūnch** (2), \* **punch-yn** (2), *v.t.* [An abbreviation of *punish* (q.v.).] Cf. to *punish* a man about the head.] To give a blow or knock to; to strike.

"If I'd been your friend in the green jenny—punch his head—'od I would."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

**pūn'-cha-yēt**, *s.* [Hind.] A native jury of arbitration in Hindustan. Every caste has a separate punchayet to decide on offences against its regulations.

**pūnch'-eōn**, \* **pūnch'-iōn**, \* **punch-on**, *s.*

[O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poison*), from Lat. *punctionem*, accus. of *punctio* = a pricking, a puncture, from *punctus*, pa. par of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture (q.v.).] O. Fr. *poinson* (Fr. *poignon*) also means a wine-cask, but it is not quite clear that it is the same word as *poison* = a bodkin. Cf. Sp. *punzon* = a punch; Ital. *punzone* = a bodkin; Bavarian *punzen*, *ponzen* = a cask.] [PUNCH (1), *s.*]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A punch; a perforating or stamping tool.

"That other signet of gold, with my *punchion* of ivory and silver, I gave and bequeath unto Robert my secunde one."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i, pref. p. vii.

\* 2. A staff. (*Phaer: Virgil; Aeneidos* vii.)

**II. Technically**:

1. *Carpentry*:

(1) A short post; a stud or quarter to support a beam at an intermediate point between principals.

(2) The small quarters of a partition over the head of a door.

(3) A slab of split timber, with the face smoothed with an axe or adze.

2. *Stone-working*: The punch of the marble worker.

3. *Weights & Meas.*: A measure for liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons; the quantity varying in different countries and trades.

\* **punchion-staff**, \* **punchion-staff**, *s.* A staff with a sharp point.

"He did teach his soldiers to carry long javelins or *punchion-staves*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 180.

**pūnch'ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *punch* (1), *v.*; -*ēr*.] One who or that which punches or perforates; a punch.

"He was a rival of the former, who used *punchions* for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, ch. iii.

**pūnch'ŷ-nēl-lō**, *s.* [A corrupt, of Ital. *punchinello*, a character in Neapolitan comedy representing a foolish peasant who utters droll truths, dimi. from *pulecino* = a young chicken, a variant of *pulella* (Fr. *pucelle*) = a maiden, from Lat. *pultus* = the young of any animal; Ital. *pulinello*, thus = (1) a little chicken, (2) a little boy, (3) a puppet. (*Skeat*.)] A buffoon, a punch. [PUNCH (4), *s.*]

"'Well,' said he, 'I must do him the *Punchinello*.'"—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*.

\* **pūnch'ŷ-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *punchy*; -*ness*.] The state or condition of being punchy; corpulence.

"A short stout man, inclining to *punchiness*."—*Leigh Hunt: Autobiography*, ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā; qu = kw.

**pūnch'-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PUNCH (1), v.]

**punching-bear**, *s.* A machine for making holes in sheet-metal.

\* **pūnch'-lōn**, *s.* [PUNCHEON.]

**pūnch'-y**, *a.* [PUNCH, a.]

**pūno-tār'-y-g**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *punctum* = a puncture, a dot. Named from the numerous dotted fructifications.]

*Bot.* : A genus of Fucaceæ, family Dictyotidæ. It is sometimes made the type of a family, Punctariaceæ (q.v.). Fructification of sori scattered all over the frond in minute dots. Several European species.

**pūno-tār'-y-ā-čē-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *punctari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.* : A tribe or family of Fucoides. Root a minute naked disc, frond cylindrical or flat, unbranched, cellular, having oval oosporanges intermixed with jointed threads in groups on the surfaces.

**pūno-tāte**, **pūno-tāt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.* : Ending in a point or points; pointed.

2. *Botany* :

(1) Dotted, covered with minute impressions as if made by the point of a pin, as the seed of *Anagallis arvensis*.

(2) Having the colour disposed in very small round spots. (*Lindley*.)

**pūno-tā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] One who marks with points or dots; specif., applied to the Masorites, who invented Hebrew points.

\* **pūno-tiō'-u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point.] Comprised in a point; a mere point as to size.

"The puncticular originals of periwinkles and snails." —*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

**pūno-tī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a point.

**pūno-tīl'-y-ō**, \* **pūno-tīl'-lō**, *s.* [Sp. *puntillo* = a nice point of honour, dimin. from *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Ital. *puntiglio*.]

\* 1. An exact point; a moment.

"In that punctilio of time." —*Hart: Miscell.*, iv. 4.

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forma.

"To be nice and scrupulous about the punctilios of the Lord's day service." —*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 9.

**pūno-tīl'-y-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *punctilio*(o); -ous.] Attentive to punctilios; very nice, precise, or exacting in forms of ceremony or proceeding; over precise or particular.

"Haughty and punctilious men." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

**pūno-tīl'-y-ōūs-lv**, *adv.* [Eng. *punctilious*; -ly.] In a punctilious manner; with punctiliousness or exactness.

"The liad of Salvioli every reader may discover to be punctiliously exact." —*Johnson: Lives of the Poets*; Pope.

**pūno-tīl'-y-ōūs-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *punctilious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being punctilious; exactness in observance of rules or forms; nicety or preciseness of behaviour or proceeding.

**pūno-tion**, \* **pūn-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *punctio*, from *punctus*, pa. par. of *pungo* = to prick.] The act of pricking; or puncturing; specif. in surgery, a puncture.

"This was no dream, but a punctum and pricke of by synfull consequence." —*Bail: Richard III.* (an. 5).

\* **pūno-tist**, \* **pūno-tū-ist**, *s.* [Lat. *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. -ist.] The same as PUNCTATOR (q.v.).

\* **pūno-tō**, *s.* [Sp. & Ital. *punto*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A nice point in ceremony or behaviour; a punctilio.

"All the . . . religious punctos and ceremonies that were observed." —*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 105.

2. The point in fencing.

"To see thee pass thy puncta." —*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 3.

**pūno-tu-al**, \* **pūno-tu-all**, *a.* [Fr. *punctuel*, from Low Lat. *punctualis*, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.); Sp. *puntual*; Ital. *puntuale*.]

\* 1. Consisting in a point.

"This punctual spot." —*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 23.

\* 2. Entering into minute detail.

"I could not be too punctual in describing the animal life." —*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, Fred. p. 1.

\* 3. Observant of nice points; exact; punctilious.

\* 4. Nice, exact, precise.

"So much on punctual niceties they stand." —*Pitt: Vida: Art of Poetry*, II.

5. Exact or particular in observing and keeping engagements or appointments; careful to keep engagements.

"The undeviating and punctual sun." —*Cowper: Task*, vi. 127.

6. Done, made, or occurring with punctuality or at the exact time: as, punctual payment.

\* **pūno-tū-al-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; -ist.] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

"As circumstantially as any punctualist of Casteele." —*Milton: Church Government*, bk. II, ch. I.

**pūno-tū-āl'-i-tū**, \* **pūno-tū-āl'-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *punctualité*; Sp. *puntuallidad*; Ital. *puntuallità*.]

\* 1. The quality or state of being punctual; scrupulous or over-precise observance of minute details; exactness, nicety, precision; punctiliousness.

"The true and particular transactions in that affair are remembered with so much punctuality in all languages." —*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

2. A careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements.

**pūno-tū-āl'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *punctual*; -ly.]

\* 1. In a punctual or minute manner; with attention to minute points or details; nicely, exactly.

"Every one is to give a reason of his faith; but priests or ministers more punctually than any." —*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, ch. xii., p. 10.

\* 2. Exactly.

"I knew not punctually where the rest of my countrymen were." —*Arnold: Nineteen Years' Captivity* (English Garner, I, 361).

3. With careful observance of the exact time of attending appointments or keeping engagements; with punctuality.

"Every engagement should have been punctually fulfilled." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**pūno-tū-āl-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *punctual*; -ness.] The quality or state of being punctual; punctuality.

"I can obey those, wherein I think power is unguided by prudence, with no less punctuality and fidelity." —*Boyle: Works*, II. 413.

**pūno-tū-āte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *punctuer*, from Low Lat. *punctuo* = to determine, to define, from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).] To mark with points; to divide into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops.

**pūno-tū-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from *punctuer* = to punctuate (q.v.).] The act, art, or method of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the act, art, or method of dividing a discourse into sentences, clauses, &c., by means of points or stops. Punctuation is performed with four points or marks, viz., the period (.), the colon (:), the semicolon (;), and the comma (,). The other points used in composition are the note of interrogation or enquiry (?), and of exclamation, astonishment, or admiration (!). The first printed books had only arbitrary marks here and there, and it was not until the sixteenth century that an approach was made to the present system by the Manutii of Venice.

"Punctuation is the art of marking in writing the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and the parts of sentences." —*Louth: English Grammar*.

\* **pūno-tū-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *punctual*(e); -ive.] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

**pūno-tū-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *punctual*(e); -or.] One who punctuates; a punctuator.

\* **pūno-tū-ist**, *s.* [PUNCTIST.]

**pūno-tū-late**, *v.* [PUNCTULATE, v.] Marked with small spots.

"Irregularly, biserially punctulate." —*Trans. Amer. Philol. Society*, xiii. 121 (1873).

\* **pūno-tū-late**, *v. t.* [Lat. *punctu*(um), dimin. from *punctum* = a point; Eng. suff. -ate.] To mark with small spots.

"The studs have their surface punctulated, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser." —*Woodward: On Porcella*.

**pūno-tūm**, *s.* [Lat.] A point (q.v.).

**punctum-cacum**, *s.*

*Anat.* : A circular spot on the retina on which the rays of light produce no impression. The diameter of the *punctum cacum* is one seventh the diameter of the eye; its situation is just where the optic nerve seems to expand in the interior of the eye.

**pūno-tū-rā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *punctur*(e); -ation.]

*Surg.* : The same as ACUPUNCTURE (q.v.).

**pūno-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *punctura* = a prick, a puncture, prop. fem. sing. of *puncturus*, fut. part. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp., Port., & Ital. *punctura*.] The act of puncturing, pricking, or perforating with a pointed instrument; a small hole made with a pointed instrument; a slight wound, as one made with a needle, a prickle, &c.

"When pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a puncture, they are much to be regarded." —*Wiemann: Surgery*.

**pūno-tūre**, *v. t. & i.* [PUNCTURE, v.]

*A. Transitive* :

1. *Lit.* : To make a puncture in; to prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

"To puncture the still supplicating sage." —*Garth: Dispensary*, vi.

2. *Fig.* : To prick, and so burst or explode, as one would a bladder by pricking.

"A message . . . that would puncture the fallacies of the inflationists." —*Harper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885.

*B. Intrans.* : To make punctures or holes.

"Occasioned by the puncturings of the red spider." —*Field*, Oct. 3, 1855.

**pūno-tū-rē-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *punctura* = a puncture (q.v.).]

*Zool. & Palæont.* : A genus of Fissurellidæ, with six (?) species, widely distributed in 20-100 fathoms. Shell conical, elevated, apex recurved; perforation in front of apex, with a raised border internally; surface cancellated. Fossil, in glacial deposits of North Britain. (*Woodward*.) One species from the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge*.)

**pūnd**, *s.* [POUND; (Scotch).]

**pūn-dit**, **pān-dit**, *s.* [Sansc. *pandita* = learned, a wise or learned man, from *pand* = to heap up.]

1. A learned Brahman; one learned in the Sanscrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

2. One who makes a great show of learning, without really possessing it.

\* **pūn'-dle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *bundle*.] A short and fat woman.

\* **pū-nēso**, \* **pū-nise**, *s.* [Fr. *punaise*.] The bed-bug.

"His flea, his morpion, and punaise." —*He had gotten for his proper ease*.

*Butler: Hudibras*, III. I.

**Pūn'-field**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.* : A place in Dorsetshire, England.

**Punfield-beds**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.* : Prof. Judd's name for beds, partly of brachiopods, partly of marine origin, found at Punfield. They are higher than the Wealden period. Some of the shells characterize also the Upper and Middle Neocomian of the North of Spain.

**pūng**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rude sort of sleigh or oblong box, made of boards and placed on runners, used in the United States for drawing loads on snow by horses. (*Bartlett*.)

**pūn-gar**, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *πάγυρος* (*pagyuros*).] A crab. (*Prov.*)

**pūn'-gen-čy**, \* **pūn'-genče**, *s.* [Eng. *pungent*(t); -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being pungent; heat or sharpness on the tongue or to the smell; acridness.

"The warm pungence of o'er-bolling tar." —*Crabbe: Borough*, let. I.

2. Keenness, sharpness, causticity, raciness, acrimoniousness.

"Many of us have enjoyed the rare pungency of the comedy of the last century." —*Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1886.

**pūn'-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pr. par. of *pungo* = to prick, to puncture; Sp. *pungente*; Ital. *pungente*, *pungente*. Pungent and poignant are doublets.]

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

## I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Piercing, sharp, biting, poignant, severe.

"His passion is greater, his necessities more pungent."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 4.

2. Sharply affecting the sense of smell.

"The pungent grains of tillulating dust."—*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, v. 84.

3. Affecting the tongue, as with small prickles; biting, sharp, acrid.

"Simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, pungent."—*Stewart: Philo. Essays*, sec. 1, ch. v.

4. Sharp, bitter, or severe to the mind or feelings; caustic, keen, racy, biting, stinging; as, pungent language.

II. Bot.: Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus*.

**pūn'-gent-līy**, *adv.* [Eng. *pungent*; -ly.] In a pungent, sharp, or biting manner.

**pūn'-glō** (lo as el), *a.* [Ety. doubtful.] Shrivelled, shrunk; applied specif. to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*.

**pūn'-gāy**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A small sloop or shallop or a large boat with sails.

**Pū-nīc**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Puni* or *Pæni* = the Carthaginians.]

## A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Pertaining or relating to the Carthaginians. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 840.)

2. Fig.: Amongst the Romans *Punica fides* or *Punic faith*, was proverbial for bad faith or treachery, hence, *punic* is used for treacherous, untrustworthy, faithless.

"Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own, This punie all."—*Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered*.

B. As *subst.*: The language of the Carthaginians. It was an offshoot of Phœnician, belonging to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues.

Punico-wars, *s. pl.*

*Hist.*: Three great wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians. The first (b.c. 264-241) was for the possession of Sicily, and ended by the Carthaginians having to withdraw from the island. The second (b.c. 218-202), the war in which Hannibal gained his great victories in Italy, was a death struggle between the two rival powers; it ended with decisive victory to the Romans. The third (b.c. 149-146) was a wanton one for the destruction of Carthage, which was effected in the last-named year.

**pū-nī-ōa**, *s.* [Lat. *Punica* (arbor) = a pomegranate tree, so called from having been first found, or from abounding at, Carthage.]

*Bot.*: Pomegranate; a genus of Myrtaceæ, with a single species. [POMEGRANATE-TREE.]

\***pū-nī-ōe**, *s.* [PUNISE.]

\***pū-nī-ōe**, *v.t.* [PUNISH.]

**pū-nī-ōe-ōis**, **pū-nī-ēal** (o as sh), *a.* [Lat. *punicus*.] Of a scarlet or purple colour.

**pū-nī-ōin**, *s.* [Lat. *punica* (a); -in.] *Chem.*: An acrid uncrystallizable substance, obtained from the bark of the pomegranate tree, *Punica Granatum*. (*Watts*.)

\***pū-nī-ō-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *puny*; -ship.] Early beginning; youth.

"In the puniethship or sonage of Cerdiche Sanden."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

**pū-nī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *puny*; -ness.] The quality or state of being puny; pettiness.

**pūn'-ish**, \***pōn'-ysche**, \***pūn'-isch-en**, \***pūn'-ishe**, \***pūn'-ysh**, \***pū-nice**, *v.t.* [Fr. *punir*, root of *punissant*, *pr. par.* of *punir* = to punish; Lat. *punio*; O. Lat. *pœnio* = to punish, to exact a penalty; *pœna* = a penalty; Sp. & Port. *punir*; Ital. *punire*.] [PAIN, s.]

1. To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty; to chastise. (Applied to the offender.) (*Leviticus* xxvi. 18.)

2. To inflict a penalty on a person for; to reward or visit with a penalty imposed on the offender. (Applied to the offence.)

"Loath as thou art to punish lawless lust."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* iv. 43.

3. To inflict pain, or injury on, generally, but especially in boxing.

"—afterwards punished his opponent very scientifically."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 8, 1886.

4. To exhaust, to deprive of strength.

"Each course to-day was of the most punishing kind."—*Pied*, Jan. 25, 1882.

5. To make a considerable inroad on; to consume a large quantity of.

"I shall . . . puni at the old gentleman's sherry."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, March 6, 1886, p. 209.

6. *Cricket*: To make many runs off; to hit freely; as, To punish a bowler or his bowling.

**pūn'-ish-a-ble**, \***pūn'-ysh-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *punissable*.] Deserving of punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law.

"The Russian laws had made it punishable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxiii*.

**pūn'-ish-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *punishable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being punishable.

**pūn'-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *punish*; -er.] One who punishes; one who inflicts punishment, pain, loss, or other penalty, for an offence or crime.

"This knows my Punisher."—*Milton: P. L.* iv. 103.

**pūn'-ish-mēnt**, \***pūn'-isshe-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *punissement*.]

1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, for a crime or offence. (1 *Peter* ii. 14.)

2. That which is inflicted as a penalty; any pain, loss, confinement, or other penalty, inflicted on a person for any crime or offence by a duly qualified authority to which the offender is subject; penalty imposed by law.

"Punishments of unreasonable severity have less effect in preventing crimes, and amending the manners of a people, than such as are more merciful in general, yet properly interlarded with due distinctions of severity."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv. ch. 1.

3. Pain or injury inflicted in a general sense, especially the pain or injuries inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match.

\***pū-nī-tion**, \***pū-nī-cl-on**, \***pū-nis-sy-on**, \***pū-nys-y-on**, *s.* [Fr. *punition*, from Lat. *punitio*, *accus.* of *punitio*, from *punio*, *pa. par.* of *punio* = to punish (q.v.); Sp. *punición*; Ital. *punizione*.] The act of punishing; punishment.

"Upon payne of great punisson."—*Berners: Froisart*; *Chronicle*, vol. ii. ch. xxxix.

\***pūn'-i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *punitus*, *pa. par.* of *punio* = to punish.] Pertaining or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment; punitive.

"His punitive and remunerative justice."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 283.

\***pūn'-i-tōr-īy**, *a.* [PUNITIVE.] Punishing; tending to punishment.

**Pūn'-jāub**, **Pūn'-jāb**, **Pan'-jāb**, *s.* [Pers. *pān* = five, and *ab* = water. Named from the five rivers, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravee, the Beas, and the Sutlej, traversing the region. Perhaps at first the Indus may have been included, and the Beas, the shortest of the whole, omitted.]

*Geog.*: An extensive territory in the northwest of India, most of it under direct Anglo-Indian authority, and ruled by a lieutenant-governor, a large portion of the remainder constituting the protected state of Cashmere.

Punjaub wild-sheep, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Ovis cycloceros*, the Oorial (q.v.).

**pūn'-jūm**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Fabrie*: A fine, heavy, unbleached long-cloth, made in India.

**pūn'k**, \***pūn'ok**, *s.* [Contract of *punk*.]

1. A preparation that will burn without flame; usually made in sticks.

2. Decayed wood; vegetable tinder; touch-wood.

\*3. A prostitute.

"This punk is one of Cupid's carriers."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

**pūn'-ka**, **pūn'-kah**, *s.* [Hind. *pankhā* = a fan, allied to *pankha* = a wing, a feather; Sansc. *pankha* = a wing; Pers. *pankan* = a sieve, a fan.] A large, broad fan, suspended from the ceiling, or a number of such fans, acting simultaneously, and worked by an attendant. It is common in India, being suspended over a table or bed. It has a line attached to one end, which passes through the wall or door to an attendant outside.

"The atmosphere . . . so delightfully tempered as to render *pankhas* and wind-sails all but unnecessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

\***pūn'k'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *punk*; -ish.] Mercifulous.

"These punkish outdies beguile the needy traveller."—*Adams: Works*, i. 28.

\***pūn'k'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *punk*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young prostitute, a little strumpet.

"Squirling punks and *punkings* up and down the city."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Martial Maid*, ii. 1.

\***pūn'-nage** (age as īg), *s.* [Eng. *pun*, *s.*; -age.] Punning.

"Such chapters of *punnage*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, cxviii.

**pūnned**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUN (1), v.]

**pūn'-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who pounds or rams; a heavy tool used for ramming and consolidating earth; a beetle.

2. One who puns; a punster.

**pūn'-nēt**, *s.* [Cf. *Ir. buinne* = a twig, a branch.] A small, but broad, shallow basket used for displaying fruit and flowers.

"The pickers advance through the strawberry quarters carrying two *punnets* each."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorrain*, ch. xvi.

**pūn'-ning**, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [PUN (1), v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play upon words.

C. As *subst.*: The act or practice of making puns.

"The very language of the court was punning."—*Shafterbury: Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. 1, § 2.

**punning-arms**, *s. pl.* [ALLUSIVE-ARMS.]

\***pūn'-ning-līy**, *adv.* [Eng. *punning*; -ly.] In a punning manner; with a pun or puns. (*C. & G.*)

\***pūn'-nōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *pun*; -ology.] The art of making puns.

\***pūn'-ny**, *a.* [Eng. *pun*, v.; -y.] A punner, a punner.

"Hearing the harmonious noise made with beetle and punny."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaysmen*, i. 222.

**pūn'-stēr**, *s.* [Eng. *pun* (1), v.; suff. -ster, as in *trickster*, &c.] One who makes puns; one who is given to, or is skillful in, making puns; a quibbler on words.

"If you ask him to help you to some bread, a *punter* should think himself very 'ill bred' if he did not; and if he is not as 'well bred' as yourself, he looks for some 'grains' of allowance."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 604.

**pūnt** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *ponter*, from *ponte* = a punt, from Sp. *punto* = a point (q.v.).] To play at basset and ombre. (*Pope: The Basset Table*.)

**pūnt** (2), *v.t. & i.* [PUNT, s.]

## A. Transitive:

1. To propel by pushing along with a pole through the water; to force along by pushing.

2. To convey in a punt.

## B. Intransitive:

1. To push a punt along.

"We found it most difficult to punt along the narrow passages."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**pūnt** (3), *v.t. & i.* [Ety. doubtful.]

A. Trans.: To kick, as a football.

B. Intrans.: To kick a football.

"Moore, getting away again, *punted* up to Hayley."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

**pūnt** (1), *s.* [PUNT (1), v.] The act of playing at basset and ombre; a punter.

**pūnt** (2), *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *ponto* = a boat.] [PONTON.]

1. A large, square-built, flat-bottomed vessel, without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c., and propelled by poles.

2. A small, flat-bottomed boat, with square ends, used in fishing, and propelled by poles.

**pūnt** (3), *s.* [PUNT (3), v.] A kick of the ball at football.

"Littledale, by a splendid *punt* into touch, relieved the stress."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

**pūnt** (4), *s.* [PONTÉE.]

**pūnt'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (1), v.; -er.] One who punts or plays at basset and ombre; hence, a gambler generally.

"A crowd of awestruck amateurs and breathless punters."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

**pūnt'-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *punt* (2), v.; -er.] One who propels or manages a punt; a puntsman.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, zōa; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**pūn'-tīl, s.** [PONTÉE.]

\* **pūn'-tō, s.** [Ital. & Sp., from Lat. *punctum* = a point (q.v.).]

1. A dot or point in music.

2. A thrust or pass in fencing.

**punto dritto, phr.** A direct point or hit.

**punto roverso (or riverso), phr.** A back-handed stroke.

"Ah, the immortal *passado!* the *punto roverso!* the hay!"—*Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 4.

**pūnts'-man, s.** [Eng. *punt* (2), and *man*.] One who manages a punt; specif., one who shoots wildfowl from a punt.

"The puntman followed every twist and turn."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**pūnt'-y, s.** [PONTÉE.]

**pū-n'y, \*pūis-n'y, a. & s.** [Fr. *pūis-né* = after-born, i.e., younger, inferior; from Lat. *post* = after, and *natus* = born.] [PUISNE.]

**A. As adjective:**

\* 1. Lately born; born later than or after another; young. (*Milton: P. L.*, II. 867.)

2. Imperfectly developed in size and growth; small and weak; feeble, petty, insignificant, diminutive.

"Each *pung* wave in diamonds rolled."

*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, IV. 13.

\* **B. As subst.:** One born after another, therefore younger and weaker than he; a junior, a freshman, a novice; an inexperienced person.

"If *pūis* or freshmen should regret the axioms and principles of Aristotle."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scriptures*, ch. I.

\* **pū-n'y, s.** [Fr. *pūnaise*.] A herd-bug.

"These *pūis* or wall lice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xlix., ch. iv.

**puoy, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A spiked pole used in propelling a barge or boat.

**pūp, v.i. & t.** [PUP, s.]

**A. Intrans.:** To bring forth puppies or whelps, as the female of the canine species.

**B. Trans.:** To bring forth, as a puppy or whelp.

"They were *pūpped* rather late."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

**pūp, s.** [An abbrev. of *puppy* (q.v.).]

1. A puppy.

2. A young seal.

**pū-pā, pūpe, s.** [Lat. *pupa* = a young girl, a doll, a puppet; fem. of *pupus* = a boy.]

1. *Entom.*: The third stage in the development of an insect. [Nymph, CHRYSALIS.] On reaching its full growth the larva ceases to eat, and some time later becomes encased in a closed shell or case, whence after a certain lengthened period, which typically is one of repose, it emerges as a perfect insect.

"The *pūpe* of this species are suspended."—*Field*, Jan. 15, 1885.

2. *Zool. & Paleont.*: Chrysalis-shell; a genus of Heliidae. Shell rimate or perforate, cylindrical, or oblong; aperture rounded, often toothed; margins distant, mostly united by a callous lamina. Recent species, 256, widely distributed in both hemispheres; fossil 40, from the Coal-measures of America and the Eocene of Europe. Three recent sub-genera: Vertigo, Axis, and Stenogena. (*Woodward*.)

**pūp'-al, a.** [Eng. *pup(a)*, -al.] Pertaining or relating to a pupa.

"The larval and pupal conditions."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 1, 1884.

**pū-pār-i-al, a.** [Eng. *pup(a)*; -arial.] Of, or belonging to, a pupa; pupal.

**pū-pāte, v.i.** [Eng. *pupa*; -ate.] To sume the form or state of a pupa.

"Butterflies of the Danian group never go to earth to pupate."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1885.

**pū-pā-tion, s.** [PUPATE.] The act or state of becoming a pupa; the condition or state of a pupa; pupal state.

"Remaining so marked till the period of their pupation."—*Academy*, Sept. 3, 1881.

**pūpe, s.** [PUPA.]

**pū-pē-lō, pū-pē-lō, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] Cider brandy. (*Amer.*)

**pū-pīl (1), \*pū-pille, s.** [O. Fr. *pupile* (Fr. *pupille*), from Lat. *pupillum*, accus. of *pupillus* = an orphan-boy, a ward, dimin. from *pupus* = a boy; Sp. *pupilo*, *pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupillo*, *pupilla*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A young person of either sex under the care of a teacher or tutor; a scholar, a disciple.

"Feed a *pupila's* intellect with store Of *ayntax*."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*.

2. One under the guardianship of another; a ward.

**II. Law:** A boy or girl under the age of puberty.

\* **pupil-monger, s.** One who takes or teaches pupils. (*Fuller*.)

**pupil-teacher, s.** A young person of either sex who is at the same time a pupil and a teacher, teaching the junior pupils, and receiving instruction from the head-teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher. The training is finished at normal schools and training colleges, and on passing the necessary examinations the pupil-teacher becomes a certificated teacher.

**pū-pīl (2), s.** [Fr. *pupille*, from Lat. *pupilla* = a little girl, the pupil of the eye; Sp. *pupila*; Port. & Ital. *pupilla*.]

*Anat.*: The circular opening of the iris (q.v.). Its direction is slightly to the nasal side of the iris; its contractions are caused by the circular layer of the iris, and dilation by the radiating fibres of the anterior or muscular layer.

"When you shut one eye, the *pupila* of the other, that is open, dilates."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 868.

¶ *Pin-hole pupil*:

*Pathol.*: The pupil of the eye when so contracted that it is suggestive of a pin hole.

**pū-pīl-age, \*pū-pīl-lage (age as lē), s.** [Eng. *pupila* (1); -age.]

1. The condition or state of being a pupil or scholar; the period during which one is a pupil or scholar.

"I cannot altogether forget what I learned in my years of *pupilage*."—*Goides: Trans. of Bible*, (Fr.).

2. The condition or state of being a ward or minor; minority.

"As if he still were in his *pupilage*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

**pū-pī-lār'-i-ty, s.** [Fr. *pupillarité*, from *pupille* = a pupil.]

*Scotts Law*: The interval between birth, and the age of puberty (q.v.).

**pū-pīl-ar-y, pū-pīl-lar-y, a.** [Fr. *pupillaire*; Lat. *pupillaris*.]

1. Of, or pertaining to, a pupil or scholar.

2. Of, or pertaining to, the pupil of the eye.

**pupillary-membrane, s.**

*Anat.*: A delicate transparent membrane closing the pupil of the eye in the middle period of fetal life.

**pū-pīp'-a-ra, s. pl.** [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *pario* = to bring forth.]

*Entom.*: A sub-order of Diptera, in which the larvæ reside within the body of the mother till after they have become pupæ. Families, Hippoboscidae and Nycteribiidae (q.v.).

**pū-pīp'-a-roūs, a.** [PUPIPARA.]

*Entom.*: Of, or pertaining to, the Pupipara; bringing forth the young in the pupa state.

\* **pū-pīv'-ōr-a, s. pl.** [Lat. *pupa* (q.v.), and *voro* = to devour.]

*Entom.*: The Entomophaga (q.v.). (*Latreille*.)

\* **pū-pī-vōre, s.** [PUPIVORA.] Any insect belonging to the group Pupivora.

**pū-pīv'-ōr-ōūs, a.** [PUPIVORA.] Entomophagous (q.v.).

**pūp'-pēt, \*pop-et, \*pop-ette, \*pup-pit, s.** [O. Fr. *popette*, dimin. from Lat. *pupa* = a doll.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Anything like a child or baby; a doll.

"Dread images, which be but great *puppets* and babies for old fools."—*Hamlet: Sermon against idolatry*.

2. A small image, generally in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a comic drama; a marionette.

3. One who acts at the instigation or will of another; a tool.

"That the poor *puppet* might perform his part."—*Scott: Don Roderick*, xliii.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mach.*: [PUPPET-VALVE.]

2. *Lath.*: [HEADSTOCK, TAILSTOCK.]

**puppet-head, s.** [POPPET-HEAD.]

**puppet-play, s.** [PUPPET-SHOW.]

**puppet-player, s.** One who manages the motions of puppets.

**puppet-show, puppet-play, s.** A mock drama performed by puppets; a marionette-show.

"A youth, just landed at the Brille, resembles a clown at a *puppet-show*."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. xlii.

**puppet-valve, s.** A disc with a stem and vertical motion t. and from its seat.

\* **pūp'-pēt-ish, \*pop-et-ishe, a.** [Eng. *puppet*; -ish.] Of the nature of a puppet; puppet-like.

"Seasings with other *popetish* gaudes."—*Bale: Image*, pt. II.

\* **pūp'-pēt-l'y, a.** [Eng. *puppet*; -ly.] Like a puppet; puppet-like.

\* **pūp'-pēt-mān, \*pūp'-pēt-mas-tēr, s.** [Eng. *puppet*, and *man*, or *master*.] The same as PUPPET-PLAYER (q.v.).

\* **pūp'-pēt-r'y, \*pop-et-ry, \*pup-et-ry, s.** [Eng. *puppet*; -ry.]

1. *Lit.*: A puppet-show; mimic representation.

"The *puppetry* in the church of the Minerve, representing the Nativity."—*Engel: Diary*, Dec. 21, 1844.

2. *Fig.*: Finery, outward show; affectation.

"Adorning female painted *puppetry*."—*Marston: Scourge of Villany*, III. 5.

\* **pūp'-pī-f'y, \*pup-pī-f'e, v.t.** [Eng. *puppy*; suff. -fy.] To make a puppy of.

"Did fool and *puppy* themselves."—*Howell: Parry of Beasts*, p. 23.

\* **pūp'-pī-l'y, a.** [Eng. *puppy*; -ly.] Puppy-like; like a puppy.

"To keep up with its *puppy* dancing."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 73.

**pūp'-p'y, s. & a.** [Fr. *poupée* = a doll, a puppet.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Lit.*: A whelp; the young of a bitch or female of the canine species.

"The plays, like blind-born *puppies*, should be drowned."—*Born: To M. E. Howard*.

2. *Fig.*: A term of contempt applied to one who is conceited, affected, and impertinent; a silly coxcomb, a fop.

"The unbrid *puppy*, who had never seen A creature look so gay or talk so free."—*Rochester: From Arcturion to Chloë*.

**B. As adj.:** Of or belonging to a puppy; hence, immature. (*Cowper: Dog & Water Lily*.)

**puppy-dog, s.** A puppy. (*Shakspeare: King John*, II. 2.)

**puppy-headed, a.** Silly. childish. (*Shakspeare: Tempest*, II. 2.)

\* **pūp'-p'y, v.i.** [PUPPY, s.] To bring forth puppies or whelps; to pup.

"The skil which cometh away after she hath *pupped*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. xiv.

**pūp'-p'y-hood, s.** [Eng. *puppy*; -hood.] The condition or state of a puppy.

"A hood that had not yet quite thrown off the instincts of *puppyhood*."—*Field*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**pūp'-p'y-ism, s.** [Eng. *puppy*; -ism.] The characteristics or manners of a puppy; that which causes a person to be considered a puppy; empty conceit or affectation.

"The *puppyism* of his manner."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxiii.

\* **pūr, v.i.** [PURR, s.]

\* **pūr, s.** [PURR, s.]

**pū-ra'-na, s.** [Sans. = old, ancient, from *pura* = old, past.]

*Hindism*: The last great division of Hindoo sacred literature. Eighteen principal Puranas are enumerated, called Brāhma, Pādma, Brah-mānda, Agni, Vishnu, Gāruda, Brahmavairata, Siva, Linga, Nārāyaṇa, Skanda, Mārkaṇdeya, Bhṛgusāyita, Mātṛya, Yārāha, Kāurma, Yāman, and Bhāgavat. None of them is dated. Some quote from others, and the period of their redaction embraces perhaps a dozen centuries. In their present form none of them appears older than the ninth century A.D. The most celebrated are the Vishnu and the Bhāgavat Puranas. They are full of legends relating to holy places and ceremonial rites, with minute fragments of history. Modern Hindism is largely founded on these compositions, some of which are sectarian productions, advocating

**bōl, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -dan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -olous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl**

the claims of particular divinities to the disparagement of others. In addition to the eighteen principal Purāṇas, there are eighteen Upapurāṇas or secondary Purāṇas, enumerated by H. H. Wilson (*Vishnu Purāṇa*, Introd.), and these do not complete the list of Puranic literature.

**pū-rān'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *puran(a)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to the Purāṇas.

**Pūr-bēck**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A peninsula running out from the coast of Dorsetshire, about ten miles with a breadth of seven.

**Purbeck-beds**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: A series of beds generally considered the highest part of the Upper Oolite; but meriting, according to Mr. Etheridge, a distinct place, as between it and the Oolite there is a complete break, stratigraphically and paleontologically. The Purbeck beds chiefly consist of freshwater limestones, clays, shales, and sandstones. They are found on the isle or peninsula of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, near Swanage, Dorsetshire, and at Lulworth Cove. They are divided into three groups, a lower series with Dirt-beds (Dirt-bed, 140 feet; a middle with "cinder beds" (five out of nine sections of it Marine), 130 feet; and an upper at Lulworth, 27 feet. The flora consisted of Characeae, Cyadaceae, &c. *Mantellia nidiformis* is a cycad; being a typical species. In the Purbecks have been found: 33 Coleoptera, 18 Neuroptera, 15 Diptera, 18 Hymenoptera, 9 Orthoptera, and 2 Hymenoptera, Crocodilia, Lacertilia, Chelonina, &c., with 12 genera and 28 species of Marsupials, the last all from the Middle Purbecks.

**Purbeck-limestone**, *s.*

*Geol., Comm., &c.*: A freshwater limestone in the Purbeck. Formerly used as a synonym of the whole Purbeck beds. It has been employed for paving.

**Purbeck-marble**, *s.*

*Geol., Comm., &c.*: A marble full of Paludina shells, found in the Upper Purbeck. It has been used as a building stone for cathedrals, &c.

**pūr'-blind**, **\*pore-blind**, **\*pure-blynde**, **\*pur-blynde**, *a.* [Eng. *pure* = wholly, and *blind*.]

\* 1. Wholly blind, completely blind.

"Purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight."—*Shakesp.*: *Troilus & Cressida*, I. 11.

\* 2. Near-sighted, short-sighted; having dim or poor sight.

"The truth appears so naked on my side,  
That any purblind eye may find it out."  
—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, II. 4.

**pūr-blind-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *purblind*; -ly.] In a purblind manner.

**pūr-blind-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *purblind*; -ness.] The quality or state of being purblind; dimness or shortness of sight; near-sightedness.

**\*pur-chas**, *s.* [PURCHASE, *s.*]

**pūr'-chas-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *purchase*(*e*); -able.] That may or can be purchased; capable of being purchased.

"New varieties raised in this way were not purchasable."—*Field*, March 8, 1886.

**pūr'-chase**, **\*por-chas-y**, **\*pur-chace**, **\*pur-ches**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purchacier* (Fr. *pourchasser*) = to pursue, to purchase, to procure: *pur* (Fr. *pour*) = for, and *chasser* = to chase.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To obtain, acquire, or gain in any way or by any means.

"Sicker I hold him for a greater fou,  
That loves the thing he cannot purchase."  
—*Spenser*: *Shepherd's Calendar*; April.

\* 2. To steal.

3. To obtain or acquire by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy for a price. (*Genesis* xxv. 10.)

4. To obtain or gain by an expenditure of labour, danger, or other sacrifice.

"It was necessary to purchase concession by concession."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

\* 5. To redeem, to expiate, to pay for.

"Nor tears nor prayers shall purchase out abuses."  
—*Shakesp.*: *Romeo & Juliet*, III. 1.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

(1) To sue out and procure, as a writ.

(2) To acquire by any means except descent or inheritance.

**2. Naut.**: To apply a purchase to; to raise or move by mechanical power: as, To *purchase* an anchor.

**B. Intransitive:**

**\* I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To strive, to exert one's self.

2. To acquire wealth.

**II. Naut.**: To draw in: as, A capstan *purchase* space; that is, draws in the cable space.

**pūr'-chase**, **\*pur-chas**, **\*pur-chace**, **\*pur-ches**, **\*pur-ches**, *s.* [O. Fr. *purchas* (Fr. *pourchas*) = eager pursuit.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The acquisition of anything by any means; acquirement.

\* 2. That which is obtained or acquired in any way or by any means; an acquisition.

"Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate,  
Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late?"  
—*Dryden*: *Palamon & Arcite*.

\* 3. Robbery, plunder, pillage.

"A heavy load he bare . . .  
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminal."  
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I. III. 14.

\* 4. Booty, plunder.

"Thou shalt have a share in our *purchase*."—*Shakesp.*: *1 Henry IV.*, II. 1.

5. The acquisition of anything by payment of money or its equivalent; the act of buying.

6. That which is acquired by the payment of money or its equivalent.

"A *purchase* which will bring him clear  
Above his rent four pounds a year."  
—*Swift*.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

(1) The suing out and obtaining a writ.

(2) The obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except descent.

"King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, did not take the crown by hereditary right or descent, but by way of donation or *purchase*, as the lawyers call it."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 5.

2. **Mech.**: A means of increasing applied power; any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies; mechanical advantage gained by the application of any power.

"A Kanake of Honolulu . . . tore the outer husk off with his teeth, getting *purchase* on the nut with his feet and hands, like a monkey."—*Lindsay*: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, I. 41.

\* 3. **To be worth so many years' purchase**: Said of property which will return in the specified term of years a sum equal to that paid for it. Thus, an estate bought at twenty years' purchase will return in twenty years a sum equivalent to that paid for it. Hence this and similar phrases are used figuratively, as when we say that a man's life is not worth an hour's *purchase*; that is, is in extreme peril, or is not likely to last an hour.

**purchase-block**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A double-strapped block, having two scores in the shell for that purpose. The strap is wormed, parcelled, served, and spliced together. It is then doubled so as to bring the splice at the bottom of the block.

**purchase-money**, *s.* The money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything purchased.

**purchase-system**, *s.*

*Milit.*: The system under which commissions in the British army were allowed to be obtained for money. The regulation prices ranged from £450 for an ensigncy or cornetcy to £4,500 for a lieutenant-colonelcy, but much larger sums were actually paid. The system was abolished in 1871.

**pūr'-chas-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purchase*(*e*); -er.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: One who purchases or acquires the right or title to anything by the payment of money or its equivalent; a buyer.

**II. Law**: One who acquires or obtains by deed or gift, or in any way other than by descent or inheritance. (Sometimes written *purchasor*.)

"The first *purchasor*, perquisitor, is he who first acquired the estate to his family."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 14.

**pūr'-cōn**, *s.* [See def.] The native name for a priest of the Oriental fire-worshippers.

**pūr'-dah**, *s.* [Hind. = a curtain.]

*Fabric*: An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

**püre**, **\*pur**, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *pur* (fem. *pure*), from Lat. *purus* = pure, clean, from the same root as Sansc. *pū* = to purify; Sp., Port., & Ital. *puro*.] [FIRE, *s.*; PURGE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Free from anything which contaminates, defiles, or blemishes; as

(1) Free from moral blemish or defilement; innocent, blameless, spotless, chaste. (Said of persons.) (*Proverbs* xxx. 12.)

(2) Free from admixture with any extraneous matter; unmixed, unadulterated.

"Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound."—*Watts*: *Logic*.

\* A pure colour is one without the admixture of any other. as, *pure white*.

(3) Free from anything foul or polluting; clear; not filthy.

"Replenish'd from the purest springs,  
The liver straight with busy care she brings."  
—*Pope*: *Homage*; *Ode*, xix. 450.

(4) Free from all that vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; stainless, genuine, real. (Said of actions, thoughts, motives, or the like.) (*James* i. 27.)

\* 2. Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted. (*Ezra* vi. 20.)

\* 3. Free, clear, innocent, guiltless. (*Proverbs* xx. 9.)

\* 4. Not vitiated or blemished by corruptions.

"As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome."—*Ascham*.

5. Mere, sheer, absolute, very.

"We did it for *pure* need."—*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, II. 1.

6. Right, well.

**B. As adv.**: Very, quite. (Prov.)

"Mrs. Talbot is *pure* well."—*Miss Jeffries*: *Miss Carter's Letters*, III. 198.

**C. As substantive:**

\* 1. Purity. (*Tennyson*: *Merlin & Vivien*.)

\* 2. Dogs' dung.

"The name of *Pure*-finders has been applied to the men engaged in collecting dogs' dung from the public streets."—*Mayhew*: *London Labour*, II. 158.

3. **Leather manuf.**: A bath, consisting of a solution of dogs' and birds' dung, used to counteract the action of the lime used in unhairing.

**pure-mathematics**, *s.* [MATHEMATICS.]

**pure-obligation**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: An unconditional obligation.

**\*pure-villanage**, *s.*

*Feudal Law*: A tenure of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord, so that the tenant is bound to do whatever is commanded of him.

**\*püre**, *v.t.* [Lat. *pura*.] [PURE, *a.*] To purify, to cleanse.

"Let hem with bred of pured whete be fed."  
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 4,725.

**pü-reô**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of thick soup, made of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp, and passed through a sieve.

**püre-ly**, **\*pure-liche**, **\*pur-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *pure*; -ly.]

1. In a pure manner; with entire freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanly; with freedom from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance.

"Bent on some object, which is *purely* white."

—*Drayton*: *Elegy to the Lady J. S.*

2. With freedom from all that defiles, degrades, or pollutes; innocently; in a manner free from guilt or sin; chastely.

3. Merely, absolutely, completely; without reference to anything else; perfectly, totally; as, it was *purely* an accident.

4. Very, wonderfully, remarkably. (Prov.)

"He has picked up again *purely*."—*Gray*: *Correspondence of Gray & Mason*, p. 258.

**püre-nēss**, **\*pure-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *pure*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being pure or free from admixture with any extraneous matter or substance; freedom from anything polluting or defiling; cleanness; as, *pureness* of gold, *pureness* of air.

2. Freedom from all that pollutes, degrades, or defiles; freedom from guilt or sin; innocence; moral cleanness. (*Golden Bote*, ch. vi.)

3. Freedom from vicious or corrupt words, phrases or modes of speech; purity.

"This good propriety of words, and *pureness* of phrases in Terence."—*Ascham*: *Schoolmaster*.

**Sāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wēr, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, oūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

\***pur-file**, *s.* [PURFILE.]

**pür-fle**, \***pur-file**, *v.t.* [Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour* (Lat. *pro*) = for, and *fil* (Lat. *filum*) = a thread.] [PROFILE.]

**I. Ord. Lang.** : To decorate with a wrought or flowered border (used specif. of stringed instruments); to embroider.

"With rubies edg'd, and purfled o'er with gold."  
*Hamlet: Vision of Death.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.* : To decorate richly, as with sculpture.

2. *Her.* : To border, as with ermines, &c.

**pür-fle, pür-flew** (ew as ü), *s.* [Fr. *pourfilée*.] [PURFILE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A border of embroidered work.

2. *Her.* : A border or embroidery of fur shaped exactly like vair; when of one row it is termed purflew, when of two counter-purflew, when of three vair.



PURFILE.

**pür-fled** (leas el), **pür-flew** (ew as ü), *a.* [Eng. *purfile*, *purflew*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Ornamented with a flowered or puckered border.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.* : Ornamented with crockets.

2. *Her.* : Trimmed or garnished; applied to the studs and rims of armour, being gold; as, A leg in armour, *purfled*, or.

**pür-fñer**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *purfile*, *v.*; -er.] One who purfiles; specif. one who ornaments stringed instruments with purfiling (q.v.).

"The prince of purifiers was Stradivarius."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 53.

\***pür-fling**, *a. & s.* [(Eng. *purfile*); -ing.]

**A. As adj.** : Ornamented with embroidered edging; purfied.

"The sleeve is more large and purfing, like those we see worn by bishops."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*.

**B. As subst.** : The ornamental border with which the backs and bellies of stringed instruments are usually finished. (*Grove*.)

\***pür-gä-mënt**, *s.* [Lat. *purgamentum*, from *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

1. That which purges; a purge, a cathartic.

2. That which is excreted from anything; an excretion.

"The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomies as purgaments."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 128.

**pür-gä-tion**, \***pur-gä-cl-on**, \***pur-gä-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *purgation*, from Lat. *purgationem*, accus. of *purgatio*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of purging or freeing from impurities, defilements, or anything extraneous or superfluous; a clearing or cleansing from admixture or adulteration.

"The purgation of the Universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. The act of purging or evacuating the intestines by means of purgatives.

"After that the purgation hath wrought."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, iii. vi.

**II. Law:** The act of cleansing or clearing one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly accused or suspected. Purgation was of two kinds, Canon or Compurgation [COMPURGATOR, 2], or Vulgar [ORDEAL, 5].

"The Duke of Gloucester sent his purgation upon oath by the bishop of London."—*Prynne: Treachery & Idolatry*, pt. i. p. 24.

¶ **To put one to his purgation:** To call for explanations; to cause one to justify or clear himself.

**pür-gä-tive**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *purgativus*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge; Fr. *purgatif*.]

**A. As adj.** : Having the quality or power of purging or cleansing; specif., having the quality or power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

**B. As substantive:**

*Pharm. (Pl.)* : Cathartics (q.v.).

\***pür-gä-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *purgative*; -ly.] In a purgative manner; so as to purge; cleansingly.

**pür-gä-tör-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *purgatory*; -al.] The same as PURGATORIAN (q.v.).

"The idea of purgatorial suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia. In Brahmanism and Buddhism, the working out of good and evil actions into their necessary consequence of happiness and misery is the very key to the philosophy of life, whether life is successive transmigration be in animal, or human, or demon births on earth, or in luxurious heaven-palaces of gold and jewels, or in the agonizing hells where Oriental fancy riots in the hideous inventory of torture."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 97.

\***pür-gä-tör-i-an**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *purgatory*; -an.]

**A. As adj.** : Of or pertaining to purgatory.

"The apparitions of purgatorial ghosts."—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 45.

**B. As subst.** : A believer in, or supporter of, the doctrine of purgatory.

"With many Divines and all Purgatorians."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, iii. 133.

\***pür-gä-tör-i-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *purgatorius*, from *purgatus*, pa. par. of *purgo* = to purge (q.v.).] Connected with, or having the nature of, purgatory. (*Milton*.)

**pür-gä-tör-y**, \***pur-gä-tor-le**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *purgatoire*, from Lat. *purgatorius*.]

**A. As adj.** : Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing, purgative.

"This purgatory interval is not unfavourable to a faithful representative."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Compar. Religions* : Any place or state succeeding the present life, and serving as a means of moral purification. (See extract under PURGATORIAL.)

2. *Roman Theol.* : A place in which souls who depart this life in the grace of God suffer for a time, because they still need to be cleansed from venial, or have still to pay the temporal punishment due to mortal sins, the guilt and eternal punishment of which have been remitted. (*Addis & Arnold*.) The existence of a purgatory was defined by the Councils of Florence (1438-9) and Trent. At the latter council (sess. xxv., Dec. 3, 4, 1563) it was declared that the "souls in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Sacrifice of the altar." Beyond this nothing is defined, and the same decree enjoins bishops "to abstain from difficult and subtle questions" in their discourses on the subject, and prohibits curious inquiries, superstitious practices, and the making of purgatory a source of gain as "scandals and stumbling-blocks to the faithful."

3. *Anglican* : Art. xxii. treats of Purgatory, and most Protestants consider that it denies Scriptural evidence for the existence of such a place. High Churchmen, on the contrary, hold that the Anglican Church has no authoritative teaching on the point, and that the article is rather directed against an erroneous view of the Roman doctrine than that doctrine itself. Prayers for the dead—the natural outcome of the doctrine of purgatory—are in many instances offered privately by her members, and in some few instances publicly requested in her churches.

**pürge**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *purger*, from Lat. *purgo*, for *purgo*, from *purus* = pure, and *ago* = to do, make, or cause; Sp. & Port. *purgar*; Ital. *purgare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cleanse or purify by removing, separating, or carrying off impurities or superfluities; to clear or free from impurities.

2. To clarify, to defecate, as liquors.

3. To remove by cleansing or purification; to wash or clear away. (Generally followed by *away* or *off*.)

"Purge away my sins."—*Psalms* lxxix. 9.

4. To make atonement or satisfaction for; to clear or free from consequences.

"Which some . . . hath in his own people purged our synnes."—*Hebrews* i. 3. (U.S.).

5. To clear or free from moral defilement, pollution, or guilt. (Followed by *of*, *off*, or *from*.)

"The blood of Christ shall purge our conscience from dead works."—*Hebrews* ix. 14.

6. To clear from accusation or suspicion of a crime.

"To purge himself with words."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, v. 6.

7. To operate on by means of a purge or cathartic.

\* 8. To void, to secrete.

"Their eyes purging thick amber."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

\* 9. To excuse; to make excuses for.

"They fell to weeping and purging of themselves."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 123.

**C. Intransitive:**

1. To grow or become pure by clarification.

2. To cause or produce evacuations from the intestines.

"Why does physis, if it does good, purge, and cause to vomit?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

\* 3. To use purges.

"I'll purge and leave sack."—*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV*, v. 4.

**pürge**, *s.* [PURGE, *s.*]

\* 1. The act of purging.

2. That which purges; specif. a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a purgative.

**pürg-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *purge*(e), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who or that which purges or cleanses.

"Penance is the very purger of synne."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Ps. xxxviii., pt. ii.

2. A purge, a cathartic.

"If you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the purger."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

**pürg-ër-y**, *s.* [Eng. *purge*; -ry.]

*Sugar-manuf.* : The portion of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheds [POLLINO-CASK] or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice.

**pürg-ing**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [PURGE, *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.** : (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of cleansing; purgation.

2. A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

3. That which is evacuated or excreted; a deposit.

"The purgings of the seas being then esteemed, as man's fusties would make the price."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 233.

**pürging-cock**, *s.*

*Steam-eng.* : The inlet-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler.

**pürging-flax**, *s.* [FLAX, *s.* ¶ (5).]

**pürging-nut**, *s.* [CURCAS.]

**pür-i-fi-cä-tion**, \***pur-i-fi-ca-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *purification*, from Lat. *purificatiōnem*, accus. of *purificatio*, from *purifico* = to purify (q.v.); Sp. *purificación*; Ital. *purificazione*.]

1. The act of purifying, or making pure; the act or operation of freeing from extraneous or superfluous matter.

"A very feeble instrument of purification."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The act or process of purifying ceremonially by removing pollution or defilement; lustration.

"But the feast of Luperalia, considering the time of celebrating thereof, it seemeth it is ordained for a purification."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 26.

¶ There were various ceremonial cleansings under the Mosaic law. (For purification after child-birth see Leviticus xii.)

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires or appetites.

¶ **Feast of the Purification** : [CANDLEMAS.]

**pür-i-fi-cä-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *purificativus*, pa. par. of *purifico* = to purify (q.v.); Fr. *purificatif*.] Having the power or quality of purifying; purificatory.

\***pür-i-fi-cä-tör**, *s.* [Lat. *purificator*, pa. par. of *purifico* = to purify (q.v.).] One who or that which purifies; a purifier.

**pür-i-fi-cä-tör-y**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *purificatorius*.] The same as PURIFICATIVE.

**pür-i-fi-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *purify*; -er.] One who or that which purifies or makes pure; a cleanser, a refiner. (*Malachi* iii. 3.)

**pür-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *purus*, genit. *puris* = pus, and *forma* = form.]

*Med.* : In the form of pus; like pus.

**pür-i-fy**, \***pur-i-fie**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *purifier*, from Lat. *purifico* = to make pure; *purus* = pure, and *fac* = to make; Sp. & Port. *purificar*; Ital. *purificare*.]

**böll**, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ling**. -**elan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sions** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

**A. Transitive :**

1. To make pure or clear ; to free from admixture of foreign or superfluous matter : as, To *purify* gold or water.

2. To free from pollution ceremonially ; to cleanse from all that defiles or pollutes.

"In the day of the year he was *purified* with him and outside into the Temple."—*Wycliffe: Dedu xli.*

3. To free from the pollution of guilt or sin ; to purge from that which is sinful, vile, or base.

"Faith is a great purger and purifier of the soul ; *purifying* your hearts by faith."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. To free or clear from improprieties, corruptions, or barbarisms : as, To *purify* a language.

**B. Intrans. :** To grow or become pure or clear.

"Let them begin to *purify* at the same time."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

**Pûr-îm, s.** [Heb. פורים (*purim*) = lots.] The Festival of Lots, which was instituted by Mordecai (Esther ix. 27-x. 3), and is celebrated to this day by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (March), in commemoration of their wonderful deliverance from the destruction with which they were threatened by Haman. On these festive days the book of Esther is read, presents are interchanged, and gifts are sent to the poor. The great popularity of this festival in the days of Christ may be gathered from the following remarks of Josephus, "even now all the Jews that are in the habitable earth keep these days as festivals and send portions to one another." (*Antiq.*, bk. xi., ch. vi., § 13.) It is supposed that it was this feast which Jesus went up to celebrate at Jerusalem (John v. 1).

**pûr-îsm, s.** [Eng. *pur(e)*; -ism.] Affectation of exact purity ; specif., excessive nicety in the choice of words.

"To evince the egregious folly of *purism*."—*Pitcauld Hall: Modern English*, p. 31.

**pûr-îst, s.** [Eng. *pur(e)*; -ist.]

1. One who is excessively nice or precise in the choice of words ; a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

\* 2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

**Pûr-î-tan, \*Pûr-î-tant, s. & a.** [Eng. *purit(y)*; -an.]

**A. As substantive :**

*Church Hist.* : The name given, at first perhaps in contempt, to those clergymen and others in the reign of Queen Elizabeth who desired a simpler and what they considered to be a purer form of worship than the civil and ecclesiastical authorities sanctioned. The Puritan controversy commenced as early as 1550, when Hooper, appointed to the See of Gloucester, refused to be consecrated in the ecclesiastical vestments then in use. The name first given to those who objected to vestments and ceremonies was Nonconformists. According to Fuller it was not till 1564, or according to Strype till 1569, that the name Puritan arose. When, towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, many of the Anglican clergy began to lean towards Arminianism, the Puritans remained sternly Calvinistic. [For their subsequent history see Church of England and Dissenters.]

**B. As adj. :** Pertaining to the Puritans or dissenters from the Church of England : as, *puritan* principles.

**pûr-î-tân-îo-âl, \*pûr-î-tân-îo, a.** [Eng. *puritan*; -îal, -îo.]

1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines or practice.

2. Precise in religious matters ; over-scrupulous or exact ; rigid.

"These precise *puritanical* angels."—*Pryme: 1 Hist. of the Masses*, viii. 6.

**pûr-î-tân-îo-âl-lý, adv.** [Eng. *puritanical*; -ly.] In a *puritanical* manner ; with excessive exactness or preciseness ; according to the teachings or practice of the Puritans.

"*Puritanically* educated under the tuition of Sam. Radcliffe."—*Wood: Pict. Ozon.*, vol. I.

**pûr-î-tan-îsm, \*pur-î-tan-îsme, s.** [Eng. *Puritan*; -ism.]

1. The doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans.

2. Purism. (*J. S. Brewer: Eng. Stud.*, p. 63.)

**\*pûr-î-tan-îze, v. t.** [Eng. *Puritan*; -ize.] To conform to the doctrines, notions, or practice of the Puritans ; to affect or teach Puritanism.

"He faine would *puritanize* it."—*Montague: Appeals to Caesar*, ch. xxiv.

**\*pûr-î-tan-î-er, s.** [Eng. *puritaniz(e)*; -er.] One who puritanizes ; one who affects Puritanism.

"If I wink at a like sin on the side of *Puritanizers*."—*Bp. Wilberforce, in Life*, l. 418.

**\*Pûr-î-tant, s. & a.** [PURITAN.]

**pûr-î-tý, \*pur-e-to, \*pur-î-to, s.** [O. Fr. *purité*; Fr. *pureté*, from Lat. *puritatem*, accus. of *puritas*, from *purus* = pure (q.v.); Sp. *puridad*; Ital. *purità*.] The quality or state of being pure : as,

(1) Freedom from admixture with extraneous or superfluous matter : as, the *purity* of gold, the *purity* of water, &c.

(2) Freedom from foulness or dirt ; cleanness : as, the *purity* of a dress.

(3) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin ; innocence. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 62.)

(4) Chastity ; chasteness.

"*Virgin purity* and conjugal fidelity were made a jest."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

(5) Freedom from improper or sinister motives or views : as, the *purity* of one's designs.

(6) Freedom from foreign or vicious idioms, corruptions, or barbarisms : as, the *purity* of style or language.

**Pûr-î-kinge, s.** [From Purkinge, the discoverer.] (See compounds.)

**¶ Cells of Purkinge :**

*Anat.* : Certain cells or corpuscles lying in a single layer between the outer and inner layers of the cortex of the cerebellum.

**Purkinge's figures, s. pl.**

*Optics* : Figures produced on a wall of uniform colour when a person entering a dark room with a candle moves it up and down approximately on a level with the eyes. From the eye near the candle an image of the retinal vessels will appear projected on the wall.

**pûrl (1), pëarl, s.** [A contract. of *purfle*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An embroidered or puckered border ; the plait or fold of a ruff or band.

"One of the *purles* of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank."—*Mussinger: Fatal Doory*, II. 2.

2. A loop used to decorate the edges of pillow lace.

3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting which gives to the work in those parts in which it is used a different appearance from the general surface.

4. A gold or silver wire, formed into a spiral, used in lace work.

**pûrl (2), s.** [PURL (2), v.]

1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid ; a ripple, an eddy.

"Whose stream an eagle breath doth seem to blow ; Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*."—*Drayton: Mortimeriades*.

2. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

**pûrl (3), s.** [According to Skeat, for *pearl*, from Fr. *perle* = a pearl ; Ger. *perlen* = to rise in small bubbles like pearls, to *pearl* ; *perle* = a pearl, a bubble.] Originally beer or ale with an infusion of wormwood ; now applied to beer warmed nearly to boiling heat, and flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger.

"It appears to have been the practice at some time or other in this country to infuse wormwood into beer or ale previous to drinking it, either to make it sufficiently bitter, or for some medicinal purpose. This mixture was called *purle*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, II. 108.

**purl-man, s.** A man who sold *purl* to the sailors on board vessels in the Thames.

"The drink originally sold on the river was *purl*, or this mixture, whence the title *purl-man*."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, II. 108.

**pûrl (1), v. t. & t.** [A contract. of *purfle* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans. :** To form an embroidered edging on ; to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

"Redde roses *purled* with fine gold."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, (an. 13).

**B. Intrans. :** To embroider.

"Shall he spend his time in pinning, painting, *purling*, and perfuming as you do."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Love's Cure*, l. 2.

**pûrl (2), v. t.** [A frequent. from *purr* (q.v.) ; cf. Sw. *purla* = to bubble as a stream, to *purl*.]

1. To ripple ; to run in ripples or eddies.

2. To murmur as a shallow stream running over small stones ; to flow or run with a gentle murmur.

"Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad xli.*

\* 3. To curl ; to run or rise in circles ; to wind.

"Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, I. 407.

**\*pûrl (3), v. t.** [PURL (3), s.] To infuse worm-wood in.

"Ale, squire, you mean ?" quoth he briskly again.

"What must it be *purl'd* with ?"

*Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.*

**pûrl (4), v. t. & t.** [For *pirl*, from *pirl* = to whirl ; O. Ital. *pirla* = a whirling-top ; *pirlare* = to twirl round. (*Skeat*.)]

**A. Trans. :** To throw from horseback. (*Hunting slang*.)

**B. Intrans. :** To turn over.

"His hat . . . never sinks, only *purlt*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxxviii.

**pûrl-ër, s.** [Eng. *purl* (3), v.; -er.] A fall from horseback.

"To trifle with this innovation means a certain *purler*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1855.

**pûrl-leu, \*pur-luo, \*pour-lien, \*pur-luy, \*pur-ley, s.** [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *purleue*, from Lat. *perambulation* = a perambulation (q.v.) ; *pur*, used for Lat. *per* = through, and *aller* = to go.]

\* 1. A piece of land which, having been added to an ancient and royal forest unlawfully, was afterwards disafforested, and the rights remitted to the former owners, the extent being ascertained by perambulation, whence the name.

"From the river to the *purleues* of Smithfield."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

\* 2. The land lying adjacent to a forest.

"Then as a tiger, who by chance hath espied In some *purleue* two gentle fawns at play."

*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 404.

3. Adjacent parts or district ; environs, neighbourhood.

"Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the *purleues* of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

**\*purleu-man, \*purleu-man, s.** A person who, having land within the *purleu* or border of a forest, and being able to dispend forty shillings a year freehold, was licensed to hunt within his own *purleu*.

"Notwithstanding the *purleu* is exempt from the Forest, yet the *Purleu-man* is in some cases restrained, for he must not hunt in his own *purleu* in the night nor on a Sunday."—*Nelson: Laws of Eng. concerning Game*, p. 208.

**pûrl-in, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

*Carp.* : A horizontal timber resting on a principal rafter, or a *purlin*-post, which is stepped into the tie-beam, and helps to support the rafters of the roof.

**purlin-post, s.**

*Carp.* : A strut supporting a *purlin* (q.v.).

**pûr-lôin, \*pur-long-en, \*pur-long-yn, \*pro-long-yn, v. t. & t.** [O. Fr. *purloigner*, *purloigner* = to prolong, to retard, to delay ; Lat. *prolongo* = to prolong (q.v.). The original sense is to put away or remove. *Purloin* and *prolong* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive :**

1. To carry away by one's self ; to steal, to slich ; to take by theft.

"For fear that some their treasure should *purloin*."—*Drayton: The Owl*.

\* 2. To take by plagiarism ; to plagiarize. (*Byron: English Bards*.)

**B. Intransitive :**

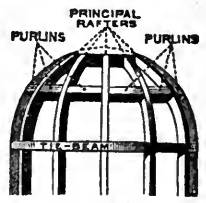
1. To steal, to practise theft. (*Titus* II. 10.)

\* 2. To go away or apart ; to retire. (*Andrews: Pattern of Catechetical Doctrine*, p. 139.)

**pûr-lôin-ër, s.** [Eng. *purloin*; -er.] One who *purloins* ; a pilcher, a thief, a robber.

"These *purloiners* of the public."—*Swift: The Examiner*, No. 28.

**pur-par-ty, \*pur-par-tie, s.** [POURPARTY.]



fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father ; wê, wôt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre ; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine ; gô, pôê, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrê, whô, sôn ; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, râle, fûll ; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô ; ey = â ; qu = kw.



**pūr'-ple**, \***pur-pre**, \***pur-pur**, *a. & s.*  
[O. Fr. *porpre*, *pourpre* = purple, from Lat. *purpura* = the purple-fish, purple dye; Gr. *πορφύρα* (*porphura*) = the purple-fish; *πορφύρεος* (*porphyreus*) = purple. Probably a dull red. For the change of *r* to *l* cf. *marble* for *marbre*, from Fr. *marbre*, Lat. *marmor*. Ital. & Sp. *purpureo* = purple (*a.*); Sp. & Port. *purpura* = purple (*s.*); Ital. *porpora*; A.S. *purpur*.]

#### A. As adjective:

1. Lit. Of a colour compounded of red and blue blended.

"The poop was beaten gold,

Purple the sails."

Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 2.

#### Figuratively:

1. Imperial, regal; from purple being the distinctive colour of the robes of royal or imperial personages.

2. Red, livid; dyed as with blood; dark-coloured.

"Their mangled limbs  
Crashing at once, [death] dyes the purple seas."

Thomson: *Summer*, 1, 624.

#### B. As substantive:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) A secondary colour, composed of red and blue in equal proportions.

(2) A purple dress or robe.

"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

##### 2. Figuratively:

(1) Imperial or regal power, from the colour of the royal robes: as, To be born in the purple. [PORPHYROGENITOS.]

(2) The cardinalate; from the scarlet hat, stockings, and cassock worn by cardinals.

"The Cardinal, by the privilege of his purple, having been strangled in prison."—*Clarendon's Religion & Policy*, ch. viii.

##### (3) [PURPLES].

\* (4) A kind of shell-fish.

\* (5) *Purple of mollusca*: A viscid liquor secreted by *Purpura lapillus* and other species of the genus. It gives a crimson dye.

#### purple-and-gold, *s.*

Entom.: *Pyrausta punicealis*.

#### purple-bar, *s.*

Entom.: *Melanthia ocellata*, a British geometer moth.

#### purple-barred yellow, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Lythria purpuraria*.

**purple-beech, *s.*** A variety of the beech, with brown or purple foliage.

**purple-black, *s.*** A preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black; its tints, with white-lead, are of a purple colour. It is very transparent and powerful, glazes and dries well in oil, and is a durable and eligible pigment, belonging perhaps to the semi-neutral class of marone.

#### purple-clay, *s.*

Entom.: *Noctua brunnea*.

#### purple-clover, *s.* [CLOVER.]

#### purple-cloud, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Cloanthia perspicillaris*.

#### purple copper-ore, *s.* [BORNITE.]

#### purple-cruorin, *s.*

Chem.: A name for the colouring matter of the blood when partially deoxygenised.

#### purple egg-urchin, *s.*

Zool.: *Echinus lividus*.

#### purple-emperor, *s.* [EMPEROR, II., ¶.]

#### purple hair-streak, *s.* [HAIR-STREAK.]

#### purple-heart, *s.* [PURPLE-WOOD.]

Purple-heart urchin:

Zool.: *Spatangus purpureus*.

#### purple-heron, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ardea purpurea*, about the same size as the Common Heron (*A. cinerea*), but of much darker plumage; the occipital plumes are glossy black, tinged with purple. It is an occasional visitor to Britain, and is probably the Black Heron of Sir Thomas Browne. His editor (S. Wilkin, F.L.S.) says, "No British species appears to correspond so nearly with Dr. Browne's description as *Ardea purpurea*." (Miscellaneous; *Birds of Norfolk*).

#### purple-kalcege, *s.*

Ornith.: *Euplocamus horsfieldii*, from the North-west Himalayas.

#### purple-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The Martagon Lily.

#### purple-lip, *s.*

Bot.: *Vanilla claviculata*.

#### purple-loosestrife, *s.*

Bot.: *Lythrum Salicaria*.

#### purple-marbled, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Micra ostrina*.

#### purple-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: *Progne subis* (Baird), from the whole of United States and North Mexico. Plumage entirely lustrous steel-blue, with a purplish gloss.

#### purple of cassius, *s.*

Chem.:  $\text{As}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A brownish purple powder obtained by adding stannous chloride to a dilute solution of auric chloride. It is used for colouring the ruby glass of Bohemia.

#### purple-starling, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sturnus purpureus*, from Asia Minor and Persia.

#### purple-thorn, *s.*

Entom.: *Selenia illustraria*, a British geometer moth.

**purple-wood, *s.*** A species of wood from the Brazils, the heart-wood of *Copaifera pubiflora* and *C. bracteata*. It is a handsome wood of a rich plum colour, very strong, durable, and elastic. It is imported in logs from eight to twelve inches square, and eight to ten feet long, principally used for ramrods, bush-work, marquetry, and turnery. Called also Purple-heart.

#### †pūr'-ple, *v.t. & i.* [PURPLE, *a.*]

**A. Trans.** To make or dye of a purple colour; to stain or tinge with purple or a deep-red colour.

"Till ruddy morning purpled o'er the east."

Spenser: *Home's Odyssey* 12. 652.

**B. Intrans.** To be or become of a purple or deep-red colour.

"The landmark to the double tide  
That purpling rolls on either side."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 1.

#### pūr'-pleş, *s. pl.* [PURPLE, *a.*] [EARCOCKLE.]

#### pūr'-ple-wört, *s.* [ENG. purple, and wort.]

Bot.: *Comarum palustre*.

#### pūr'-plish, *a.* [ENG. purple(*e*); -ish.] Somewhat purple in colour.

"The yellow filaments are tipped with purplish apices."—*Granger: The Sugar-Cane*, iv.

#### pūr'-pört, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourport*.] [PURPORT, *v.*]

\* 1. Disguise. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 52.)

2. Meaning, tenor, import; intended signification; drift.

"A look so piteous in purport."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II. 1.

#### pūr'-pört, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *purporter*, *pourporter* = to intend, from *pur* (*pur*) = Lat. *pro* = according to, and *porter* = to carry.]

**A. Trans.** To import, to signify, to mean; to convey, as a meaning or import; to intend.

**B. Intrans.** To have a certain purport, meaning, or signification; to import, to signify.

"There was an article against the reception of the rebels purporting, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

#### pūr'-pört-läss, *a.* [ENG. *purport*, *s.*; -less.]

Having no purport, meaning, or import; meaningless.

#### pūr'-pöse, 'por-pos, 'pur-pos, *s.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, a variant of *propos* = a purpose, drift, or end, from Lat. *propositum* = a thing proposed, prop. neut. sing. of *propositus*, pa. par. of *propono* = to propose, to propound (q.v.).]

1. That which a person sets before himself as the object to be gained or accomplished; the end or aim which one has in view in any plan, measure, or exertion.

"Who ne'er his purpose for remorse gave o'er."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xxxviii.

2. That which one intends to do; intention, design, plan, project.

"Far from the purpose of his coming hither."

Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 112.

3. That which is spoken of or is to be done; question, matter, or subject in hand.

"Haste her to the purpose."—*Shakespeare: Troilus*, iv. 1.

4. That which a person or thing means to say or express; sense, meaning, purport, intention, intent.

"The intent and purpose of the law."

Hath full relation to the penalty."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\* 5. That which a person demands; request, proposition, proposal.

"Your purpose is both good and reasonable."

Shakespeare: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

\* 6. Instance, example.

"The custom for double-dealers to be taken in their own snares, as for the purpose in the matter of power."—*LeStrange*.

\* 7. Conversation, discourse. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 6.)

\* 8. An enigma, a riddle, cross-purposes; a sort of conversational game. [CROSS-PURPOSES.]

"Cards, catches, purposes, questions."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*.

9. Effect, result.

"To small purpose had the council of Jerusalem been assembled."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

† (1) *On purpose*, 'in purpose', \* of purpose: Purposely, intentionally, designedly; of set purpose.

(2) *To the purpose*, \* to purpose: With close relation to the matter in question.

"He was wont to speak plain and to the purpose."

Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, II. 2.

**pūr'-pöse, *v.t. & i.*** [O. Fr. *purposer*, a variant of *proposer* = to propose (q.v.). Purpose and propose are doublets. Purpose, *v.*, is distinct in origin from purpose, *s.*, though completely confounded with it in association. (Skeat.)]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To set forth; to bring forward. (Wycliffe.)

2. To intend, to design; to determine or resolve on something, as an end or object to be gained or accomplished.

"We have friends

That purpose merriment."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, II. 2.

\* 3. To mean, to wish, to intend.

"I have possessed your grace of what I purpose."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

#### B. Intransitive:

\* 1. To discourse.

"She in merry sort

Them gan to bodd, and purpose diversely."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 14.

2. To intend, to design; to have intention or design.

"Yet did I purpose as they do intend."

Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, III. 2.

#### pūr'-pösd, *pa. par. & a.* [PURPOSE, *v.*]

**A. As pa. par.** (See the verb).

**B. As adj.** Having a purpose or design; resolved, determined.

"I am purposed that my mouth shall not transgress."

—*Psalm* xvii. 3.

\* **pūr'-pösd-lý, *adv.*** [ENG. *purposed*; -ly.] According to or with a purpose; purposely, designedly, intentionally, on purpose.

"Driven either casually or purposely."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 618.

#### †pūr'-pöse-fül, †pūr'-pöse-füll, *a.* [ENG. purpose; -full.]

1. Full of purpose or intention; designed, intentional.

"With Mary he had been happy and purposefull."

—*Miss Thackeray: Miss Wilmot's Disagreements*, p. 222.

2. Important, material.

"Most hideously purposeful accounts."—*Taylor: Prim. Culture*, I. 459.

\* **pūr'-pöse-fül-lý, *adv.*** [ENG. *purposeful*; -ly.] Of set purpose or design; with purpose or intention; intentionally, designedly, purposely.

"Cavalry that will charge home and sacrifice itself may be employed purposefully."—*Fortnightly Review*, Dec., 1853, p. 844.

**pūr'-pöse-löss, *a.*** [ENG. *purpose*; -less.] Having no purpose, effect, or result; objectless.

"A vain and purposeless ceremony."—*Sp. Ball: Serm. on Eccles.* III. 4.

† **pūr'-pöse-like, *a.*** [ENG. *purpose*; -like.] Having the appearance of purpose or design; fit to answer any particular design or purpose.

"A purposelike determination to acquiesce no longer in the fatuous policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

**pūr'-pöse-lý, *adv.*** [ENG. *purpose*; -ly.] Of set purpose or design; on purpose; intentionally, designedly.

"I have been purposely prolix in this demonstration."—*Beddors: On Mathematical Evidence*, p. 24.



PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.

**pūr-pōs-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who proposes or brings forth anything; a setter forth.
2. One who purposes or intends.

**\*pūr-pōs-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *purpos(e)*; -*ive*.] Having an aim, object, or purpose; designed for some purpose.

"Those apparently purposive adaptations of structures and functions."—*Nature*, vol. xlv, p. 505.

**\*pūr-pōs-ive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *purposive*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being purposive or designed for an end.

**pūr-prēs-ture**, *s.* [POURPRESTURE.]

**\*pūr-prīse**, **\*pour-prīse**, *s.* [Fr. *purpris*.] [POURPRESTURE.] A close or inclosure; the whole compass of a manor.

"Environ the whole pourprise and precinct thereof."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

**pūr-pū-ra**, *s.* [Lat., a name given to many molluscs yielding a purple dye, and hence the dye itself.]

1. *Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of Buccinidae; shell striated, imbricated, or tuberculated; spine short, aperture large, slightly notched in front, upper lip much worn and flattened. Recent species 140, very widely distributed, ranging from low-water to twenty-five fathoms. Many yield a dull crimson dye, formerly utilised. *Purpura lapillus*, the sole British species, abounds on the coast at low water, and is very destructive to mussel-beds. Forty fossil species, commencing in the Tertiary and coming down to the Pleistocene.

¶ Tate makes the genus the type of a family Purpuridae.

2. *Pathol.*: A peculiar unhealthy condition of the blood and tissues, evinced by purple spots, chiefly on the legs, due to unhealthy surroundings, want of proper food, intemperance, and other depressing causes; it sometimes accompanies chronic diseases. It may be simple or hæmorrhagic, acute or chronic, and if uncomplicated usually ends in recovery.

**pūr-pū-rate**, *a. & s.* [PURPURA.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to purpura.

**B.** *As substantive*:

*Chem. (Pl.)*: Salts of purpuric acid.

**purpurate of ammonia**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_5N_5O_6H_2O$ . Murexide. Prepared by boiling four parts of uramil, with three parts of mercuric oxide and water, and filtering while hot. On cooling it separates in the form of square prisms, which by reflected light exhibit a metallic-green lustre; by transmitted light, a deep red colour. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, difficultly soluble in cold, but very soluble in boiling water. It was formerly much used in dyeing, but is now superseded by rosaniline.

**pūr-pūre**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple.]

**A.** *As substantive*:

*Her.*: The term used for purple. It is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief.

**\*B.** *As adj.*: Purple.

"Overlad with blood in purple hue."—*Hudson: Judith*, v. 342.

**\*pūr-pūr-ē-al**, *a.* [Lat. *purpureus*.] Purple.

"A light so mild, so powerful . . . Shed a purpureal halo round the scene."—*Shelley: Queen Mab*, l.

**pūr-pū-rein**, *s.* [PURPURA.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{13}N_5O_3$ . Purpuramide. Formed by the action of ammonia on purpurin. On addition of dilute hydrochloric acid it is precipitated, and separates from its solution in alcohol in crimson needles with fine green colour when seen by reflected light. It is easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and dilute alkalis, and imparts to silk and wool a fine rose colour, but does not permanently colour vegetable fabrics.

**pūr-pū-rīc**, *a.* [Lat. *purpura*; Eng. suff. -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Purpura*, or the dye thence obtained.

**purpuric acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_5N_5O_6$ . The hypothetical acid of the purpurates. It has not been isolated.

† **pūr-pūr-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [PURPURA, ¶.]

**\*pūr-pū-rīf-ēr-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *purpura* = purple, and *fero* = to bear.]

*Zool.*: A group of Mollusca, essentially the same as the modern Buccinidae. (*Lamarck*.)

**pūr-pū-rin**, *s.* [Lat. *purpura*; -*in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{13}O_7$ . Oxylaziric acid. A red colouring matter obtained from madder in the same way as alizarin. It may be separated from the alum liquid from which the alizarin has deposited, by adding sulphuric acid, and washing out the alumina by hydrochloric acid from the precipitated purpurin. It crystallizes from alcohol in red or orange coloured needles, dissolves in alcohol and ether, and is more soluble in water than alizarin. It dissolves in boiling alum water and in caustic alkalis, forming bright red solutions, and is less easily attacked by nitric acid than alizarin.

**pūr-pūr-ōx-ān-thic**, *a.* [Eng. *purpuroxanthic*; -*ic*.] Derived from or containing purpuroxanthin.

**purpuroxanthic acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{15}H_8O_6 = C_{14}H_7O_4.CO_2H$ . An acid obtained by boiling purpurin in a solution of alum. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, from which it crystallizes in yellow needles, and melts at 231°. At a higher temperature it splits up into carbonic acid and purpuroxanthin.

**pūr-pūr-ōx-ān-thine**, *s.* [Eng. *purpurin*; (*in*); *ox* (*gen*), and *zanthine*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_7O_4 = C_{14}H_5(OH)O_3.H_2$ . The product of the reduction of an alkaline purpurine solution by phosphorus. It is soluble in alcohol, acetic acid, benzene, and alkalis.

**pūr**, **\*pūr**, *v. i. & t.* [An imitative word; cf. *Scotch pūr* = a gentle wind; *Iscl. byrr* = a wind.]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To make a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.

"With hunger pinch'd, and pinch'd for room,  
She now preargued approaching doom,  
Nor slept a single wink, or *pūrr'd*."—*Comper: Retired Cot.*

**B.** *Trans.*: To signify by purring or by making a murmuring noise.

"The secretary *purred* delighted approval."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xxiii.

**pūr** (1), **\*pūr**, *s.* [PURR, *v.*] The soft murmuring noise made by a cat when pleased.

"Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a *muak*-cat)."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

**pūr** (2), **pūr**, *s.* [Prob. from the cry.] A sea-lark, a dunlin.

"Six dozen *purses* or *stints*."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb., 1855, p. 152.

**pūr-re**, *s.* [PERRY.]

**pūr-reē**, *s.* [Hind. *peori* = yellow.]

*Chem.*: A yellow colouring matter imported from India and China, supposed to be obtained from the urine of camels, elephants, and buffaloes. It is brown on the outside, of a deep orange colour within, and is used in the preparation of Indian yellow.

**pūr-rē-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *purree*; -*ic*.] Contained in, or derived from purree (q.v.).

**purreeic acid**, *s.* [EUXANTHIC ACID.]

**pūr-rēn-ōne**, *s.* [PURREE.] [EUXANTHONE.]

† **pūr-rēt**, *s.* [PORRET.]

**pūr-rōck**, *s.* [PARROCK.] A paddock.

**pūrse**, **\*pōrs**, **\*purs**, **\*burs**, *s.* [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*) = a purse, from Low Lat. *bursa* = a purse, from Gr. *Biporā* (*bursē*) = a skin or hide; Ital. *borsa*; Sp. & Port. *bolsa*; Dan. & Sw. *børs*; Dut. *beurs*.]

1. A small bag, pouch, or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.

"Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take *purses* & a question to be asked."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

2. Hence, treasury, resources, finance: as, To exhaust the public *purse*.

3. A sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present: as, To present a person with a *purse* of money.

4. A specific sum of money. In Turkey it consists of 500 Turkish piastres, and its value is £4 10s. 3d. sterling; in Egypt a *purse* consists of 500 tariff piastres, value £5 2s. 6d. sterling; in Persia, 50 tomana, value £23 4s. 7d. sterling.

¶ (1) *A light purse, an empty purse*: Poverty, want of resources.

(2) *A long purse, a heavy purse*: Wealth, riches, large resources.

(3) *Sword and purse*: The military power and wealth of a nation.

(4) *To make a purse*: To put together a sum of money. (*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, ch. lix.)

**purse-bearer**, *s.* One who carries the *purse* of another.

**purse-crab**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Birgus* (q.v.).

**\*purse-ful**, **\*purse-full**, *a.* Rich.

**\*purse-leech**, *s.* One who grasps at money.

**\*purse-milking**, *a.* Extortionate. (*Burton: Anat. Melancholy; To the Reader*.)

**\*purse-mouth**, *s.* A pursed-up mouth. (*Tennyson: Maud*, l. i. 71.)

**\*purse-mulgent**, *a.* Sucking or draining the *purse*; extortive.

"In like manner this *purse-mulgent* physician not long since dealt with a gentlewoman."—*Tennyson: Baths of Bath*, p. 364.

**purse-net**, *s.* A net, the mouth of which can be drawn together and closed like a *purse*.

**\*purse-pinch'd**, *a.* Poor.

"*Purse-pinch'd* and soul-pain'd."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 14.

**\*purse-pride**, *s.* Pride or insolence arising from the possession of wealth.

"Even *purse-pride* is quarrelsome."—*Sp. Hall: Superstitions*.

**purse-proud**, *a.* Proud of one's money; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

**purse-seine**, *s.* A seine the bottom of which may be pursed, thus confining the shoal of fish around which it has been cast.

**purse-taking**, *s.* The act of taking or stealing *purses*; thieving.

**purse-tassels**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Muscari comosum*.

**pūrse**, *v. i. & t.* [PURSE, *s.*]

**A.** *Transitive*:

\* 1. To put into a *purse*.

"With that he *purs'd* the gold."—*Bolton & Ford*.

2. To draw up or contract, as the opening of a *purse*; to wrinkle, to pucker.

"Contract and *purse* thy brow together."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 4.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To take or steal *purses*; to thieve; to pick pockets. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

**pūrse-fūl**, *s.* [Eng. *purse*; -*ful* (1).] As much as a *purse* will hold.

**pūrse-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *purse*; -*er*.] *Purser* and *bursar* are doublets.]

1. *Navy*: The officer who had to keep the accounts of the ship to which he was attached, and who had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c., now called a *paymaster*.

"In those days . . . the commanders of the vessels were also the *purser*."—*Murray: Scaville*, ch. iii.

2. *Mining*: The paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book.

3. *Naut.*: The official who has charge of the cash; the ship's cashier and treasurer.

**pūrse-ēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *purser*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a *purser*.

**pūr-sill**, *s.* [Scotch = a *purse* full.]

*Bot.*: *Alaria esculenta*. (*Scotch*.)

**pūr-sī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *pursy*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being *pursy* or short-winded; shortness of breath.

**pūr-s-lāne**, **\*purse-lane**, **\*purs-lain**, **pours-lane**, *s.* [O. Fr. *porcelaine*, *pours-laine*; Ital. *porcellana*, from *porcella* (Pliny), *portulaca* = *purslane*.]

*Botany*:

1. The genus *Portulaca* (q.v.).

2. (Pl.): The order Portulacaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**purslane-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Portulacaria*. The African *Purslane-tree* is *Portulacaria afra*.

**\*pūr-sū'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being pursued, followed, or prosecuted; fit to be pursued.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāro**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, sire, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōē**, or, **wōre**, wolf, **wōrk**, **whō**, sōn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, quite, **cūr**, rule, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

\***pūr-sū-āl**, *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; -*āl*.] The act of pursuing; pursuance.

**pūr-sū-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. *pursuant(t)*; -*ce*.] The act of pursuing, following, or prosecuting; a following after; a carrying out or prosecuting of a design, order, &c.

"In pursuance of the imperial army."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, let. vi.

"In pursuance of: In fulfilment or execution of; in consequence.

"Jupiter, in pursuance of the request of Thetis, sends a deceitful vision to Agamemnon."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* ii. (Arg.)

**pūr-sū-ant**, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *poursuant*, *poursuant*, from *poursuīr*, *poursuīr*, *poursuīr* = to pursue (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Done in consequence, or in fulfilment, or execution, of something; hence, agreeable, consonant, conformable.

**B.** *As adv.*: In consequence of; agreeably, conformably; in accordance with. (Followed by *to*.)

"My master, pursuant to the advice of his friend, carried me in a box the next market-day to the neighbouring town."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels*, pt. ii, ch. ii.

**pūr-sū-ant-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pursuant*; -*ly*.] Agreeably, conformably, pursuant; in accordance.

**pūr-sue**, \***per-sew**, \***por-sue**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *poursuīr*, *poursuīr* (Fr. *poursuivre*), from *pur*, *por* (Fr. *pour*) = Lat. *pro*, and *suir* (Fr. *suire*) = Lat. *sequor* = to follow.] [PROSECUTE.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To follow with a view to overtake; to follow after; to chase.

"Onward they drive, in dreadful race Pursuers and pursued."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 17.

\*2. To follow closely; to attend, to accompany.

"Fortune pursue thee."

*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, iii. 12.

\*3. To follow with enmity; to persecute, to seek to injure.

"If they have pursued me, they shall pursue you also."—*Wycliffe: Jon* xv.

4. To persecute; to proceed in; to follow up; to carry on.

"Had we pursued that life."

*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

\*5. To follow as an example; to imitate. (*Dryden*.)

6. To follow with a view to the attainment or accomplishment of some object.

"Men like these, united by one bond, pursuing one design."—*Goldsmith: Poetical Learning*, ch. vi.

7. To use or adopt measures to obtain; to seek: as, To pursue a remedy at law.

#### B. Intransitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To follow after another; to go in pursuit.

"And the Indians . . . pursued not after them."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 241.

2. To go on; to proceed, to continue.

"I have pursued Carnados, wondered chymists should not consider."—*Boyle*.

**II. Law:** To follow a matter judicially; to act as prosecutor.

\***pūr-sūe**, \***per-sue**, *s.* [PURSUE, *v.*] Track.  
"By the great *pursue* which she there perceived,  
Well hoped shee the beast engord had beene."  
*Spenser: P. Q.*, iii. v. 28.

**pūr-sū-ēr**, \***per-sew-er**, \***pūr-su-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *pursu(e)*; -*er*.]

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who pursues or follows after another.

"The pursuers took him."

*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 5.

\*2. A persecutor; one who follows with enmity.

"I first was a blasphemer and pursuer."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i. 13.

**II. Scots Law:** One who institutes and insists in an ordinary action; a plaintiff, a prosecutor.

**pūr-sūt**, \***pour-sutt**, \***pūr-sute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *poursuīt*, prop. fem. of *poursuīt*, pa. par. of *poursuīr* = to pursue (q.v.).]

1. The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport, or in a spirit of hostility.

"Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,  
Whom feed we thought, will save us long pursuit."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 537.

\*2. A following in enmity or hatred; persecution.

3. The act of following; with a view to obtain, reach, or accomplish; an endeavour to reach or attain to. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 1.)

4. Prosecution; following up or carrying on; continuance of endeavour: as, the pursuit of a design.

5. A course of business or occupation; employment; occupation with a view to some end.

"Pursuits better suited to his temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

\***pūr-sūi-vant** (u as w), \***pūr-sē-vant**, *v.t.* [PURSUIVANT, *s.*] To follow or overtake by a pursuit. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Dr. Baker was in the beginning of the rebellion pursued and imprisoned."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, 126.

\***pūr-sūi-vant** (i as w), \***pūr-sī-vant**, *s.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, pr. par. of *poursuivre* = to pursue (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A follower; an attendant.

"Fain would I find the guide you want,  
But ill may spare a pursuivant."

*Scott: Marmion*, i. 21.

2. *Her.*: An attendant on the heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants attached to the English College of Arms, styled Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon, and Portcullis. To the court of Lyon King-of-Arms, in Scotland, there were formerly six pursuivants attached, viz., Unicorn, Carrick, Bute, Kintyre, Ormond, and Dingwall, but the last three have been abolished.

\***pūr-sū-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *pursue*; -*mēt*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit.

"Their fights, their fights, or pursuements."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 48.

**pūr-sū-yf**, \***purs-ly**, \***pur-cy**, \***pur-cyf**, \***purse-yf**, \***purs-ly**, *a.* [O. Fr. *poursuif*, from *poursif* (Fr. *pousif*), from O. Fr. *poulsier*; (Fr. *poussier*) = to push (q.v.).]

1. Short-winded; fat and short-winded; asthmatical.

"Grown fat and purty by retail."

*Bulwer: Hudibras*, iii. 1.

\*2. Puffed up or swollen with pampering.

"The fatness of these purty times."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

\***pūr-tē-nance**, **pūr-tē-naunce**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *appurtenance* (q.v.).] Appurtenance: that which belongs to anything; specif., the pluck of an animal, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

**pūr-ū-łence**, **pūr-ū-łen-čy**, *s.* [Fr. *purulence*, from Lat. *purulentia*, from *purulentus* = purulent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being purulent; generation of pus or matter.

"Consumptions are induced by purulence in any of the viscera."—*Arbutnot: On Diet*.

**pūr-ū-łent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *purulentus* = full of pus or matter; *pus*, genit. *puris* = pus (q.v.).] Consisting of pus or matter; containing, resembling, or of the nature of pus.

"To probe and search a purulent old sore."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 8.

**pūr-ū-łent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *purulent*; -*ly*.] In a purulent manner.

**pūr-vay**, \***por-vey**, \***pūr-vel-en**, \***pūr-vay**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to provide (q.v.).] Purvey and provide are doublets.]

##### A. Transitive:

\*1. To foresee.

\*2. To provide beforehand.

3. To provide; to supply; espec. to provide or supply provisions for a number of persons.

"Mar bade I should purvey them steed."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 7.

4. To procure.

"From outmost land and sea purveyed."

*Thomson: Summer*.

##### B. Intransitive:

\*1. To contrive; to plot; to plan.

"The Northern people purveyed, to do him a despite."  
*R. Bruneau*, p. 74.

2. To provide; espec. to provide a supply of provisions, &c., for a number of people; to make provision.

"So well this day thou hast purveyed."

*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,020.

\*3. To pander (followed by *to*). (*Burke*.)

**pūr-vēy-ānce**, \***pūr-vel-ānce**, \***por-ve-ānce**, *s.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyance*, and therefore a doublet of *providence* (q.v.).]

#### \*I. Ordinary Language.

1. Providence; foresight.

"The high almighty *purveyance*."

*Gower: C. A.* (Prol.)

2. The act of purveying, providing, supplying, or furnishing; specif., the providing or procurement of provisions for a number of persons.

"Philip for that may [said] had *purveyance* ready."

*Robert de Brunne: p. 307.*

3. That which is purveyed or provided; provision.

"Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. xi. 13.

\*II. Law. The royal prerogative of buying up provisions and other necessities, by the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation; and of impressing carriages and horses for the conveyance of timber, baggage, &c. Abolished by 12 Charles II., c. 24.

\***pūr-veye**, *v.t.* [PURVEY.]

**pūr-vēy-ōr**, \***pūr-vey-er**, \***pūr-vel-our**, \***pūr-ve-our**, *s.* [From an O. Fr. form corresponding with Fr. *pourvoyeur* = a provider.]

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who purveys or provides victuals, &c., especially for a large number; one who supplies eatables or caters for a number; a caterer; a dealer in provisions.

"Purveyor of his feasts on holidays."

*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

\*2. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a pimp; a bawd.

"The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title: for this purveyor has but representatives of some of the finest ladies."—*Addison*. (*Todd*.)

\*II. Law. An officer of the royal household who provided or exacted provisions for the king's table.

**pūr-view** (ew as ū), *s.* [O. Fr. *purveue*, *purvieu* (Fr. *pourvu*), pa. par. of *porvoir* (Fr. *pourvoir*) = to purvey (q.v.).]

##### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. A proviso; a condition.

\*2. The limit or scope of a statute.

"If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the purview of several statutes."—*Bacon: Charge upon, &c., for the Verge*.

3. Limit or sphere of authority; scope.

\*II. Law. The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble.

"And many times the purview of an act is larger than the preamble of the petition."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**pūr-vōe**, *s.* [Maharatta *purbhoe*.] The writer caste in Bombay. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**pūs**, *s.* [Lat.; cogn. with Gr. *πῶς* (*puon*) = matter; Sansc. *pūya* = pus, from *piy* = to stink, whence also *putrid*, *putrefy*, &c.]

*Pathol.*: The product of suppuration, a thick, viscid, yellow fluid, consisting of *liquor puris*, pus corpuscles, and other histological particles. It may be healthy or laudable, ichorous or watery, purulent or serous, sanious, &c., and it may become cheesy or even ultimately calcify.

\***pu-sane**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

*Anc. Arm.*: The gorget, or a substitute for it.

**pūsčh-kīn-īto**, *s.* [After Puschkin, a Russian senator; suff. -*īto* (*Mfin.*).]

*Mfn.*: A pleochroic variety of epidote (q.v.), found in loose crystals in auriferous sands, near Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia.

**Pū-čy-īsm**, *s.* [Named after the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D. (1800-1882), Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford University.]

*Church Hist.*: A name given to the tenets of the Oxford School, of which Dr. Pusey was a prominent member. [TRACTARIANISM.]

**Pū-čy-īst-īc**, **Pū-čy-īst-īc-āl**, *a.* [PUSEYISM.] Of or belonging to Dr. Pusey or his followers; Tractarian (q.v.).

**Pū-čy-īto**, *a. & s.* [PUSEYISM.]

**A.** *As adj.*: The same as PUSEYISTICAL (q.v.).

**B.** *As subst.*: A supporter of the opinions or doctrines advocated by the Oxford school; a Tractarian.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **čhin**, **benčh**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**clan**, **-tlan** = **shān**. -**tīon**, **-sion** = **shūn**; -**tīon**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**pûsh**, \***posse**, \***posh**, \***puss**, \***puss-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *pousser*, *pousser* (Fr. *pousser*), from Lat. *pulsio* = to beat, to strike, to thrust; frequent. from *pello* (ya. par. *pulsus*) = to drive; Sp. & Port. *pulsar*, *pulsar*; Ital. *bussare*.] [PULSE, PULSE (1), &.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Literally:

1. To press against with force or strength; to drive or impel by pressure; to drive or force, or endeavour to drive or force, along by continued and steady pressure without striking; to shove. (Opposed to *draw* or *drag*.)

"Backward she pushed him."

*Shaksp.: Venus & Adonis*, 41.

\*2. To butt; to strike with the head or horns. (*Exodus* xxi. 32.)

##### II. Figuratively:

1. To press or urge forward; to press towards completion.

"Push on this proceeding."

*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

2. To urge, to drive, to impel.

"Ambition pushes the soul to such actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor."—*Spectator*.

3. To enforce or press, as an argument; to drive to a conclusion: as, To push an argument to its conclusion.

4. To press, to urge; to ply hard; to bear hard upon; to embarrass.

"We are pushed for an answer."—*Swift*. (*Todd*.)

\*5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.

6. To promote, to advance; to prosecute or follow closely and energetically: as, To push a business.

##### B. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To make a thrust or push; to press, to shove.

"You may as well push against Paul's as stir them."

*Shaksp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

##### II. Figuratively:

\*1. To make an attack. (*Daniel* xi. 40.)

\*2. To make an effort.

"War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length Both sides resolved to push, we try'd our strength."

*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

3. To press or thrust one's self forward or onward; to make or force one's way, as in society.

"This pushing, talkative divine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To push a business or trade; to be energetic in business.

\*5. To burst out, as a shoot or bud.

##### ¶ To push on:

1. To urge one's course forward; to press on or forward.

"Now push we on, disdain we now to fear."

A thousand would let every bosom bear."

*Rome: Lucretia: Pharsalia*, vi.

2. To hasten towards completion.

"Their south dock extension was being steadily pushed on."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 3, 1885.

**pûsh** (1), \***pushe**, *s.* [PUSH, *v.*]

I. *Lit.*: The act of pushing, thrusting, or pressing against; a steady and continued pressure against; a thrust, a shove.

"They immediately went beyond the precincts of the Court, drew, and exchanged some pushes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

##### II. Figuratively:

1. An assault, an attack; a vigorous effort; a forcible onset.

"Through the prowess of our own souldiours pressed in former conflicts, they were not able to abide one push of us."—*Godolphin: Caesar*, fol. 74.

\*2. An effort or attempt.

"Exact reformation is not to be expected at the first push."—*Milton: Reform*, in *England*.

3. An emergency, a trial, an extremity, an experiment.

"'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the push, 'tis no more than talk."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

4. Persevering energy; enterprise; steady and persevering application in business; that quality which enables one to force himself onward or forward: as, He has plenty of push. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) Push of an arch: [THRUST].

(2) To be put to the push: To be put to the trial; to be placed in a position of difficulty or trial.

\*push-a-pike, *s.* Push-pin.

"When at push-a-pike we play"

With beauty, who shall win the day?"

*Hudibras Redivivus*.

**push-hole**, *s.*

*Glass-making*: A hole in the flattening-furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass.

**push-penny**, *s.* A name given to the annual scattering in public of twenty shillings in copper by the Dean and Chapter of Durham on Guy Fawkes's day.

**push-pin**, *s.* A game in which pins are pushed alternately; putpin.

"And every effort ends in push-pin play."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 547.

**pûsh** (2), *s.* [Fr. *poche*.] A pustule, a pimple. (*Prov.*)

"He that was praised to his hurt should have a push rise upon his nose."—*Bacon: Essays*, Of Praise.

**pûsh** (3), *s.* [A native term in the Himalayas.] (*See extract.*)

"The natural tint of push, the under fur of hill game, is the thing to copy."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**pûsh-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *push*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pushes, thrusts, or presses forward.

2. *Weaving*: A form of bobbin-net machine, having independent pushers to propel the bobbins and carriages from front to back, instead of pulling or hooking them, as in other arrangements.

\***pûsh-ër-y**, *s.* [Eng. *push*; -*ery*.] Pushing, forwardness.

"The first piece of pushery I ever was guilty of."—*Maid of Arbury: Diary*, iv. 45.

**pûsh-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [PUSH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (*See the verb.*)

B. *As adj.*: Enterprising or pressing in business; energetic.

"We live in pushing, inventive days."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1886.

**pushing-jack**, *s.* A jack for moving a railway-car or other object through a small distance.

**pûsh-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pushing*; -*ly*.] In a pushing manner; vigorously, energetically.

**pûsh-tò**, **pûsh-toò**, *s.* [Native name; *pust-taneh* = Afghans.] The language of the Afghans.

\***pû-sil**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] [PUSILLANIMOUS.] Very little; petty. (*Bacon*.)

\***pu-sil-la-nime**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pusillanimus*.] Pusillanimous, cowardly.

"That hee should bee so pusillanime."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 305.

**pû-sil-la-nim-i-tý**, \***pu-sil-la-nim-it-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*, from Lat. *pusillanimitatem*, accus. of *pusillanimitas*, from *pusillanimus* = pusillanimous (q.v.); Sp. *pusillanidad*; Ital. *pusillanimità*.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous: want of spirit, courage, or fortitude; faintheartedness, cowardice, dastardliness, cowardliness; meanness of spirit.

"Parted with some of his ancient territories, out of his pusilla-imité, against his nobles' consent."—*Prynne: Treachery & Diligency* (App.), p. 108.

**pû-sil-lân-i-moûs**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimus*, from *pusillus* = very small, dimin. of *pusus* = small (allied to *puer* = a boy), and *animus* (q.v.); Fr. *pusillanimité*; Sp. *pusillanimité*; Ital. *pusillanimo*.]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, firmness, or strength of mind; mean-spirited; fainthearted, cowardly, dastardly. (*Said of persons.*)

"The most feeble, the most pusillanimous of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting pusillanimity: characterized by falterheartedness or cowardice.

"Showed a pusillanimous anxiety about his personal safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

†**pû-sil-lân-i-moûs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; -*ly*.] In a pusillanimous or mean-spirited manner.

"He might have behaved as pusillanimously as any of the wretched runaways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\***pû-sil-lân-i-moûs-néss**, *s.* [Eng. *pusillanimous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being pusillanimous; cowardliness.

†**pû-sil'-loûs**, *a.* [Lat. *pusillus* = very little.] *Bot.*: Weak, diminutive. (*Paxton*.)

**pûss**, \***pusse**, *s.* [An imitative word from the sound made from a cat spitting. Cf. *Dial. pros*: Lo-v Ger. *puss*, *puss-katte*; Sw. *dial. pus*; Irish & Gael. *pus*, all = a cat.]

1. A fondling or pet name for a cat.

2. A hare.

"Dusting her hare about half a dozen times up to the fence, where puss escaped."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

\*3. A pet name applied to a child or young woman.

\***puss-gentleman**, *s.* An effeminate man. (*Cowper: Conversation*, 284.)

**puss-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Cerura vinula*. Fore-wings whitish, with black spots and gray markings, hind wings white in the male, clouded with gray in the female, both with a dark central lunule. Expansion of wings from two and a half to three inches. Larva of odd appearance, dark green, with two projecting caudal appendages. It feeds on willows, poplars, and willows in July and August, the perfect insect appears in the following May or June.



PUSS-MOTH.

\***pûs-si-néss**, *a.* [Eng. *pussy*, *a.*; -*ness*.] Pussiness.

\***pûs-sý**, *a.* [PURSY.]

**pûs-sý**, \***pûs-siô**, *s.* [Eng. *puss*; -*y*, -*ie*.] A diminutive of puss.

"Pussy was seen coming back towards them."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

**pûs-tý-lant**, *s.* [Lat. *pustulans*, genit. *pustulantis*, pr. par. of *pustulo* = to cause blisters; *pustula* = a blister, a pustule (q.v.).]

*Pharm.*: Garrod's third order of his class irritants. They, even more than epistemes, cause an effusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its vicinity. Examples, croton-oil, a solution of nitrate of silver, &c.

**pûs-tý-lar**, *a.* [Eng. *pustule*(s); -*ar*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the character of, or proceeding from, a pustule or pustules; consisting of pustules.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with glandular excrescences like pustules. Example, *Pelargonium pustulosum*. Called also *Pustulate*.

**pûs-tý-lâte**, *v.t.* [PUSTULATE, *a.*] To form into pustules or blisters.

**pûs-tý-late**, *a.* [Lat. *pustulatus*, from *pustula* = pustule (q.v.).] [PUSTULAR, 2.]

**pûs-tý-lâ-tion**, *s.* [PUSTULATE.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

**pûs-tûle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *pustula*, for *pusula* = a blister. Allied to Gr. *φυσαίς*, *φύσκη* (*phusalis*, *phuskê*) = a bladder, a pustule.]

1. *Bot.*: A pimple, a little blister.

2. *Pathol.*: A vesicle containing pus, as in ecchyma, furunculus, and small-pox. Malignant pustule or carbuncle is a disease transmitted to man from sheep or oxen, occasionally from horses, to some exposed part, lip or face usually, and nearly always fatal.

**pûs-tý-lip-ôr-a**, **pûs-tý-lôp-ôr-a**, *s.* [Lat. *pustula* = a pustule, and *porus* = a passage.]

*Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of Polyzoa, family Idmonidae. From the Cretaceous onward. Called also *Entalophora*.

**pûs-tý-loûs**, *a.* [Lat. *pustulosus*, from *pustula* = a pustule (q.v.).] Full of, or covered with, pustules.

**pût**, \***put-en**, \***putte**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *potian* = to thrust, from Gael. *put* = to push, to thrust; Welsh *putio* = to push, to poke; Corn. *put* = to kick, like a horse; Dan. *putte* = to put; Gael. *put* = to push, to jostle; Irish *poc* = a blow, a kick; Corn. *poc* = a push, a shove.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To move in any direction; to push, to thrust, to impel. (Obsolete except in conjunction with adverbs, as to *put* by, to *put* away, &c.)

2. To push with the horns; to butt, to push, to thrust. (*Pron. pût*.) (*Scotch*.)

3. To cast or throw, as a heavy stone or weight, with an upward and forward motion of the arm. (*Pron. pût*.) (*Scotch*.)

"Ever drove a lowi . . . or putteth a stone."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlix.

**fâte**, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîno**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **ûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fâll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.



4. To drive, as the ball in golf, towards the hole.

5. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation. (*Macduff* iv. 1.)

6. To repose, to place. (1 *Chronicles* v. 20.)

7. To bring to, or place in any state or condition.

"Chose ten legislators to put them in form."—*Swift: Contests in Athens & Rome.*

8. To lay down; to give up; to resign.

"No man hath more love than this, that a man put his life for his friends."—*Wyclif: John xv.*

9. To set before one for consideration, discussion, judgment, or decision; to propose.

"I'll put another question to thee."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, v. 1.*

10. To state or express in language; to lay down.

"His critical way of putting it."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Argen. Lang.* (ed. 1873), i. 264.

11. To apply, as in any effort, exercise, or use; to set. (*Luke* ix. 62.)

12. To produce, to cause, to set.

13. To set; to place in a reckoning.

\*14. To urge, to incite, to encourage. (Followed by upon.)

\*15. To oblige, to compel, to force, to constrain.

"Had I first been put to speak my mind."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.*

\*B. Intransitive:

1. To go; to move; to sprout; to shoot.

"In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore putteth downward."—*Bacon.*

2. To steer; to direct the course.

"Who put unclinkily into this bay."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, v.*

¶ 1. To put about:

(1) *Ord. Ling.*: To put out; to put to inconvenience.

(2) *Naut.*: To change the course of a ship; to tack. (*Trans. & Intrans.*)

2. To put an end to: To bring to a conclusion; to stop.

3. To put away:

(1) To store away; to put in a place of deposit or safe keeping.

(2) To renounce; to discard. (*Joshua* xxiv. 14.)

(3) To divorce. (*Mark* x. 2.)

(4) To eat; to swallow. (*Slang.*)

4. To get rid of; to make away with.

5. To put back:

(1) To restore to the original place; to replace.

(2) To set, as the hands of a watch, to an earlier hour.

(3) To hinder; to delay; to postpone: as, Dinner was put back an hour.

(4) To refuse; to say no to; to deny.

"Coming from thee, I could not put him back."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, 843.*

6. To put by:

(1) To put or set aside; to put away; to place in safe keeping: as, To put by something for a rainy day.

(2) To thrust aside; to ward off.

"He put it by with the back of his hand, thus."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, i. 2.*

(3) To turn aside or away; to divert.

"Smiling put the question by."—*Tempest: Day Dream, 164.*

(4) To desist from; to leave off.

"Put, by this barbarous brawl."—*Shakespeare: Othello* ii. 3.

7. To put down:

(1) To lay down; to set down.

(2) To crush; to quell; to overthrow: as, To put down a rebellion.

(3) To degrade; to deprive of authority, power, or place.

"To put me down and reign thyself."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.*

(4) To put a stop to by authority: as, To put down gambling.

(5) To bring into disuse.

"Till eating and drinking be put down."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

(6) To confute; to silence; to put to silence.

"Mark now, how a plain tale shall put you down."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.*

(7) To write or set down; to enter in a list: as, To put one down as a subscriber.

\*7. To put fair for: To be in a fair way of attaining.

"He had put fair for it, had not death prevented him."—*Bayly: Hist. Præbiteriana, p. 130.*

8. To put forth:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To stretch or reach out; to hold out or forth; to extend. (*Genesis* viii. 9.)

(b) To shoot out; to send out.

"He said, Let the earth put forth the verdant grass, herbs yielding seed."—*Milton: P. L., vii. 510.*

(c) To publish, as a book.

(d) To offer to notice; to propound. (*Judges* xiv. 12.)

(e) To exert; to bring into action.

\* (2) Intransitive:

(a) To shoot; to bud; to germinate.

"Before one lent puts forth."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 416.*

(b) To leave a port or harbour; to put to sea.

"Order for sea is given: They have put forth the haven."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.*

9. To put in:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To insert: as, To put in a bud or scion.

(b) To introduce among others; to interfere: as, To put in a word.

(c) To instate or install in an office.

"To put his own son in."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.*

(d) To enter; to put forward: as, To put in a claim.

(e) *Naut.*: To conduct or guide into a harbour.

(2) Intransitive:

\* (a) To offer or put in a claim.

"If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor."—*Collier.*

(b) *Naut.*: To enter a harbour; to sail or come into port.

10. To put in for: To put one's self forward as a candidate for.

11. To put in force: To enforce.

12. To put in mind: To put in remembrance: To call to remembrance; to remind.

13. To put in practice: To apply; to make practical use of.

14. To put in the pin: To give over; to cease a certain line of conduct, especially bad conduct. (*Vulgar.*)

15. To put off:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To lay aside; to take off from one's person. (*Nehemiah* iv. 23.)

(b) To push from land: as, To put off a boat.

(c) To discard; to dismiss; to lay aside.

"I will put off my hope."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, iii. 2.*

(d) To turn away; to elude; to baffle; to disappoint.

"You put me off with flimber vows."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

(e) To peas fallaciously; to cause to be circulated or received: as, To put off a report. (*Swift.*)

(f) To defer; to delay; to postpone.

"The king was appointed to go to Calys, and now he puts off."—*Paston Letters, ii. 354.*

(g) To refuse; to decline.

"Which [invitation] my near occasions did urge me to put off."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iii. 6.*

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To leave land; to leave port.

"Which cheers the spirit, ere its bark puts off into the unknown dark."—*Moore: Paradise and the Peri.*

16. To put on (or upon):

(1) Transitive:

(a) To invest with, as clothing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 20.)

(b) To set, as the hands of a clock to a later hour.

(c) To assume, to sham, to feign.

"Twas all put on that I might hear and rave."—*Dryden: Duke of Guise, i. 1.*

(d) To impose, to inflict. (*2 Kings* xviii. 14.)

(e) To impute; to charge with; to ascribe to; as, To put the blame on another.

(f) To promote, to advance, to instigate, to incite.

"Devils will the blackest sins put on."—*Shakespeare: Othello, ii. 3.*

(g) To set to work; to bring into work or action: as, To put men on a job, to put on steam, &c.

(h) To deceive; to cheat; to trick.

"The stork found that he was put upon, but set a good face however upon his entertainment."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(4) *Law*: To challenge the verdict of: as, To put one's self on one's country, i.e., to plead not guilty, and stand one's trial.

(2) *Intrans.*: To hasten motion; to drive vehemently.

17. To put on air: To assume airs of importance.

18. To put out:

(1) To hold out, to extend, to show, to reach out.

"Put out all your hands."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

(2) To eject, to drive out, to expel. (*Luke* xvi. 4.)

(3) To shoot out; to put forth as a shoot or leaves.

(4) To publish; to make public.

"When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious stamps of the several edicts."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(5) To place at interest; to lend out at usury. (*Psalms* xv. 5.)

(6) To extinguish: as, To put out a candle.

(7) To deprive of sight; to blind.

"Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes, 23.*

(8) To dislocate.

"She . . . put her shoulder out."—*Field, Jan. 20, 1888.*

(9) To confuse, to disconcert, to interrupt.

"I have put you out."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.*

19. To put over:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To set or place in authority over.

(b) To refer; to send.

"I put you over to heaven and to my mother."—*Shakespeare: King John, i.*

(c) To defer, to postpone, to put off.

(2) *Intrans.*: To sail over or across.

\*20. To put through: To carry through successfully. (*Amer.*)

21. To put to (or unto):

(1) To add, to join, to unite. (*Eccles.* iii. 14.)

(2) To expose.

"Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not put it to a battle at sea."—*Bacon.*

(3) To punish or kill by.

"And put the Englishmen unto the sword."—*1 Macc. vi. 1.*

(4) To offer to sell: as, I put it to him at £10. (*Amer.*)

\*22. To put the hand to (or unto):

(1) To take hold of; to undertake.

"Ye shall rejoice in all you put your hand to."—*Deut. xii. 7.*

(2) To take, as in theft; to steal.

"To see whether he have put his hand unto his neighbour's goods."—*Exodus* xxii. 8.

23. To put to death: To kill, to execute.

24. To put to it: To distress; to press hard; to place in a position or state of difficulty of distress.

"They have a leader, Tullius Aufidius, that will put you to it."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, i. 1.*

25. To put to sea: To set sail; to leave a port.

\*26. To put to a stand: To stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.

27. To put to rights: To arrange in an orderly condition; to set in proper order.

28. To put to a trial, to put on trial:

(1) To bring before a court and jury for trial.

(2) To put to the test; to test, to try.

29. To put together: To unite; to join into one mass.

30. To put this and that together: to put two and two together: To draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to infer from certain premises.

31. To put up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To hold up; to raise.

"Put up her lovely visage."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., v. 2.*

(b) To send forth; to put forth; to shoot up.

(c) To put into its ordinary place, where a thing is kept when not in use.

"Put thy sword up."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, i. 2.*

(d) To hoard; to put away.

(e) To pack; to store up, as for preservation.

as, To put up beef or pork in casks.

(f) To hide; to put aside or out of sight.

"Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter?"—*Shakespeare: Lear, i. 2.*

(g) To start from a cover.

"By putting up the flock the golden plover are easily seen."—*Field, Dec. 19, 1888.*

ball, boy; put, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-cian, -tian = sh-ā. -tion, -sion = shūn; -hon, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(h) To expose; to offer publicly: as, To *put up* goods for sale.

• (i) To overlook; to pass over unrevenged; to pocket. (The phrase now is *To put up with*.)

"I will, indeed, no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iv. 2.

(j) To accommodate with lodging; to lodge, to entertain.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts meet to *chuse* a king, when several *put up*."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

(b) To lodge; to take up one's lodgings.

(c) To stop.

"I wondered at what house the Bath coach *put up*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

32. *To put up* with:

(1) *Trans.*: To give information respecting; to explain; to teach: as, To *put* one up to a trick or dodge.

• (2) *Intrans.*: To make up; to; to advance, to approach.

"With this he *put up* to my lord."—*Swift: (Todd)*

33. *To put up* with:

(1) To overlook; to pass over unresented: as, *To put up* with insolence.

(2) To take without dissatisfaction or grumbling; to tolerate: as, *To put up* with bad fare.

34. *To put the helm up* for a place: To direct the course of a vessel towards a place.

"The storm that forced her to *put her helm up* for *Quebec*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1885.

• *put-case*, *phr.*, & *s.*

**A.** *As phrase*: An elliptical expression for "suppose that it may be so;" "state a possible or probable case."

"*Put-case*, that the soul after departure from the body may live."—*Sp. Dict.: Satan's parts*, &c., v.

**B.** *As subst.*: One who suggests or argues hypothetical cases.

No man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*.—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, l. 20.

*put-off*, *s.* Excuse, shift.

"This is very rare, and looks like a guilty *put-off*."—*Lewis: Short Method against the Jews*.

*put-on*, *s.* An artifice, a trick; anything assumed for the purpose of deceiving; a sham.

• *put-pin*, *s.* Push-pin.

"Playing at *put-pin*, dotting on some glasses."—*Marton: Satires*, lii. 7.

**pūt** (1), *s.* [PUT, v.]

• 1. The act of putting or placing in any position or state.

2. A thrust, a push.

3. A question, a thrust.

"To answer the captain's home *put*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 316.

4. The act of throwing a stone or weight overhand. (*Scotch*.)

• 5. A forced action to avoid something; an action of distress.

"The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

6. In golf, the act of driving the ball, with a view to putting it in the hole. (*Pron. pūt.*)

7. A game at cards. (*Pron. pūt.*)

8. *Comm.*: A contract whereby one person secures, by the payment of money to another, the privilege of selling and delivering to the latter within a certain time and at a specified price, a stipulated amount of grain or other merchandise, stocks, &c.

**pūt** (2), • *putt*, *s.* [Wel. *put* = a short thick person.] A clown, a rustic; a silly fellow.

"Queer country *putts* extol Queen Bess's reign."—*Brampton*.

• **pūt** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *pute*, *putain*.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

• *put-law* (age as *īg*), *s.* [PUT (3), *s.*]

**Tage**: Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

"If any her female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary*.

**pu-tā-mēn**, *s.* [Lat. = peal; *puto* = to clean.] [ENDOCARP.]

• **pū-tā-mīn-ō-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *putamen*, genit. *putaminis*]; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ea.]

**Bot.**: Linnæus's thirty-first natural order of plants. Genera, Capparid, &c.

• **pū-tan-izm**, *s.* [O. Fr. *putanisme*.] [PUT (3), &.] Lewdness or prostitution on the part of a woman.

**pūt-a-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*, from Lat. *putatus* = imaginary, presumptive, from *putatus*, *pa. par.* of *puto* = to think; Sp. & Ital. *putativo*.] Reputed, supposed; commonly thought, reputed, or believed.

"If a wife commit adultery, she shall lose her dowry, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife."—*Ayliffe: Paragon*.

**putch-er**, *s.* [Native name.] A contrivance used in Kamtschatka for catching salmon.

"The chief method of their capture here is the common one of *putchers*. These are funnel-shaped baskets of wicker-work set at right angles to the shore into which the salmon press themselves in trying to pass through, and are unable to return."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1885.

**pūtch-ōck**, **pūtch-ūk**, *s.* [Hind. *pachak*; Tamil *putchuk*.]

**Bot. & Comm.**: The roots of *Aplotarus Lappa* (*Saussurea Lappa*, *Calc. Echib. Rep.*). [COSTUS.] It is a tall composite plant, with purple florets, growing on the mountains of Cashmere, at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet. The root is collected in enormous quantities, and exported to China, to be used as incense. It has an odour likeorris-root, a pungent, aromatic taste, and is used as a perfume. It is given in India in cough, asthma, fever, cholera, dyspepsia, &c. Its dried powder is the principal ingredient in an ointment for ulcers; it is also a hair wash.

**pūt-tō-al**, *s.* [Lat., from *puteus* = a well.] The enclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it. It was either round or square, from three to four feet high.

**pūt-ō-ll**, *s.* [Native name.] A large flat-bottomed boat used on the Ganges for conveying goods. It is from forty-six to sixty-five feet long, and carries a single square sail.

• *put-en*, *s.* [PETUNIA.] Tobacco.

• *put-er-le*, *s.* [Fr.] Harlotry, whoredom.

"What say we also of putours, that line by the horrible stink of *puterie*, and construe women to yeilde hem a certain rent of hir bodily *puterie*, ye sometime his own wit or his child."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*.

• **pūt-tid**, *a.* [Lat. *putidus*, from *puteo* = to stink, from the same root as *pus* (q.v.); Fr. *putide*.]

1. Foul, dirty, disgusting.

2. Mean, low, worthless, disgusting.

"There was no ostentation of a *putid* eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

• **pu-tid-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *putid*; -ity.] The same as PUTIDNESS (q.v.).

• **pūt-tid-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *putid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being putid.

"To make their *putidness* less perceptible."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 199.

**pūt-lōg**, **pūt-lōck**, *s.* [Eng. *put*, v., and *log*.]

**Build.**: One of a number of short pieces of timber about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds. They lie at right angles to the wall, with one of their ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

**putlog-holes**, *s. pl.*

**Build.**: Small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

**pu-tōr-i-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *putor* = a stench; *puteo* = to stink.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Mustelinae, with thirteen species, having a wide geographical range through both hemispheres, and including the animals commonly known as Polecats, Ferrets, Weasels, and Minks. Teeth more sharply cusped than in Mustela; body longer and more slender, and limbs shorter; neck disproportionately long. *Putorius vulgaris*, the Weasel, and *P. feticidus*, the Polecat, are British; *P. furo*, the Ferret, is domesticated.

• **pu-tour**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A whoremonger, a whoremaster. (*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*.)

**pū-trān-jī-va**, *s.* [Hind., &c. *putrajiva*: Sansc. *putra* = a son, and *jiva* = life. So named because Hindoo parents string the seeds round their children's necks, for the preservation of their health.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Euphorbiaceae. *Putranjiva Rozburghii* is a moderate-sized evergreen tree from India. The seeds yield an olive-brown oil used for burning. The wood, which is

close-grained and very hard, is employed for tools and turnery; the leaves and the stone of the fruit is sometimes given in decoction in colds and fevers; the former are also lopped for fodder.

• **pu-trēd-in-ōs**, *a.* [Lat. *putredo* (genit. *putredinis*) = rottenness, from *putreo* = to become putrid.] Stinking, rotten; proceeding from, or of the nature of, putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

"A *putredinosis* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rumet is turned."—*Flyer: Animal Humours*.

• **pu-trē-fact-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *putrefactus*.] [PUTREFACTION.] Putrefied.

"Vermin breed of *putrefacted* slime."—*Marton: Antonio's Revenge*, iv. 2.

**pu-trē-fac-tion**, • **pu-trī-fac-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *putrefactus*, *pa. par.* of *putrefacio* = to make putrid; *putreo* = to be rotten; *puter*, *putris* = rotten, putrid, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *putrefaccion*; Ital. *putrefazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.*: The apparently spontaneous decomposition of organic substances, especially those rich in nitrogen. It differs from fermentation (q.v.) in being accompanied by the evolution of fetid and noxious gases. In the process of putrefaction, organic bodies of a higher order are changed, sometimes into lower organic compounds, sometimes into inorganic compounds, as ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, &c., and sometimes into simple substances, as hydrogen and nitrogen. Putrefaction may be prevented, or its further progress arrested by various means:

(1) By keeping the substance in a vacuum, or in a vessel containing air which has been deprived of all organic germs.

(2) By freeing from moisture and keeping perfectly dry.

(3) By keeping the substance in an atmosphere a few degrees above 0°.

(4) By heating to the boiling point, and hermetically sealing.

(5) By the use of antiseptics, as salicylic acid, &c.

From experiments made by Pasteur and others, it appears that putrefaction only takes place when a body comes in contact with living germs. (Used also figuratively.)

"The putrefaction and rottenness of all the bodies might be noxious, and do damage to the food."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1599.

2. That which is putrefied.

**pu-trē-fac-tive**, • **pu-trī-fac-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *putrefactif*, from Lat. *putrefactus*, *pa. par.* of *putrefacio* = to putrefy (q.v.).]

1. Causing or promoting putrefaction; tending to putrefaction.

2. Pertaining to putrefaction.

"Making *putrefactive* generations correspondent unto seminal productions."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

• **pu-trē-fac-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *putrefactive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being putrefactive.

**pūt-trē-fied**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [PUTREFY.]

**pūt-trē-fy**, • **pu-tre-fie**, • **pu-trī-fie**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *putrefier*, from Lat. *putrefacio* = to make putrid; *putreo* = to become putrid; *puter*, *putris* = putrid, and *facio* (pass. *fiō*) = to make; Ital. *putrefare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To make putrid; to cause to rot or decay with an offensive odour.

2. To make carious or gangrenous.

3. To make foul or corrupt; to corrupt.

"They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI*, iv. 7.

• 4. To make corrupt; to spoil, to ruin.

"Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good."—*Bacon*.

**B. Intrans.**: To become putrid; to rot, to decay with an offensive odour. (*Isaiah* li. 6.)

**pu-trēs-çence**, *s.* [Eng. *putrescent*(*i*); -ce.] The quality or state of being putrescent or of putrefying; a putrescent or putrid state.

"Sumptuousity and sordidness; revenge, life-weariness, ambition, darkness, *putrescence*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. iii.

**pu-trēs-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *putrescens*, *pr. par.* of *putresco* = to begin to putrefy; incept., from *putreo* = to be rotten.]

1. Becoming putrid or rotten; decomposing, putrefying.

"To keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining or relating to the condition or process of putrefaction.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pot, ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fill; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**pu-très-ci-ble**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *putresco* = to become rotten; Eng. suff. *-able*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Capable of being putrefied; capable of, or liable to, putrefaction.

"Though eminently putrescible, the animal and vegetable juices remained sweet and clear."—*Nature*, xlv, 467.

**B.** *As subst.*: A body generally, if not always, nitrogenized, which undergoes decomposition at certain temperatures, when in contact with air and moisture.

**\* pu-tri-ble**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *putribilis*, from *putreo* = to be rotten.] Liable to corruption; putrescent.

"Autumnal fruits breed putrible humours."—*Fennier*: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 284.

**pu-trid**, *a.* [Fr. *putride*, from Lat. *putridus*, from *putr*, *putris* = putrid, allied to *putreo* = to be rotten; Sp., Port., & Ital. *putrido*.]

1. In a state of putrefaction, decomposition, or decay; corrupt, rotten; exhibiting putrefaction or decomposition. (Said of animal or vegetable bodies.)

2. Indicating putrefaction or decomposition; proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction.

"And though her rich attire so curious beand rare,  
From her there yet proceeds unwholesome putrid air."  
—*Drayton*: *Poly-Olbion*, s. 18.

**putrid-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: Malignant fever. [MALIGANT, A. II.]

† **putrid sore-throat**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A malignant form of sore throat, tending to gangrene.

**pu-trid-ness**, **\* pu-trid-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *putrid*; *-ness*, *-ity*; Fr. *putridité*.] The quality or state of being putrid; corruption, rottenness; that which is putrid.

"Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid spirituousness of the ferment, and the putridness of the meat."  
—*Floyer*: *On the Humours*.

**\* pu-tri-fac-tion**, *s.* [PUTREFACTION.]

**\* pu-tri-lage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid.] The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off.

**\* pu-tri-låg-i-nous**, *a.* [PUTRILAGE.] Rotten, corrupt, putrid.

"They expectorate the putrilaginous matter."  
—*Fennier*: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 176.

**\* pu-try**, *a.* [Lat. *puter* = putrid.] Putrid, rotten, corrupt.

"How! not, not *putry* mould! I groan not, ye graves! I!"  
—*Marston*: *Antonio's Revenge*, III. 1.

**\* putt** (1), *s.* [PUT (2), s.]

**putt** (2), *s.* [Prob. connected with *put*, v.] A trap for fish; a putcher.

"In the early part of the year before the nets and putts are well at work."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

**putt-ter** (1), *s.* [A corrupt of *petard* (q.v.).] A short piece of ordnance. (Scotch.)

**putt-ter** (2), *s.* [Eng. *put*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who puts or places.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and putters of cases. —*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Golf*: One of the clubs used in driving the ball. (Pron. *put-ter*.)

2. *Mining*: One who pushes the small waggon in a mine, or the like.

**\* putter-forth**, *s.* The same as PUTTER-OUT (q.v.).

**\* putter-on**, *s.* An inciter, an instigator.

"You are abused, and by some putter-on,  
That will be damn'd for't."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

**\* putter-out**, **\* putter-forth**, *s.* One who deposited money, when going abroad, on condition of receiving a larger sum on returning, the amount deposited being forfeited in the event of non-return. On dangerous expeditions the premium was sometimes as much as five pounds for each one deposited. This kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expense, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pounds, to be paid me five for one, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople."—*Ben Jonson*: *Every Man Out of his Humour*, II. 3.

**put-tie**, *s.* [PUTTY, 2.]

**put-tiāg, put-tiāg**, *pr. par. or a.* [PUT, v.]

**putting-green**, *s.* A part of the links on which golf is played.

"The wind backed away to the west, . . . and many of the putting-greens were keen."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

**putting-stone, putting-stane**, *s.* A heavy stone to be put or thrown with the hand raised and thrust forward from the shoulder. Putting the stone is a favourite athletic exercise in Scotland.

**putt-tōck** (1), *s.* [For *putt-hawk* or *putt-hawk*, from Mid. Eng. *putt*, *pout* = pullet (q.v.); Gael. *put* = the young of moor-fowl, young grouse. The word thus = pullet-hawk or chicken-hawk; cf. *sparrow-hawk*.]

1. The common kite; the glead or glead.

"Who finds the partridge in the puttuck's nest,  
But may imagine how the bird was dead?"  
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI.*, III. 2.

2. The Buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*. (Prov.)

**putt-tōck** (2), *s.* [For *puttock* (q.v.).]

**putt-tŷ** (1), **\* pot-tain**, *s.* [O. Fr. *potte* = brass, copper, tin, &c., burnt or calcined . . . putty; cf. O. Fr. *pottein* = broken pieces of metal; *pottin* = solder of metal; *pot* = a pot (q.v.).]

1. Calcined tin, or oxide of tin, and lead mixed in various proportions, used as polishing powder by opticians and lapidaries.

2. *Plastering*: A fine mortar, nearly all lime, used in stopping crevices of shrinkage.

3. *Glazing*: A composition of pounded whiting and linseed-oil, beaten up into a tough, tenacious cement. It is used for securing window-panes in sashes, for stopping crevices in wood-work which is to be painted, and for various other work.

4. *Pottery*: The mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.

5. *Foundry*: The mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds in foundries.

**putty-faced**, *a.* Having a face resembling the pastiness or colour of putty.

**putty-knife**, *s.* A knife with a short launcelate blade, used for spreading putty; a stopping-knife.

**putty-powder**, *s.* A pulverised oxide of tin sometimes mixed with oxide of lead. Putty powder is extensively used in glass and marble works, and the best kinds are used for polishing plate.

**\* putty-root**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The viscid tuber of *Aplectrum hyemale*, an American orchid. It is used for cementing broken earthenware.

**putt-tŷ** (2), **putt-tie**, *s.* [Cf. Hind., *Mahratta*, &c. *putti*, *puttee* = a band, a bandage.] A kind of legging used in India, made of coarse water-proof cloth, wrapped tightly round the legs.

"The Mounted Infantry will receive, in addition to the equipment already mentioned, a pair of Bedford cord pantaloons, two pairs of drawers, a pair of puttees, a pair of jack spurs, a canvas bag, and a cavalry mess tin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 12, 1885.

**putt-tŷ**, *v.t.* [PUTTY, s.] To cement, stop, or fill with putty.

**putt-tŷ-er**, *s.* [Eng. *putty*, v.; -er.] One who works with putty; a glazier. (*Thackeray*: *Lovel the Widower*, ch. II.)

**\* pu-tŷure, \* pŷl-tŷure**, *s.* [Low Lat. *putura*, from Lat. *puls*, genit. *pultis* = pottage.] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by balliffs of hundreds, to take man's-meat, horse-meat, and dog's-meat from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, &c.

**pu-ya**, *s.* [Native name (?).]

*Bot.*: A synonym of *Pouretia*, a genus of Bromeliaceæ. (*Lindley*). *Puya chinensis* yields an extract used in healing broken bones, and the spike of *P. lanuginosa* is a transparent gum.

**\* pŷz-zel**, *s.* [Fr. *pucelle* = a maid.] A dirty slattern; a hussy.

"Pucelle or puzzel, dolphin or dogfish."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI.*, I. 4.

**pŷz-zle**, *v.t.* [PUZZLE, s.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To perplex, to embarrass, to confound; to put to a stand; to gravel.

"I very much fear there be some languages  
That would go near to puzzle me."  
—*Randolph*: *Muse's Looking-glass*, III. 4.

\* 2. To make intricate; to entangle.

"They disentangle from the puzzled skein."  
—*Comper*: *Task*, III.

3. To discover, resolve, or work out by cogitation; to make out by mental labour. (Followed by *out*.)

"While the clerk just puzzles out his psalm."  
—*Comper*: *Charity*.

**B. Intrans.**: To be bewildered or perplexed; to be at a loss; as, To puzzle over a question.

**pŷz-zle**, *s.* [For Mid. Eng. *opposale*, *opposal* = a question for solution, from Fr. *opposer* = to oppose, to question.] A state of embarrassment or perplexity; that which puzzles; a riddle; a toy or contrivance for exercising the ingenuity.

"The last puzzle propounded."—*More*: *Antidote to Atheism*, ch. XI.

**puzzle-brain**, *s.* One who tries to explain or propose puzzles.

"They are mostly crotchety-mongers and puzzle-brains."—*Blackie*: *Self-Culture*, p. 60.

**\* puzzle-head**, *s.* A puzzle-headed person.

"It would rid Germany of . . . mad Jacobin puzzle-heads."—*J. R. Seeley*: *Stein*, III. 393.

**puzzle-headed**, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.

"He was really a dull puzzle-headed man."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

**puzzle-monkey**, *s.* [MONKEY-PUZZLE.]

**\* pŷz-zle-ā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ation*.] A puzzle; a state of bewilderment or perplexity.

"Upon my soul, they have got the old gentleman into such puzzaition, that I don't believe he knows what he wishes himself."—*Foot*: *The Bunker*, III.

**pŷz-zled** (leas el), *pa. par. or a.* [PUZZLE, v.]

**\* pŷz-zled-ness** (leas el), *s.* [Eng. *puzzled*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being puzzled; perplexity, bewilderment.

"Several instances of the puzzedness of phanny."—*B. More*: *Append. to Atheism*.

**\* pŷz-zle-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-dom*.] Bewilderment.

"A libation to the goddess of puzzedom."—*Kingalee*: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

**\* pŷz-zle-mōnt**, *s.* [Eng. *puzzle*; *-ment*.] The state of being puzzled; puzzledness, bewilderment.

"A little of the puzlement that he inflicts on others."  
—*Mrs. Mitford*: *Our Village*, ser. I, p. 240.

**pŷz-zlēr**, *s.* [Eng. *puzzle* (v), v.; -er.] One who or that which puzzles, bewilders, or perplexes.

"Miss Ophelia found the case a puzzler."—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe*: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. xx.

**pŷz-zlīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [PUZZLE, v.]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. Bewildering, confusing, perplexing, embarrassing, as, a puzzling question.

2. Exhibiting perplexity, bewilderment, or confusion; puzzled.

"The servant is a puzzling fool."—*L'Estrange*.

**pŷz-zlīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *puzzling*; *-ly*.] In a puzzling manner or degree.

"It is . . . nobly, and at the same time puzzlingly, significant."—*Masson*: *Recent British Philosophy*, 147.

**pŷz-zō-la-na, pŷz-zō-la-na** (zz as tz), *s.* [POZZUOLAN.]

**pŷz-zō-litē** (zz as tz), *s.* [PUZZOLANA.]

**pwen-yēt** (we as ō), *s.* [Burmese.] A resin, sometimes called Black Dammar, obtained in Burmah from the nest of a hymenopterous insect, *Trigona levipes*. It is used for caulking boats. (*Cal. Exhib. Rep.*)

**pŷ-ō-mī-a, pŷ-ē-mī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πύον* (*pūon*) = pus, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

*Pathol.*: Blood poisoning, pus in the blood, the same as septicæmia; due to disease of bone, leading to suppuration; heart or vascular affections, originating septic contamination of the blood, as endocarditis, or phlebitis; abscess, or gangrene, mucous ulcerations, low inflammatory affections with suppuration, as of kidney or bladder; erysipelas, small-pox, revaccination (rarely), carbuncles, boils, dissection and post-mortem wounds, and sometimes to typhus. Occasionally it appears to arise spontaneously, or from the most trifling injury in unhealthy persons.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iāg, -elan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**pŷ-æ'-mic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyemia* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ic.]

**Pathol.**: Of, or belonging to *Pyæmia* (q.v.).

**pŷ-at**, **pŷ-ôt**, *s.* [PIE.]

**pŷe-nid'-i-ûm** (pl. **pŷe-nid'-i-a**), *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. *πυκνός* (*puknós*) = close.]

**Bot. (Pl.)**: The special receptacle enclosing stylospores in some Lichens and Fungals.

**pŷe-nite**, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνός* (*puknós*) = thick; suff. -ite (fin.); Ger. *pyknit*.]

**Min.**: A variety of topaz (q.v.) occurring in aggregations of columnar crystals in the tin mines of Altenberg, Saxony.

**pŷe-nô**, *pref.* [Gr. *πυκνός* (*puknós*) = thick; suff. -ite (fin.); Ger. *pyknit*.]

**Thick, close**; the meaning completed by the second element.

**pŷe-nô-dônt**, *s.* [PYCNO-DONTES.] Any individual of the sub-order Pycnodontoidæ.

**pŷe-nô-dônt-ês**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

**Palæont.**: A family of Owen's Lepidogonoidæ.

**pŷe-nô-dônt'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodontis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Palæont.**: The typical family of the sub-order Pycnodontoidæ. They abound in Mesozoic and Tertiary formations. Chief genera: *Pycnodus*, *Gyrodus*, *Mesurus*, *Microdon*, *Cœlodus*, and *Mesodon*.

**pŷe-nô-dôn-tôl-dê-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnodus*, genit. *pycnodontis*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

**Palæont.**: A sub-order of Ganoidæ, with two families, Pleurolepidæ and Pycnodontidæ (q.v.). Body compressed, high and short or oval, covered with rhombic scales arranged in decussating pleurolepidal lines. Teeth on the palate and hinder part of the lower jaw molar-like.

**pŷe-nô-dûs**, *s.* [PYCNO-DONTES.]

**Palæont.**: The typical genus of the Pycnodontidæ. Fifteen species from the Liass, four from the Chalk, and one from the Eocene.

**pŷe-nô-gôn'-i-dæ**, **pŷe-nô-gôn'-a-tæ**, **pŷe-nô-gôn'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnogon* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, or neut. -ida, -ata.]

**Zool.**: An aberrant family or tribe of Arachnida, consisting of marine animals, having the abdomen rudimentary, and four pairs of legs enormously long and many-jointed. (Huxley.) Balfour considers the family of doubtful affinities. Some believe them Crustaceans. Parasitic or independently amongst stones and sea-weeds on sea-beaches, or among rocks, corals, &c., in deep water. Called also Podosomata and Pantopoda.

**pŷe-nôg-ô-nûm**, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. *γόυν* (*gonûn*) = the knee.]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of Pycnogonida (q.v.). Some are parasitic. *Pycnogonum balcanicum* is so on the whale. *P. laterale*, not a parasite, is common on various European sea coasts.

**pŷe-nôm-ê-têr**, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. meter.]

**Chem.**: An instrument for determining the specific gravities of aerated mineral waters.

**pŷe-nô-nô-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonotus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Ornith.**: Bulbuls; a family of Passerine Birds, sometimes made a sub-family (Pycnonotinae, Gray) of Turridæ, or (Brachyrodinae, Swain.) of Timalidæ. There are nine genera and 139 species, characteristic of the Oriental region, some extending to Palestine, Japan, and the Moluccas, but all absent from the Celebes.

**pŷe-nô-nô-ti-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pycnonotus* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.] [PYCNO-NOTIDÆ.]

**pŷe-nô-nô-tûs**, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Gr. *νότος* (*notos*) = the back.]

**Ornith.**: Bulbul; the typical genus of the family Pycnonotidæ (q.v.), with fifty-two

species, ranging from Palestine to South Africa. Bill of medium size, strong, and slightly curved; feet strong, wings moderately long; plumage generally dull, with the exception of the lower tail-coverts.



PYCNONOTUS ARSINOË.

**pŷe-nô-phŷ-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pycno-*, and Eng. *phylite*; Ger. *pyknophyllit*.]

**Min.**: A talc-like mineral occurring in closely compacted scales in the so-called "Weisserde" (white earth) at Asparn, Austria. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2.796; lustre, greasy; colour, leek-, apple-, and sea-green. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, potash, soda, magnesia, and sesquioxide of iron.

**pŷe-nô-stŷle**, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνός* (*puknós*), from *πυκνός* (*puknós*) = frequent, thick, and *στυλός* (*stulos*) = a pillar; Fr. *pycnostyle*.]

**Arch.**: That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.



PORTICO WITH PYCNOSTYLE ARRANGEMENT.

**pŷe-nô-trôpe**, *s.* [Gr. *πυκνотρόπος* (*puknotropos*) = of compact property; Ger. *pyknotrop*.]

**Min.**: A name given by Breithaupt to an amorphous mineral substance, occurring in closely compacted grains in the serpentine of Waldheim, Saxony. Compos. yet unknown.

**\* pŷe**, *s.* [PIE.]

**\* pŷe-bâld**, *a.* [PIEBALD.]

**pŷ-ê-li'-tis**, *s.* [Gr. *πύελος* (*pyelos*) = a trough; suff. -itis.]

**Pathol.**: Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

**pŷ-et**, *s.* [PYAT.]

**pŷ-gar-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *αἶψα* (*aîpsa*) = to lift up.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Notodontidæ. *Pygæra bucephala* is the Buff-tip moth, a beautiful but sluggish insect; the fore-wings purplish-gray, with black, chocolate-coloured, and white lines, and an ochrey spot at the tip; the hind wings yellowish-white, &c., clouded. The larvæ feed gregariously on the oak, lime, hazel, &c.

**pŷ-gar-g, pŷ-gar-gûs**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγαργός* (*pygargos*) = white rump; *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *αργός* (*argos*) = white; Fr. *pygarg*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The sea-eagle or osprey.

2. **Script. Heb.**: *פֶּזֶא* (*dishon*), Deut. xiv. 5, is apparently some kind of antelope.

**\* pŷ-ga-thrix**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *θρίξ* (*thrix*) = hair.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Simiadae. *Pygathrix nemarus* is the Cochinchina Monkey, now *Semnopithecus nemarus*.

**pŷ-gid'-i-ûm**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγίδιον* (*pygidion*), dimin. from *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump.]

**Compar. Anat.**: The caudal shield, or tail, of a Trilobite. It consists of anchylosed or amalgamated segments, and is usually trilobed like the thorax. There is an elevated axis, with a marginal limb. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but it may be prolonged into a spine, or the ends of the pleurae may be extended into spine-like projections. The name is sometimes applied to the posterior segment of a flea.

**pŷg-mê-an, pŷg-mæ-an, pŷg-mê-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *pygmaeus* = dwarfish, from Gr.

*Πυγμαῖος* (*Pygmaios*) = the race of Pygmæes, from *πυγμή* (*pygmê*) = a measure of length, the distance between the elbow and the knuckles. So called because they were reported to be of the height of a pygmæ, or 13½ inches.]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish, very small.

"Throng numberless like that Pygmean race."

Milton: *P. L.* l. 780.

**B. As subst.**: A pygmy.

"These Pygmæes live in hollow caves, and holes under the ground. — *P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. vii. ch. ii.

**pŷg-mŷ, pig-mŷ, pig-mey**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *pygmée* = dwarfish, from Lat. *Pygmaeus* = pygmean (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *pigmeo*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. **Class. Mythol.**: One of a fabulous nation of dwarfs dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean, and maintaining perpetual wars with the cranes. Ctesias represented a nation of them as inhabiting India. Other ancient writers believed them to inhabit the Indian islands; Aristotle places them in Ethiopia, Pliny in Transgætanice India.

2. A very short or dwarfish person; a dwarf; anything very little.

"Soon grows the pygmy to gigantic size."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* l. 244.

\* II. **Zool.**: The Chimpanzee.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish, small, little.

"Control the course of Nature, bid the Deep

Hush at thy pygmy voice her waves to sleep."

Churchill: *Epistle to William Hoagarth*.

¶ For compounds, see *PIGMY*.

**\* pŷg-mŷ, v.t.** [PYGMV, *s.*] To reduce to the size of a pygmy; to dwarf, to stunt.

"Stand off, thou postaster, from thy press,

Who pygmistest idlers with thy dwarf-like verse."

Wood: *Faust* (Oxon.), l. 799.

**pŷ-gô-cêph'-a-lûs**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalê*) = the head.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Macrourous Crustaceans, with three species, from the Carboniferous Limestone of Scotland and Lancashire.

**pŷ-gô-dêr-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Phyllostominae, group Stenodermata. Muzzle very short, thickened vertically, interferential membrane short. One species, *Pygoderma bilabiatus*, from Mexico and Brazil.

**pŷ-gôp'-ê-dêg**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *πός* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

\* 1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Natatores, embracing the genera *Columbicus*, *Eudytes*, *Uria*, *Mormon*, *Fratercula*, and *Alca*.

2. An order of Carinate Birds, with three families, *Columbidae*, *Alcidae*, and *Podicipedidae*.

**pŷ-gô-pûd'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pygopus*, genit. *pygopodis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zool.**: A family of two-legged lizards. Body long, covered with rounded, imbricated, quincuncial scales, a pair of rudimentary hind limbs present; head with symmetrical shields; no eyelids. Two genera, *Pygopus* and *Delma*, from Australia and Tasmania.

**pŷ-gô-pûs**, *s.* [PYGPODES.]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of the family Pygopidæ, with one species, *Pygopus lepidopus*. It is about two feet long, and is a Saurian which has apparently degenerated towards the Ophidia.

**pŷ-gôs-cê-lîa**, *s.* [Gr. *πυγή* (*pygê*) = the rump, and *σκελετός* (*skelotos*) = a leg.]

**Ornith.**: A genus of Spheniscidae, with two or three species, closely resembling those of Aptenodytes, in which it is often merged. *Pygoscelis teniata* (or *papensis*), the Johnnie of the whalers = *Aptenodytes papua*.

**pŷ-ja'-ma**, *s.* [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] A kind of loose wide trousers or drawers supported by a cord drawn round the waist. They are worn in India, and are generally made of a light fabric, such as silk or cotton, and are sometimes made to cover the feet entirely. Same as *PAJAMAS* (q.v.).

**\* pyk**, *v.t.* [PICK, *v.*]

tate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pítt, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn: mûte. cûb. cûre. uníte. cûr. rále. fáll: trŷ. Sŷírian. a. œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.



**pýke**, *s.* [Hind. *paek*.] A foot-messenger; a night watchman. (*East Indies*.)

**pýl-nón**, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *πυλνός* (*pylnos*) = close.]

*Music*: The close note. (1) A name given to those half or quarter tones which came together in the chromatic and enharmonic genera of the Greeks. (2) In medieval music, a semi-tone.

**pý-låg-ör-ås, pýl-a-göre**, *s.* [Gr. *πυλαγυρας* (*pylaguras*).]

*Greek Antig.*: The legate or representative of a city sent to the Amphictyonic council.

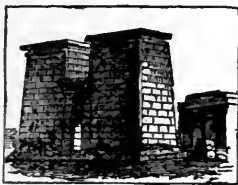
**pýl-a-göre**, *s.* [PYLAGORAS.]

**pýle**, *s.* [Lat. *pilum* = a pestle, a javelin (?).]

1. A small javelin.
2. An arrow with a square head used in a cross-bow.
3. A single grain of chaff. (*Burns*.)

**pý-lön**, *s.* [Gr. *πυλῶν* (*pylōn*) = a gateway.]

*Arch.*: The mass of buildings on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple.



PYLON.

"The pylon consists of three parts, namely of two flanking towers, and the gateway thus formed between them."—*Rosengarten: Arch. Styles* (ed. Sanders), § 27.

**pý-lör-ío**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pylorique*.]

- A. As adjective**:  
*Anat.*: Pertaining to the pylorus (q.v.).
- B. As substantive**:  
*Anat. (Pl.)*: The mucous glands of the pylorus; the pyloric glands.

"When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat."—*Fleid*, Dec. 26, 1855.

**pýl-ö-ríd-ö-a**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pylor(us)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. -idea.]

*Zool.*: A group of Lamellibranchiata, including the genera *Mya*, *Solen*, &c. (*De Blainville*). [*MYACIDÆ*, *SOLENIIDÆ*.]

**pý-lör-üs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυλωρός* (*pylōros*) = a gate-keeper, the pylorus = *πύλη* (*pylē*) = a gate, and *οὐρός* (*ouros*) = a keeper.]

*Anat.*: The small and contracted end of the stomach leading into the small intestines.

**pým-per**, *v.t.* [PAMPER.]

**pyne**, *s. & v.* [PINE.]

**pý-ö-gén-ö-sis, pý-ö-gé-ní-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πύον* (*puon*) = pus, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

*Pathol.*: The generation of pus; the theory of the formation of pus.

**pý-ö-gén-ío**, *a.* [PYOGENESIS.] Pertaining or relating to pyogenesis; generating or forming pus.

**pý-öid**, *a.* [Gr. *πύον* (*puon*) = pus, and *εἶδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.] Resembling pus; partaking of the nature of pus.

**pyoid-corpuscles**, *s. pl.*

*Pathol., Physiol., &c.*: Pus corpuscles, with a tolerably transparent envelope enclosing eight, ten, or more small globules. (*Lebert*.)

**py-on-ing**, *s.* [PIONING.]

**pý-öt**, *s.* [PYAT.]

**pýr, pýr-í, pýr-ö**, *pref.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire.] Having relation to, or connection with fire.

**pýr-a-cánth, pýr-a-cánth-üs**, *s.* [Gr. *πυράκανθα* (*pyrakantha*): *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire, and *ἀκανθα* (*akantha*) = a thorn.]

*Bot.*: *Crataegus Pyracantha*, a hawthorn, with oval, lanceolate, glabrous, entire, small evergreen leaves, and coral-red flowers, from the south of Europe.

**pýr-ko-ö-nít-ío**, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *aconitic*.] Derived from aconitic acid by heat.

**pyraconitic acid**, *s.* [ITACONIC-ACID.]

**pýr-al, \*pýr-all, a.** [Eng. *pyr(e)*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to a funeral pyre.

"Unctuously constituted for the better *pyral* combustion."—*Brownie: Urn Burial*, ch. iv.

**pý-räl-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyral(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

*Entom.*: The typical family of the group *Pyralidina*. Antennae of the male pubescent or ciliated; wings entire, shining, with long fringes. Larva shining, wrinkled, vermiform. Five British species. (*Stainton*.)

**pýr-a-lid-ö-öus**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyralid(-ina)*; Eng. suff. -ous.] Of or belonging to the *Pyralidina*.

"The *Pyralidæ* group is further divided into two main sections."—*Stainton: Brit. Butterflies & Moths* (1859), II. 124.

**pýr-äl-i-dí-na**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pyralis*, genit. *pyralid(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

*Entom.*: A group of Moths with the fore proportionately much longer than the hind wings; the abdomen and legs long. It contains the Pearla, the Veneers or Grass-moths, and the Knot-horns. British species 167. Sixteen families represented in Britain, viz.:

*Hypenidæ, Herminidæ, Odontidæ, Pyralidæ, Cleodidæ, Euxychidæ, Aspidæ, Stenidæ, Hydrocampidæ, Botydæ, Nolidæ, Chortidæ, Eudoridæ, Galleridæ, Phycidæ, and Crambidæ.*

**pýr-a-lis**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυραλís* (*pyralis*) = a kind of pigeon.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of *Pyralidæ*. *Pyralis costalis* is the Gold Fringe; *P. farinalis* the Meal-moth.

**pýr-äl-lö-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἄλλος* (*allos*) = other, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *pyralolith*.]

*Min.*: An altered pyroxene (q.v.), intermediate in composition between true pyroxene and talc. Occurs mostly in limestone at several localities in Finland.

**pý-råme**, *s.* [Fr.] A small water-spaniel.

**pýr-a-míd, \*pýr-a-mís**, *s.* [Lat. *pyramis* (genit. *pyramidis*), from Gr. *πυραμís* (*pyramis*), from Egypt. *pir-em-us* = the vertical height of the structure. The Eng. plural was formerly *pyramides*, as in *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.]

1. *Egyptian Antiquities*: A solid structure substantially invariable in form, viz., a simple mass resting on a square or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing with slight deviations towards the four principal winds, and tapering off gradually towards the top to a point or to a flat surface, as a substitute for an apex. The proportion of the base to the height is not always the same, nor is the angle of inclination uniform. The pyramids were constructed in platforms, and then revêted or coated with blocks or slabs of granite, as may still be observed in incomplete pyramids. Recently the theory has been maintained that in the case of the largest pyramids, a smaller one was erected as a nucleus, and subsequently enveloped by another layer. The interior of these massive structures contains narrow passages, and some totally dark halls or chambers, and probably served as the burial-places of the kings who had caused them to be constructed. The entrance to these buildings is raised considerably above the level of the base, and was blocked up by a portcullis of granite, so as to be on ordinary occasions inaccessible. In the pyramid of Cheops, the entrance is raised about 47 ft. 6 in. above the base. The pyramids of Egypt begin immediately south of Cairo, and continue southwards at varying intervals for nearly seventy miles. The largest is that of Cheops, at Ghizé, standing on a base each side of which was originally 764 feet long, but owing to the removal of the coating is now only 746 feet. Its perpendicular height, according to Wilkinson, was originally 480 ft. 9 in., present height 460 ft. The principal chamber, the so-called Crowning Hall or King's Chamber, is 34 ft. 3 in. long, and 17 ft. 1 in. wide. Its roof is formed of massive blocks of granite, over which, with a view to support the weight, other blocks are laid, with clear intervals between. According to Herodotus, the erection of this pyramid employed 100,000 men for twenty years.

2. *Mexican*: The Teocallis, or Houses of the gods, which have come down from Aztec times, are four-sided pyramids rising by terraces to a considerable height. A group

of such erections still exists at Teotihuacan about twenty miles north-east of the city of Mexico. There are two large pyramids, with some hundred smaller ones. The base of the largest is 900 feet long, its height 160 feet; the height of the second is 130 feet. One is dedicated to the sun, the other to the moon. A yet larger one is at Cholula; its base is 1488 feet long, its height 178 feet. All the Mexican pyramids face the cardinal points.

3. Hence, applied to any mass or heap more or less resembling a pyramid in form.

"While those depuited to enter the slain heap with a rising pyramid of pain."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xliii. 201.

4. *Anat.*: A conical bony eminence in the anterior wall of the tympanum of the ear. Also that portion of the *medulla oblongata* forming the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain; two conical eminences, known as the posterior pyramids, the *corpora pyramidalia*, leading to the *pons Varolii*, being the anterior pyramids.

5. *Geom.*: A polyhedron bounded by a polygon, having any number of sides, called the base, and by triangles meeting in a common point, called the vertex. Pyramids take different names according to the nature of their bases. They may be triangular, quadrangular, &c., according as their bases are triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, &c. The base and lateral triangles are called faces; the lines in which the faces meet are called edges; the points in which the edges meet are called vertices of the pyramid. A right pyramid is one whose base is a regular polygon, and in which a perpendicular let fall from the vertex upon the base, passes through its centre. The regular pyramid is a pyramid bounded by four equal equilateral triangles. It is called the tetrahedron.

6. *Billiards (Pl.)*: A game played with fifteen red balls and one white ball, the former being placed in a triangular form at a spot at the top of the table. The object of the players, who play in turn with the white ball, is to pocket as many red balls as possible.

7. *Bot.*: The American calumba or Indian lettuce, *Fraseria carolinensis*.

**pý-rám-íd-äl, \*pý-rám-íd-äl**, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidal*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

"The pyramidal tomb of Caius Cestius."—*Eustace: Italy*, vol. I, ch. 21.

2. *Bot.*: Conical, as the prickles of some roses.

**pyramidal bell-flower**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Campanula pyramidalis*, wild in Carniola, &c.

**pyramidal-muscle**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A small muscle arising from the front of the pubis, and inserted into the *linea alba*. There is also a pyramidal muscle of the nose.

**pyramidal-numbers**, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q.v.).

**pyramidal-zelite**, *s.* [APOPHYLLITE.]

**\*pý-rám-íd-äl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; -ly.]

1. In the form of a pyramid; like a pyramid.

2. By means of, or through the instrumentality of, a pyramid.

"To be but *pyramidally* extant."—*Brownie: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

**pý-rám-i-dél-í-lä**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *pyramis* = pyramid (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of *Pyramidelidæ*. Shell slender, pointed, with many plaited or level whorls, apex sinistral, operculum indented on the inner side to adapt it to the columellar plaits. Recent species 111, from the West Indies, Mauritius, and Australia. Fossil twelve, from the Chalk of France and Britain onward.

**pý-rám-i-dél-í-lä**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyramidel(la)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

*Zool.*: A family of Holostomata (q.v.). Shell spiral, turreted, nucleus minute sinistral, operculum horny. Genera *Pyramidella*, *Chemnitzia*, &c.

**\*pýr-a-míd-ío, \*pýr-a-míd-ío-äl**, *a.* [Gr. *πυραμίδικός* (*pyramidikos*), from *πυραμís* (*pyramis*) = a pyramid (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

"Distinguishable by pyramidal figures."—*Brownie: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

**böl, böy**: *pout, jówl*; *cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
**-sian, -tian** = *shan*. **-tion, -sion** = *shün*: **-tion, -sion** = *shün*. **-sious, -tions, -sious** = *shüs*. **-ble, -die, &c.** = *bel, del**

**pyr-a-mid-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ly*.] In a pyramidal manner; in the form of a pyramid.

"Thus they rise pyramidically."—Pope: *Homage to Odysseus* xi. (Note.)

**pyr-a-mid-ic-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *pyramidal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being pyramidal.

**pyr-a-mid-i-on**, *s.* [Gr.]

*Arch.*: The small flat pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.

**pyr-ram-id-oid**, *s.* [Eng. *pyramid*; *-oid*.]

*Geom.*: A figure or solid resembling a pyramid. Called also a *Pyramoid*.

**pyr-ram-id-on**, *s.* [PYRAMID.]

*Music*: An organ stop of 16 ft. or 32 ft. tone, the pipes of which are closed at the top, and pyramidal in shape, the top being more than four times the width of the mouth. From a pipe only 2 ft. 9 in. in length, 2 ft. 3 in. square at the top, and 8 in. at the block, the note C C C is produced. Invented by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

**pyr-a-mis**, **pir-a-mis**, *s.* [PYRAMID.]

**pyr-am-oid**, *s.* [PYRAMOID.]

**pyr-ant-i-môn-ito**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *antimonite*.]

*Min.*: The same as *KERMESITE* (q.v.).

**pyr-aph-rô-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἀφρός* (*aphros*) = froth, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *πυραυρήλιθ*.]

*Petrol.*: An amorphous mixture of feldspars and opal, of a more or less vitreous lustre, related to obsidian (q.v.).

**pyr-ar-gill-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἀργίλλος* (*argillos*) = clay, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of *Fahlunite* (q.v.), containing more water and less of protoxides. It is an altered ilolite (q.v.), and occurs in the granite of Helsingfors, Finland.

**pyr-ar-gy-rite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *ἀργυρος* (*argyros*) = silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A rhombohedral mineral occurring in crystals and also massive. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 5.7 to 5.9; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, black; streak, cochineal-red; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Compos.: sulphur, 17.7; antimony, 22.5; silver, 59.8 = 100, corresponding to the formula,  $3AgS + Sb_2S_3$ . Isomorphous with proustite (q.v.). Forms an important ore of silver, occurring abundantly in some mines.

**pyr-aus-ta**, *s.* [Gr. *πυραυστής* (*pyraustēs*) = a moth which gets stung in the candle.]

*Entom.*: A genus of *Eurytomidae*. *Pyrausta purpuralis* is the *Crimson and Gold Moth*.

**pyr-aux-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Gr. *αὐξάνω* (*auxanō*) = to increase, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as *PYROPHYLLITE* (q.v.).

**pyr-te**, *s.* [Lat. *pyra*, from Gr. *πύρα* (*pyra*) = fire; *pyr* = fire.] A pile or heap of combustible materials on which dead bodies were laid to be burnt to ashes; a funeral pile.

"That lit such pyres from Tagus to the Rhine."—Byron: *Curse of Minerva*.

**pyr-ô-lâ-in**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *elain*.] [PYROSTEARIN.]

**pyr-rô-na**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρήν* (*pyrēn*) = the stone of stone fruit.]

*Bot.*: The stone formed by the hardened endocarp of some fruits, as the drupe.

**pyr-ên-âr-i-um**, *s.* [Lat. *pyren*, genit. *pyrenis*; neut. sing. adj. suff. *-arium*.]

*Bot.*: *Pomum* (q.v.). (*Desvauz.*)

**pyr-rène**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; Eng. suff. *-ene*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_{10}$ . One of the hydrocarbons obtained in the dry distillation of fats, resins, and coal. It is tasteless, inodorous, and crystallizes in colourless plates, melts at 142°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but very soluble in ether, benzene, and carbon disulphide. When treated with fuming hydriodic acid at 200°, it is converted into pyrene hexahydric, which melts at 127°.

**pyrene-quinone**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_8O_2$ . A crystalline body pro-

duced by heating pyrene with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It forms brick-red needles.

**py-rê-nê**, *s.* [PYRENA.]

*Bot.* (PL.): The separate sections of which some fruits, as the medlar, are composed. (*Thome.*)

**Pyr-ê-nê-an**, *a.* [See def.] Of, or pertaining to, the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France from Spain.

**Pyrenean-desman**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Myogale pyrenaica*. [MYOGALE.]

**pyr-ê-nê-ite**, *s.* [After the Pyrenees, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. & Ger. *pyrenit*.]

*Min.*: A variety of *Melanite-garnet* (q.v.), found in very sharp rhombic dodecahedrons in a black to gray schist near Barèges, Hautes-Pyrénées.

**py-rê-ni-um**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *pyren*.]

*Bot.*: Either the receptacle or perithecium of certain fungi.

**pyr-ên-ô-dê-ous**, **py-rên-ô-dine**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena* (q.v.), and Gr. *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

*Bot.*: Wart-like.

**py-rên-ô-mý-çê-tês**, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrena*, and Gr. *μύκης* (*mukēs*), genit. *μύκτος* (*mukētos*) = a fungus.]

*Bot.*: A section of *Ascomycetous* and *Coniomycetous* Fungi having a closed nuclear fruit. (*Fries.*) Now divided into the orders *Sphaeriaceae* and *Phacidiaceae*.

**py-rê-thrin**, *s.* [Lat. *pyrethrum* (um); *-in*.]

*Chem.*: A name given by *Farrel* to a soft resin extracted from *Rudiz Pyrethri* by alcohol and ether. Later researches have shown it to be a mixture of two oils and a resin.

**py-rê-thrûm**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πύρεθρον* (*pyrethron*) = a hot spicy plant of the pelitory kind (*Anthemis Pyrethrum*).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Chrysanthemaceae*, reduced by *Sir Joseph Hooker* to a sub-genus of *Matricaria*, having the receptacle almost flat. The genus yields a number of handsome garden flowers, particularly *P. roseum*, which has yielded many beautiful and richly colored varieties. From its flowers *Insect or Persian Powder* is made. [FEVERFEW.]

**py-rê-ic**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *pyrétique*, from Lat. neut. pl. *pyretica*, from Gr. *πυρετός* (*pyretos*) = (1) burning heat, (2) fever, from *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire.]

*A. as adj.*: Useful in fevers or feverishness.

*B. as subst.*: A medicine for the cure of fever.

**pyr-ê-tôl-ô-gý**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρετός* (*pyretos*), and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] [PYRETIC.]

*Med.*: That branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

**py-rê-x-i-a**, *s.* [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. *πυρεξία* (*pyrexia*), 1 fut. of *πυρεσσω* (*pyressō*) = to be feverish. [PYRELIC.]

*Pathol.*: The pyrexial state, or fever (q.v.). (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*, ii. 158.)

**py-rê-x-ic-al**, **py-rê-x-i-al**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrexia* (a); *-ical*, *-ial*.] Pertaining to fever; feverish.

**py-rê-x-ý**, *s.* [PYREXIA.]

**pyr-gi-ta**, *s.* [Gr. *πυργίτης* (*pyrgitēs*) = of or belonging to a tower; *πύργος* (*pyrgos*) = a tower.]

*Ornith.*: A genus of *Fringillidae*, containing the Sparrows.

**pyr-gôm**, *s.* [Gr. *πύργωμα* (*pyrgōma*) = a tower.]

*Min.*: The same as *FASSAITE* (q.v.).

**pyr-hê-li-ôn-ê-têr**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; *ἥλιος* (*hēlios*) = the sun, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument in-

vented by *Ponillet* for measuring the amount of heat radiated from the sun. It consists of a shallow cylinder of very thin copper or silver on a stem, provided with means of attachment to a stationary object, and carrying a disk on which the shadow of the cylinder may be received, so that it may be pointed directly towards the sun. The cylinder is

blackened in order to absorb all the heat possible, and is filled with water in which the bulb of a thermometer is placed. The instrument, at the atmospheric temperature, is first shaded from the sun, but exposed to the sky for five minutes, and the difference of temperature noted, the shading screen is then withdrawn, and the cylinder exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays for five minutes, and the temperature noted, when it is again shaded for five minutes, and the fall of the thermometer observed.

**pyr-i**, *pref.* [PYR-]

**pyr-i-chrô-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-i*; Gr. *χρôς* (*chros*) = colour, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as *PYROSTILPITE* (q.v.).

**pyr-i-dine**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρ* (*pur*) = fire; *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5N$ . A base discovered by *Anderson* in his investigations on bone-oil, and obtained in small quantity by the action of phosphoric anhydride on isoamyl nitrate. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, of sharp, nauseous odour, sp. gr. .986 at 0°, soluble in water in all proportions, and boils steadily at 116.5°. With hydrochloric acid it yields a deliquescent salt,  $C_6H_5N \cdot HCl$ , whose yellow platinum chloride,  $(C_6H_5N \cdot HCl)_2PtCl_4$ , is very insoluble in water. On heating pyridine with sodium it is converted into solid dipyrindine, which melts at 108°, and crystallizes in needles.

**py-rîd-i-um**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *πυρίδιον* (*puridion*), dimin. from *πύρ* (*pur*) = a spark, or *πυρός* (*pyros*) = wheat.]

*Bot.*: *Pomum* (q.v.). (*Mirbel.*)

**pyr-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum* = a pear, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a pear; obconical.

"The bladder . . . is thereby dilated into a large pyriform vesicle."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1855.

**pyr-i-tâ-ceous** (as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *pyritic* (es); *-aceous*.] *Pyritic* (q.v.).

**py-rî-tês**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*), which embraced both iron and copper pyrites, including marcasite and pyrrhotite; Gr. *εἰσενίτης*, *kies*.]

*Min.*: An isometric mineral occurring frequently crystallized, also massive, in mammillary forms with fibrous structure, and stalactitic with crystalline surface. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 4.83 to 5.2; lustre, metallic, splendid; colour, pale brass-yellow; streak, greenish-black; opaque; fracture conchoidal, uneven; brittle; strikes fire when struck with a hammer. Compos.: sulphur, 53.3; iron, 46.7 = 100, which yields the formula  $FeS_2$ . Other elements sometimes replace a part of the iron, but only in small quantity. Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary; (a) distinct crystals; (b) nodular or concretionary; (c) stalactitic; (d) amorphous. (2) Niccoliferous; (3) colatiferous; (4) cupriferous; (5) stanniferous; (6) auriferous; (7) argentiferous; (8) thalliferous. Occurs abundantly distributed in rocks of all ages, either as crystals, crystal-grains, or nodules, also in metalliferous veins.

**py-rît-ic**, **py-rît-ic-al**, **pyr-ît-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *pyritic* (es); *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to pyrites; containing or resembling pyrites.

**pyr-ît-if-êr-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *pyritif* (es), and *fero* = to bear or produce.] Producing or containing pyrites.

**pyr-ît-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *pyritif* (es); *-ize*.] To convert into pyrites.

**pyr-i-tô-hê-dral**, *a.* [PYRITOHEDRON.]

Crystal-like pyrites in hemihedral modifications, having the opposite planes parallel.

**pyr-i-tô-hê-drôn**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρίτης* (*puritēs*) = pyrites, and *ἔδρα* (*hedra*) = a base.]

*Crystall.*: The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

**pyr-i-tôid**, *s.* [Eng. *pyritic* (es); *-oid*.]

*Crystall.*: The same as *PYRITOHEDRON* (q.v.).

**py-rî-tô-lâmp-rite**, *s.* [Eng. *pyritic* (es); *e* connective; Gr. *λαμπρός* (*lampros*) = bright, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name given to the so-called *Arsenio-silver* from *Andreasberg*, Harz. It is now shown to be a mixture.

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô. ʒr = îr; ʒr = îr.**

**pŷr-ŷ-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Eng. *pyrit(es)*; suff. -ology.] A treatise or dissertation on pyrites; facts concerning pyrites.

**pŷr-ŷt-ōūs, a.** [PYRITIC.]

**pŷr-o-, pref.** [PYR-]

**pŷr-ō-ā-çēt'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from acetic acid by heat.

**pyroacetic-spirit, s.** [ACETONE.]

**pŷr-ō-āl-ŷ-zār'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *alizaric*.] Derived from alizaric acid by heat.

**pyroalizaric-acid, s.** [PHTHALIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

**pŷr-ō-āu'-rŷte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *aurum* = gold, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Igelström to a mineral of a gold-like colour occurring in six-sided tables. Crystallization, hexagonal. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 25.9; magnesia, 35.8; water, 40.3 = 100, yielding the formula,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O} + 6\text{MgO} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Found at Longban, Wermland, Sweden.

**\*pŷr-ō-bāl'-lō-gŷ, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *βάλλω* (bállō) = to throw, to hurl, and suff. -ology.] The art or science of artillery.

"Obelisk's military architecture and pyroballology."—*Sterne. Tristram Shandy*, l. 180.

**pŷr-ō-bēn'-zō-lŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *benzoline*.] [LOPHINE.]

**pŷr-ō-cām-phrēt'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *camphretic*.] Derived from camphretic acid by heat.

**pyrocampphretic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{O}_4$ . A pale yellow, viscid oil, heavier than water, produced by the slow distillation of camphretic acid. It has an aromatic odour, a sour burning taste, boils at 210°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, producing strongly acid solutions.

**pŷr-ō-cāt'-chŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechin*.] [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

**pŷr-ō-cāt'-chū'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *catechuic*.] Derived from catechuic acid by heat.

**pyrocatechuic-acid, s.** [OXYPHENIC-ACID.]

**pŷr-ō-chlōrē, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (chlōros) = green; Ger. *pyrochlor*.]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons in the zircon-syenite of Norway, and of Miask, Orenburg, Russia. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.35; lustre, vitreous; colour, dark reddish-brown; streak, lighter; subtranslucent to opaque. Compos.: a columbate of lime and cerium, with various other bases in variable amount.

2. The same as MICROLITE (q.v.)

**pŷr-ō-chrō'-ā, s.** [PYROCHROITE.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Pyrochroide* (q.v.). Two are British, *Pyrochroa coccinea*, the Cardinal Beetle, and *P. rubens*, a beautiful scarlet species, found near London.

**pŷr-ō-chrō'-ŷt-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pyrochroa*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

*Entom.*: A family of Coleoptera, sub-tribe Trachelia or Trachelides. The body, which is flat, is elongated and narrowed in front, the antennæ in the males are pectinated or feathery, the elytra completely cover the abdomen. The larvae feed on rotten wood. The perfect insects are seen on flowers.

**pŷr-ō-chrō'-ŷte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *χρῶς* (chrōs) = colour, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A foliated mineral found in veins in magnetite at Paisberg. Hardness, 2.5; lustre, pearly; colour, white, changing on exposure to black. Compos.: protoxide of manganese, 79.8; water, 20.2 = 100, corresponding with the formula,  $\text{MnO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A brucite in which sesquioxide of iron replaces magnesia.

**pŷr-ō-citr'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *citric*.] Derived from citric acid by heat.

**pyrocitric-acids, s. pl.**

*Chem.*: Acids produced by the destructive distillation of citric acid, viz., aconitic, citra-

conic and itaconic acids. Mesoconic or citraconic acid, produced by the action of boiling dilute nitric acid on citraconic acid, is also included by Gerhardt under the general denomination. (Watts.)

**pŷr-ō-clās'-ŷte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *κλάσις* (klasis) = a breaking, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as PYROGUANITE (q.v.)

**pŷr-ō-cō-mēn'-ŷc, a.** [PYROMECONIC.]

**pŷr-ō-ō-nŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *conine*.]

*Chem.*: A basic poisonous substance said to be produced by the dry distillation of hemlock. (Watts.)

**pŷr-ō-ō-nŷte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *κόνις* (konis) = a powder, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as PACHNOLITE (q.v.)

**pŷr-ō-dēx'-trŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *dextrin*.]

*Chem.*: Pyroglucic acid. A product obtained by roasting the starch of cereal grain, potatoes, maize, &c., dissolving in hot water, filtering, evaporating the filtrate over a water bath, and drying the residue at 140°. It is brown, inodorous, and tasteless; soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. Its aqueous solution is not coloured purple-red, like dextrin, by iodine.

**pŷr-ō-ēlēc'-trŷc, a. & s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).] [THERMOELECTRIC.]

**pŷr-ō-ēlēc'-trŷc'-ŷtŷ, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *electricity* (q.v.).] [THERMOELECTRICITY.]

**pŷr-ō-gāl'-lāte, s.** [Eng. *pyrogall(ite)*; -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of pyrogallic acid.

**pŷr-ō-gāl'-lŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallein*.]

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{Na}_2\text{O}_{10} + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . An uncrystallizable substance produced by the action of ammonia or pyrogallic acid. It forms brown precipitates with many metallic salts, but they decompose during the washing.

**pŷr-ō-gāl'-lŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallic*.] Derived from gallic acid by heat.

**pyrogallic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$ . Pyrogallol. An acid, discovered by Scheele, who considered it sublimed gallic acid, and prepared it by heating gallic acid in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in long flattened prisms, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and boils at 210°. Its solutions reduce the salts of gold, silver, and mercury, and give a deep blue colour with ferrous salts. It dissolves in potash or soda, forming a solution which rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air and turns black. Extensively used in photography as a reducing agent. Its salts, the pyrogallates, are little known.

**pŷr-ō-gāl'-lōl, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gallol*.] [PYROGALLIC-ACID.]

**pyrogallol-phthalein, s.** [GALLEIN.]

**pŷr-ō-gēn, s.** [PYROGENIC.]

1. *Chem. (Pl.)*: Pyroacids and other products of the action of heat on organic bodies. (Watts.)

2. Electricity.

**pŷr-ō-gēn'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *γεννάω* (gennāō) = to beget.]

1. Pathol.: Producing or tending to produce feverishness.

2. *Chem.*: Produced by heat.

**pyrogenic-acid, s.** [FORMIC-ACID.]

**\*pŷr-ō-gēn'-ōūs, a.** [PYROGENIC.] Produced by fire; igneous.

**pŷr-ō-glū'-çŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glucic*.] Derived from gluten by heat.

**pyroglucic-acid, s.** [PYRODEXTRIN.]

**pŷr-ō-glyç'-ŷ, pref.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *glyc(er)*(n).] Derived from glycerin by heat.

**pyroglycol-trisulphurous-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{S}_3\text{O}_{10} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (\text{SO}_3) \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12} \\ \text{H}_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{O}_7$ . A

gummy deliquescent mass produced by the action of nitric acid on diethyglycerin. Its salts are insoluble in alcohol.

**pŷr-ō-g-nōw'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *γνώμων* (gnōmōn) = an index.] Applied to certain minerals, which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit an incandescent glow, probably arising from a new disposition of their molecules. (Annandale.)

**pŷr-ō-g-nōs'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *gnostic*.] Pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blowpipe.

**pŷr-ō-g-ra-phŷ, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (gráphō) = to draw, to write.] A mode of printing by a system of heated metallic cylinders, which burn into the wood any design required.

**pyroguaiacic** (as **pŷr-ō-gwā-yās'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *guaiacic*.] Derived from guaiac acid by heat.

**pyroguaiacic-acid, s.** [GUAIACOL.]

**pyroguaiacin** (as **pŷr-ō-gwā-yās'-ŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *guaiac(ol)*, and -in.])

*Chem.*: A crystalline substance produced together with guaiacol by the dry distillation of guaiacetic acid. (Watts.)

**pŷr-ō-gu-an'-ŷte, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Eng. *guano*, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A name given by Shepard to the indurated guano of Monk's Island, in the belief that it had been hardened by heat.

**pŷr-ō-hē-lŷ-ōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [PYRHELIOMETER.]

**pŷr-ō-ŷ-dēs'-ŷn, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *είδος* (eidos) = form, and suff. -ine (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral substance found at De Regla, Cuba. Two analyses showed it to be related to the mineral serpentine (q.v.).

**pŷr-ō-lā, s.** [From Lat. *pyrus* = a pear tree, which it somewhat resembles in foliage.]

*Bot.*: Winter-green; the typical genus of *Pyrolaceae* (q.v.). Petals five, distinct; filaments subulate, anther cells generally with a single pore, rarely with two. Valves of the capsules connected at the margin with a web. North Temperate Zone. Species about twenty. These are found throughout the northern hemisphere. The species of *Chimaphila*, a related genus, found in the United States, are known as Spotted Wintergreen. They, with the *Pyrola*, are herbaceous or half-scrubby plants. *P. rotundifolia* was once valued as a vulnerary. Two species of other genera of the family are called Checkerberry in the United States.

**pŷr-ō-lā'-çē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Winter-greens; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. Herbs or undershrubs, leaves simple, entire, or toothed. Sepals five, persistent; corolla four- or five-parted; stamens twice as many, half sometimes abortive; anthers two-celled, opening by pores; ovary superior, four- or five-celled, many seeded; fruit capsular; seeds minute. In fir woods, &c., in the Northern Temperate Zone. Genera five, species twenty. (Lindley.)

**\*pŷr-ō-l-ā-tōr, s.** [PYROLATRY.] A fire-worshipper.

"Having too near an analogy to the religion of the pyrolators."—*Southey. Thalaba*, bk. viii. (Note.)

**\*pŷr-ō-l-ā-trŷ, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *λατρεία* (latreia) = worship.] Fire-worship (q.v.).

**pŷr-ō-lē-æ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *pyrol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Ericaceæ, equivalent to Lindley's order *Pyrolaceæ*. (Sir J. Hooker, &c.)

**pŷr-ō-lē'-ŷc, a.** [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *oleic*.] Derived from oleic acid by heat.

**pyroleic-acid, s.** [SEBACIC-ACID.]

**pŷr-ō-lē'-tēr, s.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *όλλυμι* (ollumi) = to destroy.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire, especially on board ship. Hydrochloric acid and carbonate of soda, partly dissolved, and partly suspended in water are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid thence generated is projected into the fire.

**pŷr-ō-lŷg'-nō-ōūs, a.** [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *ligneous*.] Derived from wood by heat.

**pyroligneous-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: Impure acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. -lŷg-  
-çlan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -çion, -çion = zhūn. -çious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**pŷr-ô-lîg-nîte**, *s.* [PYROLIGNEOUS.]  
Chem.: A salt of pyroligneous acid.

**pŷr-ô-line**, *s.* [PYRROL.]

**pŷr-ô-lith-ô-fôl-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *lithofellie*.] Derived from lithofellie acid by heat.

**pyrolithofellie-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_{20}H_{14}O_3$ . Produced by the dry distillation of lithofellie acid. In crystalline form, colourless, rhomboidal prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 205°.

**pŷr-ô-lî-vîl-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *olivil*, and suff. *-lic*.] Derived from olivil acid by heat.

**pyrolivillie-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_{20}H_{26}O_3 = 2C_{10}H_{13}O_2 \cdot H_2O$ . A colourless oil, heavier than water, obtained by the dry distillation of olivil. It boils at 200°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolves readily in caustic potash, but does not yield a crystallizable salt.

\***pŷr-ô-lîst**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrology* (-); *-ist*.] One who studies or is versed in pyrology, or the laws of heat.

\***pŷr-ô-lî-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire; suff. *-ology*.] The science of heat.

**pŷr-ô-lîu-site**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *λίω* (*liou*) = to wash, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: One of the most important of the ores of manganese. Crystallization, orthorhombic; frequently occurring massive to earthy, scaling the fingers. Hardness, 2 to 2½; sp. gr. 4.82; lustre, metallic; colour, iron-black to steel-gray; streak, black; opaque; brittle. Compos.: manganese, 63.3; oxygen, 36.7 = 100; yielding the formula,  $MnO_2$ . Extensively worked in many localities. Used in preparing oxygen gas, with which it parts at a red heat; and also in glass-making.

**pŷr-ô-mâch-îte**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρομάχος* (*pyromachos*) = resisting fire; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire, and *μάχομαι* (*machomai*) = to fight; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A family of silicates characterized by their difficult fusibility. (*Glocker*.)

**pŷr-ô-mâg-nêt-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).] Capable of being rendered magnetic by heat.

**pŷr-ô-mâl-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *malic*.] Derived from malic acid by heat.

**pyromallic-acid**, *s.* [MALEIC-ACID.]

\***pŷr-ô-mân-çŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] Divination by fire.

\*Four kinds of divination, hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, gnomancy.—*Aylife*: *Purergon*.

**pŷr-ô-mâ-nî-a**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] Insanity, marked by an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

\***pŷr-ô-mân-tîc**, *a. & s.* [PYROMANCY.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to pyromancy. "The pyromantic gentl."  
B. As *subst.*: One who pretends to divine by fire.

**pŷr-ô-mâr-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pyrmatic*.] Derived from pyrmatic acid by heat.

**pyromaric-acid**, *s.*

Chem.: An acid probably identical with sylvic acid (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-mê-côn-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meconic*.] Derived from meconic acid by heat.

**pyromeconic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_5H_4O_3$ . Pyromeconic acid. A monobasic acid discovered by Sertürner in 1817, and prepared by the dry distillation of meconic or of comenic acid at 260° to 320°. It crystallizes in large transparent tables or in long colourless needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, melts at 120°, but begins to sublime at 100°. Its aqueous solution is coloured red by ferric salts. It is a weak acid, and its salts are very indefinite and unstable.

**pŷr-ô-mê-lân**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A name given by Shepard to a mineral found in angular grains in some gold-washings in North Carolina. Hardness, 6½; sp. gr. 3.87; lustre, resinous; colour, reddish to yellowish-brown, and black; subtranslucent. Comp.: a titanate of alumina and iron. Dana suggests that it is a variety of titanite (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-mê-lîc**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *μῆλινος* (*melinos*) = a clear yellow.]

Min.: The same as MORENOSITE (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-mê-lîf-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mellic*.] Derived from mellic acid by heat.

**pyromellic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_{10}H_6O_3 = C_6H_2(CO \cdot OH)_4$ . A tetrabasic acid produced by the dry distillation of mellic acid at as low a temperature as possible. It crystallizes in colourless triclinic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. Heated to 100°, it loses 12½ per cent. of water, at 240° it melts and sublimates with partial decomposition. The pyromellitates are colourless, crystalline, very soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol.

**pyromellic-anhydride**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_{10}H_4O_6 = C_6H_2(CO)_4O_2$ . Obtained by distilling sodic mellitate with one and a half times its weight of sulphuric acid. It melts at 286°, and, on being distilled, solidifies to a mass of large crystals.

**pŷr-ô-mê-ër-îde**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μερός* (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ide*.]

Petrol.: A name originally given to certain quartz-felsites which contained spherules of felsite of varying size, having a more or less radiating fibrous structure. Most of these rocks are now included by English petrologists under the name Rhyolite (q.v.), irrespective of their geological age.

**pŷr-ô-mê-t-â-morph-îsm**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metamorphism*.] [HYDROMETAMORPHISM.]

**pŷr-ô-mê-têr**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] A term originally applied to an instrument in the form of a single metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek about 1730, to indicate temperatures above the boiling point of mercury, 660° Fahr. It is now applied to any instrument used for such purpose. The first which came into extensive use was that of Wedgwood, about 1780; it was devised and used by him for testing the heat of his pottery and porcelain kilns. No fewer than eleven different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: (1) by contraction of clay on exposure to heat, as in Wedgwood's; (2) by expansion of bars of different metals; (3) by change of pressure in confined gases; (4) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass; (5) by the fusing-point of solids; (6) by conduction and radiation of heat, depending upon observations with thermometers of moderate range at relative distances [PYROSCOPE]; (7) by colour, as red and white heat; (8) by change in velocity of sounds depending on the change of pitch in musical notes; (9) by resolution of chemical compounds; (10) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; (11) by change in resistance to electricity, as in Siemens's pyrometer, which depends on the increased resistance offered by an iron or platinum wire to the passage of electricity. Of all these, the third (M. Lamy's), depending on the measurement of the tension of carbonic acid gas developed from marble when heated, and the last are the best.

¶ Tremeschin's pyrometer is founded on the expansion of a thin plate of platinum, heated by a mass of metal previously raised to the temperature of the medium. The Traupner pyrometer is based upon the difference in the coefficients of dilatation for iron and graphite; the Gauntlett pyrometer on the difference of those of iron and fire-clay. The Duocent pyrometer consists of a series of rings made of alloys which have slightly different melting points. In pyrometers constructed on the Watertype principle, the temperature is determined by noting the amount of heat communicated to a current of water of known temperature circulating in the medium to be observed. (*Nature*, xxx. (1884), pp. 366, 367.)

**pŷr-ô-mê-t-îc**, **pŷr-ô-mê-t-îf-cal**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *metric*, *metrical* (q.v.).]

Of or pertaining to the pyrometer or pyrometry; ascertained or determined by pyrometry.

**pŷr-ô-mê-trŷ**, *s.* [PYROMETER.] The act, art, or process of measuring degrees of heat; that branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat.

**pŷr-ô-môr-in-tân-nîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *morintannic*.] Derived from morintannic acid by heat.

**pyromorintannic-acid**, *s.* [OXYPERMANGANIC-ACID.]

**pŷr-ô-morph-îte**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A lead salt occurring mostly in veins, and other ores of lead. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 3½ to 4; sp. gr. 6½ to 7.1, though somewhat lower when part of the lead is replaced by lime; lustre, resinous; colour, shades of green, yellow, brown, sometimes gray to white; streak, white; transparent to subtranslucent; fracture, subconchoidal, uneven; brittle. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 15.7; oxide of lead, 74.1; chlorine, 2.6; lead, 7.6 = 100; proportionate to phosphate of lead, 89.8; chloride of lead, 10.2 = 100. Formula  $(3PbO)_2PO_5 + PbCl$ . Arsenic acid sometimes replaces part of the phosphoric acid. Isomorphous with mimette (q.v.). Dana makes the following sub-divisions: (1) Ordinary; (a) in crystals; (b) acicular and moss-like aggregations; (c) concretionary; (d) fibrous; (e) granular massive; (f) earthy. (2) Polyspherite, containing lime, sp. gr. 5.89 to 6.44; colour, shades of brown; this includes mienite, nussierite, and cherokee (see these words). (3) Chromiferous. (4) Arseniferous. (5) Pseudomorphous; (a) after galena; (b) after cerussite.

**pŷr-ô-mor-phô-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire, and *μόρφωσις* (*morphōsis*) = a shaping.]

Petrol.: The change produced in rocks by contact with igneous lavas.

**pŷr-ô-môr-phôus**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = shape, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Min.: Having the property of crystallizing by the agency of fire.

**pŷr-ô-mûc-â-m-îde**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *muamide*.]

Chem.:  $C_5H_3NO_2 = C_5H_2O_2 \cdot N$ . A crystalline substance obtained by heating to 120° a mixture of ethylic pyromucate and strong aqueous ammonia. It is soluble in water and alcohol, melts at 130°, and sublimes easily without decomposition.

**pŷr-ô-mûç-lîc**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *mucic*.] Derived from or containing mucic acid.

**pyromucic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_5H_4O_3 = C_5H_3O_2 \cdot H$ . A monobasic acid discovered by Schœele in 1780, and prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfural. It crystallizes in colourless needles or prisms, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 134°, and sublimes below this temperature. The pyromucates of the alkali metals,  $C_5H_3MO_3$ , are very soluble in water and alcohol, but crystallize with difficulty. The other pyromucates are crystalline, and soluble in hot water.

**pyromucic-alcohol**, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-red oily liquid produced by the action of alcoholic potash, or of sodium amalgam on furfural. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is decomposed by distillation.

**pyromucic-aldehyde**, *s.* [FURFUROL.]

**pyromucic-chloride**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_5H_3O_2Cl$ . An oily liquid obtained by distilling pyromucic acid with phosphorus pentachloride. It boils at 170°, and is resolved by water into pyromucic acid.

**pyromucic-ether**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_5H_3(C_2H_5)_2O_3$ . Ethylic pyromucate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of pyromucic acid, alcohol, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in leaves, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 34°, and boils at 208–210°.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ô. Ʒr = Ʒr; Ʒr = Ʒr.



**pŷr-ô-nô-m'îcs**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of heat.

**pŷr-rô-pe**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρρός* (*purros*) = fire-like.]

*Min.*: One of the garnet-group, in which magnesia predominates among the other protoxide bases. It also contains chromium. Colour, a deep-red; transparent. Found associated with serpentines, and in streams in Bohemia. Much used in jewellery.

**pŷr-ô-péc-tic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *pectic*.] Derived from or containing pectic acid.

**pyropectic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{18}O_9$ . Obtained by heating pectin in any of its derivatives to 200°. It is a black powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline liquids, and forms brown uncrystallizable salts.

**pŷr-ô-phâne**, *s.* [PYROPHANOUS.]

*Min.*: A name given to hydrophane (q.v.) which has been steeped in melted wax for some time, when it becomes transparent, and exhibits a play of colour when heated.

**pŷr-rôph-an-ôus**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φαῖνo* (*phaino*) = to show.] Rendered transparent by heat.

**pŷr-ô-phône**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = a sound.] An instrument invented by Kastner, the sounds of which are produced by jets of gas burning under glass tubes. It has three manuals.

**pŷr-ô-phôr-ic**, **pŷr-rôph-ôr-ôus**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrophorus*]; Eng. adj. suff. -ic, -ous.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

**pŷr-rôph-ôr-ûs**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

1. *Chem.*: A term applied to any substance capable of taking fire spontaneously, or on a slight elevation of temperature. The pyrophorus of Homburg is a mixture of alum and sugar carefully carbonised in an open pan, and then heated to redness in a flask free from air. It ignites on exposure to the air.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Elateridae, emitting light at will from two rounded spots on the prothorax. About ninety species are known, all from America. They fly by night, and, in structure, differ widely from the fireflies of the Eastern hemisphere. The type of the genus is *Pyrophorus noctilucus*, the West Indian Firefly. [FIREFLY.]

**pŷr-ô-phôs-phâm-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphamic*.] Derived from, or containing phosphamic acid.

**pyrophosphamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $P_2N_2H_5O_6 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_5O_6$ . A tribasic acid produced by heating an aqueous solution of pyrophosphodiamic acid. It is a semi-solid, non-crystalline mass with an acid reaction; soluble in alcohol, and capable of bearing a strong heat without decomposition.

**pŷr-ô-phôs-phô**, *pref.* [Prefs. *pyro-*, and *phospho-*.] Derived from, or containing phosphorus.

**pyrophospho-diamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $P_2N_2H_5O_6 = P_2(NH_2)_2H_5O_6$ . A dibasic acid produced by the action of alkalis on an alcoholic solution of phosphorus chloronitride. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

**pyrophospho-triamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $P_2N_2H_7O_4 = P_2(NH_2)_3H_7O_4$ . A tetrabasic acid produced by the successive action of ammonia and water on phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous powder, almost insoluble in water, but slowly attacked by it, even at ordinary temperatures. All the pyrophospho-triamates are insoluble, or very sparingly soluble, in water.

**pŷr-ô-phôs-phôr-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphoric*.] Derived from or containing phosphoric acid.

**pyrophosphoric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $H_2P_2O_7 = H_3PO_4 \cdot HPO_4$ . A tetrabasic acid discovered by Dr. Clark of Aberdeen, and readily prepared by evaporating a solution of orthophosphoric acid, till its temperature rises to 215°. It forms opaque indistinct crystals, slightly soluble in water. When heated to redness, it is converted into

metaphosphoric acid. It forms four classes of salts, three acid and one neutral, represented by the formulae,  $MH_2P_2O_7$ ,  $M_2H_2P_2O_7$ ,  $M_3HP_2O_7$ , and  $M_4P_2O_7$ .

**pŷr-ô-phôs-phôr-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phosphorite*.]

*Min.*: A snow-white earthy mineral, sometimes botryoidal. From a mean of two analyses, after eliminating impurities, Shepard obtained: phosphoric acid, 51.67; magnesia, 3.17; lime, 45.16 = 100, the calculated formula being  $M_2P_2O_7 + 4(Ca_2P_2O_7 + Ca_2P_2O_7)$ . Found in the West Indian Islands.

**pŷr-ô-phŷl-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in foliated and radiated lamellar masses, sometimes compact or cryptocrystalline, constituting schistose rocks. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.75 to 2.92; lustre, pearly, massive kinds dull or glistering; colour, white, apple-green, gray, yellow; feel, greasy. Compos.: silica, 65.0; alumina, 20.3; water, 5.2 = 100. Formula,  $4Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 + 4H_2O$ . This species was founded upon the analysis of a specimen from Siberia, which yielded the formula  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 3SiO_2 + H_2O$ . When heated, the foliated varieties expand to many times their original bulk.

**pyrophyllite-rock**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: Rocks consisting almost entirely of pyrophyllite in a very compact form. Formerly included with talcose rocks.

**pŷr-ô-phŷ-sa-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *physalite*; Ger. *pyrophysalith*.]

*Min.*: A variety of topaz, occurring in large, coarse, opaque crystals, and massive, at Finbo, Sweden. Intumesces when heated.

**pŷr-ô-pin**, *s.* [Gr. *πυρπίνος* (*purpinos*) = fiery; -in (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*: The name given by Thomson to a red substance extracted from elephants' teeth, apparently an albuminoid. [Watts.]

**pŷr-ô-piss-ic**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; and Gr. *πίσσα* (*pissa*) = pitch, and suff. -ic (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A name given to an earthy, friable substance, of a greenish-brown colour, and no lustre, which forms a thin layer in lignite at Weissenfels, near Halle. Dana points out that it is a mixture of species, and needs proper investigation.

**pŷr-ô-qui-nôl**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *quinol*.] [HYDROQUINONE.]

**pŷr-ô-ra-cê-mic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *racemic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid.

**pyroracemic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CO \cdot OH$ . Acetoformic acid. Pyruvic acid. A monobasic acid produced by the dry distillation of racemic or tartaric acid. It is a faint yellowish liquid, boiling at 165° with partial decomposition, and soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its salts crystallize well, provided heat is avoided in their preparation.

**pŷr-ô-rêt-in**, *s.* [PYRORETINITE.]

*Min.*: A resin found in nodules and plates in the lignite near Aussig, Bohemia. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 1.05 to 1.18; lustre, greasy-resinous. Probably formed by the action of heat from a basaltic dyke. It yields various resin-like compounds. [REUSSINITE, STANEKITE, PYRORETINITE.]

**pŷr-ô-rêt-în-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *retinite*.]

*Min.*: A resin-like substance deposited from a hot alcohol solution of pyroretin during cooling. Compos.: carbon, 80.0; hydrogen, 9.33; oxygen, 10.67 = 100, which corresponds with the formula  $C_{40}H_{56}O_4$ .

**pŷr-orth-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*, and Eng. *orthite*.]

*Min.*: A variety of Orthite (q.v.), containing over 30 per cent. of a carbonaceous substance which causes it to burn before the blowpipe. Found near Fahlun, Sweden.

**\*pŷr-ô-scâ-pho**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκάφη* (*skâphê*) = a skiff.] (See extract.)

There had glided alongside, and nestled under the shadow of our big pediment, a tiny war-steamer or pyroscaph. —Sala: Journey due North (ed. 2nd), p. 67.

**pŷr-ô-scheër-ër-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *scheerite*.]

*Min.*: A substance separated from kônilite (q.v.) by hot alcohol, which melts by the warmth of the hand. A mean of three analyses gave: carbon, 87.446; hydrogen, 11.160 = 98.606, which corresponds to the formula  $C_2H_6$ .

**pŷr-ô-schist**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *schist*.]

*Petrol.*: Bituminous shale (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-sclôr-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *σκληρός* (*skleros*) = hard, and suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *pyrosklerit*.]

*Min.*: An apple-to emerald-green mineral, occurring with choncritite (q.v.) in veins in serpentine, at Porto Ferrajo, Elba. Crystallization, orthorhombic or monoclinic; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 2.74; lustre, somewhat pearly; translucent. Compos., essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia.

**pŷr-ô-scôpe**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σκοπία* (*skopê*) = to see.] An instrument, invented by Leslie, to measure the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body or the frigorific influence of a cold body. The instrument is like a differential thermometer, one ball being covered with thick silver-leaf; the other ball is naked and forms the pyroscopie.

**pŷr-ô-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρωσις* (*purôsis*) = a burning; *πύρω* (*purô*) = to burn; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.]

*Pathol.*: Water-brash; a form of eructation, with pain in the epigastric region, from which water, either tasteless or sour and acrid, rises into the mouth.

**pŷr-ô-sa-ma-lite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; and Gr. *σάμη* (*sâmê*) = smell, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone; Ger. *pyrodmailit*, *pyrosmailit*.]

*Min.*: A mineral found in crystals and lamellar massive in some iron mines in Wernland, Sweden. Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3 to 3.2; lustre, somewhat pearly; colour, blackish-green to pale liver-brown; streak, paler; fracture, uneven, splintery. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of iron and manganese with chloride of iron.

**pŷr-ô-sô-ma**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *σώμα* (*sôma*) = the body.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of Pyrosomidae, a family of Tunicata (q.v.), with three species. Animals, compound, free, and pelagic, ranging from two to fourteen inches in length, and from half an inch to three inches in circumference. They are brilliantly phosphorescent, and Péron compared them to small incandescent cylinders of iron. (See *Phil. Trans.*, 1851, pp. 567-593.)

**pŷr-ô-sôme**, *s.* [PYROSOMA.] Any individual of the genus *Pyrosoma* (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-sôm'-î-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrosoma* (*a*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [PYROSOMA.]

**pŷr-ô-sor-bic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *sorbic*.] Derived from or containing sorbic acid.

**pyrosorbic-acid**, *s.* [MALEIC-ACID.]

**pŷr-ô-stô-a-rin**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stearin*.]

*Chem.*: The name applied by Berzelius to the less fusible portion of the distillate obtained by distilling empyreumatic oils with water, the more fusible portion being called pyralin. [Watts.]

**pŷr-ô-stêr-ê-ô-tŷpe**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *stereoscopy* (q.v.).] A process in which a block of wood is prepared as a matrix for a fusible metal by burning away portions of its surface.

**pŷr-ô-stib-ite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Lat. *stibium* = antimony, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

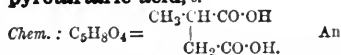
*Min.*: The same as KERESITE (q.v.).

**pŷr-ô-stilp-nite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *στειλπνός* (*stêilpnos*) = shining, and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral in very small sheaf-like groups of crystals. Hardness, 2; sp. gr. 4.2 to 4.25; lustre, adamantine; colour, hyacinth-red; translucent; sectile; flexile. Compos.: silver, 62.3 per cent., with sulphur and antimony. A rare species, known only in a few localities.

**pyr-ō-tar-tār-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *tartaric*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

**pyrotartaric-acid**, *s.*



acid discovered by Rose in 1807, and produced by the dry distillation of tartaric acid. The distillate is freed from oil by dilution with water and filtration. The acid filtrate on evaporation crystallizes in colourless prisms with rhombic base. It is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 112°, and begins to boil at 200°.

**pyrotartaric-ether**, *s.*

Chem.:  $(CH_2)_2CO(C_2H_3O)_2$ . Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of the acid. It is a liquid having an aromatic odour, and boiling at 218°.

**pyr-ō-tar-tra-nil**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotartaric* (*a*)(*ic*), and *anil*(*ine*).]

Chem.:  $C_8H_8O_2$ . *N.* Formed by heating a mixture of pyrotartaric acid and aniline to a temperature of 100° for a short time. It is obtained in microscopic needles, which melt at 98°, are without taste or smell, boil at 300°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and when heated with aqueous alkalis become converted into pyrotartaric acid.

**pyr-ō-tar-tri-mide**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotartaric* (*a*)(*ic*), and *imide*.]

Chem.:  $C_8H_8O_2$ . *N.* A diamide formed by heating acid pyrotartaric of ammonium. It forms needles or hexagonal plates, is very soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and has a slightly bitter and acid taste. It melts at 66°, and boils at about 280°.

**pyr-ō-tar-trō-ni-tra-nil**, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *pyrotartaric*, and *nitric*.]

Chem.:  $C_8H_8O_2$ . *N.* Obtained by diluting with water a solution of pyrotartaric in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes from boiling alcohol in groups of crystals; is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 155°. Boiled with aqueous ammonia it is converted into pyrotartaric acid in combination with ammonium.

**\*pyr-ō-tēch-ni-an**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechny*; *-an*.] A pyrotechnist.

**pyr-ō-tēch-nic**, *s.* **\*pyr-ō-tēch-nick**, **\*pyr-ō-tēch-nic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *technic*; *technical*; Fr. *pyrotechnique*.] Pertaining to or connected with fireworks, or their manufacture.

**\*pyr-ō-tēch-ni-clan**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechnic*; *-ian*.] A pyrotechnist.

**pyr-ō-tēch-nics**, *s.* [PYROTECHNIC.] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of artificial fireworks; pyrotechny.

**pyr-ō-tēch-nist**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrotechn(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in pyrotechnics; a manufacturer of fireworks.

"The whole skill of the *pyrotechnists* of his department was employed."—*Acaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

**pyr-ō-tēch-nite**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*; Gr. *τεχνη* (*technē*) = an art, a trade, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.* A name given by Seacchi to a sublimation found on the scoriae of Vesuvius of the eruption of 1855, which on solution and evaporation produced octahedral crystals. It has since been shown to be the same as THENARDITE (q.v.).

**pyr-ō-tēch-nŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *pyrotechnie*.] [PYROTECHNIC.]

\* 1. The science of the management of fire and its application to various operations.

"Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chemistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height."—*Hale: Orig. of Manhood*.

2. The same as PYROTECHNICS (q.v.).

**pyr-ō-tēr-ē-bic**, **pyr-ō-tēr-ē-bil-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *terebic*, *terebilic*.] Derived from or containing terebic acid.

**pyroterebic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.:  $C_6H_{10}O_2 = \begin{matrix} C_5H_9 \\ | \\ COOH \end{matrix}$  *Pyroterebilic* acid. An acid metameric with ethyl-crotonic acid and belonging to the acrylic series. It is produced by the dry distillation of terebic acid, and is obtained as an oily liquid, having an odour of butyric acid, boiling at 210°, and soluble in alcohol and ether, less easily in water.

**pyr-ō-tēr-ē-bil-ic**, *a.* [PYROTEREBIC.]

**pyr-rōth-ōn-ide**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ῥόθιον* (*rothion*) = linen.]

*Med.* An empyreumatic oil, produced by the combustion of hemp, linen, or cotton fabrics in a copper vessel. The brown product is acid, and its medical properties probably resemble those of creasote. Diluted with three or four times its weight of water it has been used as a gargle in quinsy. Called Paper-oil or Rag-oil, according to the material from which it is prepared.

**pyr-rōt-ic**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *πυρωτικός* (*pyrōtikos*), from *πύρωσις* (*pyrōsis*) = burning; *πῦρ* (*pur*) = fire.]

*A. As adj.*: Caustic.

*B. As subst.*: A caustic medicine.

**pyr-rōu-ric**, *a.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Derived from uric-acid by heat.

**pyrouric-acid**, *s.* [CYANURIC-ACID.]

**pyr-rōx-ām**, *s.* [Pref. *pyr-*; Eng. *ax(ate)*, and *am(moniac)*.] [XŶLOIDIN.]

**pyr-ōx-ān-thin**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.]

*Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance produced by the action of alkalis on one of the substances contained in crude wood spirit. The residue obtained by heating the spirit with slaked lime is treated with hydrochloric acid, and the insoluble portion is several times digested in boiling alcohol. The last decoctions contain the pyroxanthin. It forms colourless, needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and dissolving with deep red colour in strong sulphuric acid. Melts at 144°.

**pyr-ōx-ān-thō-gēn**, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxanthin* (*in*); *o-* connective, and Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to produce.]

*Chem.* The constituent in crude wood naphtha which is supposed to yield pyroxanthin by the action of alkalis.

**pyr-ōx-ēne**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ξένος* (*xenos*) = a stranger.]

*Min.* A name used for a group of minerals of very variable composition and origin, but all of which are referable (like the analogous group of amphiboles) to the same chemical type, under the general formula  $ROSiO_3$ , where R may represent lime, magnesia, the protoxides of iron and manganese, and sometimes soda, potash, and oxide of zinc. Two or more of these bases are always present, the most frequent being lime, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, lime being always present and in a large percentage. Sometimes these bases are replaced by sesquioxides, but always sparingly. The result of these isomorphous replacements is shown in the diversity of habit, colour, and form of its numerous varieties. Crystallization monoclinic. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.23 to 3.5; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, shades of green, and white to black; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. The two most important divisions are Non-aluminous and Aluminous. Dana subdivides these into:

NON-ALUMINOUS: 1. Lime-magnesia pyroxene; (1) malacolite; (2) kilaite; (3) traversellite; (4) tsuaitite; (5) white ocolite. 2. Lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) schillite; (2) kalkalite; (3) prothetite; (4) funkite; (5) diallage. 3. Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite. 4. Lime-magnesia-manganese pyroxene; scheffelite of Michaelson. 5. Lime-iron-manganese pyroxene. 6. Lime-iron-manganese-zinc pyroxene, jeffersonite.

ALUMINOUS: 7. Aluminous lime-magnesia pyroxene, leucite. 8. Aluminous lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene; (1) fassaite; (2) augite; (3) aluminous diallage. 9. Aluminous iron-lime pyroxene; (1) hudsonite; (2) polylite. Appendix, 10. Asbestos. 11. Breislakite. 12. Lavroffite.

This mineral is most extensively distributed in metamorphic rocks, which contain the lighter coloured, and also in eruptive rocks, which contain the greenish-black and black varieties. The variety characterizing serpentine and gabbros is diallage.

**pyr-ōx-ēn-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxene* (*e*); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyroxene; of the nature of pyroxene; containing or consisting of pyroxene.

**pyr-ōx-ēn-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *pyroxene* (*e*), suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

*Petrol.*: A name given to certain rocks, consisting principally of pyroxene (augite), occurring in beds in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada, also to similar rocks with granular structure found imbedded with mica slates.

**pyr-ōx-īl-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *pyroxil* (*in*); *-ic*.]

**pyroxilic-spirit**, *s.* [METHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

**pyr-rōx-ŷ-lin**, *s.* [Pref. *pyro-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood l.] [GUN-COTTON.]

**pyr-rhīc** (1), *s. & a.* [Gr. *πύρριχς* (*pyrrhichēs*) = a warlike dance; *πύρριχος* (*pyrrhichios*) = (1) belonging to the pyrrhiche, (2) a pyrrhic foot; Lat. *pyrrhichus*; Fr. *pyrrhique*.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. A species of warlike dance, said to have been invented by Pyrrhus to grace the funeral of his father Achilles. It consisted chiefly in such an adroit and nimble turning of the body as represented an attempt to avoid the strokes of an enemy in battle, and the motions necessary to perform it were looked upon as a kind of training for actual warfare. This dance is supposed to be described by Homer as engraved on the shield of Achilles. It was danced by boys in armour, accompanied by the lute or lyre.

2. A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.

*B. As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance so called.

"You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet; Where is the *Pyrrhic* phalanx gone?" *Dyon: Don Juan*, III.

2. Consisting of two short syllables, or of pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

**Pyrr-rhīc** (2), *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who invaded Italy in 274 B.C. to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. In his first battle he obtained the victory, but the number of the slain on both sides was equal, so that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "One such more victory and I am undone." Hence, a *Pyrrhic* victory, one by which the victor loses more than he gains.

"Although its acceptance might secure for the moment the triumph of a party division, it would be indeed a *Pyrrhic* victory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1865.

**\*pyr-rhī-cist**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrrhic* (1); *-ist*.] One who danced in the pyrrhic.

**pyr-rhīte**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρριτος* (*pyrrhōs*) = yellowish-red, or fire-like; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.* An isomeric mineral, occurring in small octahedrons. Hardness, 6; lustre, vitreous; colour, orange-yellow; subtranslucent. Composed, believed to be, from blow-pipe trials, a columbate of zirconia coloured by oxides of iron, &c. Found with lepidolite, orthoclase, albite, &c., near Mursinsk, Urala, and with albite in the Azores.

**pyr-rhōc-ōr-āx**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Ornith.*: Alpine Chough; a genus of Fregulinae, with one species, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*, ranging from Switzerland to the Himalayas.

**pyr-rhō-cōr-ī-das**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyrrhocor(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. aff. *-idas*.]

*Entom.*: Red-bugs; a family of Geocorae. General colour bright red, with black spots and other markings; ocelli wanting, membrane with numerous longitudinal veins. Very predatory. Widely distributed.

**pyr-rhōc-ōr-īs**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρρος* (*pyrrhōs*) fire-like, and *κόρις* (*koris*) = a bug.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pyrrhocoridae (q.v.). *Pyrrhocoris apterus* is found in numbers on the Continent, and less commonly in the south of England around the base of lime trees.

**pyr-rhōl**, *s.* [PYRRLOL.]

**pyr-rhō-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *πύρρος* (*pyrrhōs*) = fire-like, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: An altered anorthite occurring in red dish lamellar masses at Tunaberg, Sweden. It resembles polyargite (q.v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb. cūre, qūite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē. ȳr = īr; ȳr = īr.

**pýr-rhôn'-lo, pýr-rhō-nē-an**, *a.* [Lat. *Pyrrhōneus*; Fr. *Pyrrhōnien*.] Pertaining or relating to Pyrrhonism.

**Pýr-rhôn-ism**, *s.* [After Pyrrho, a philosopher of Elis, founder of the sect called Sceptics or Pyrrhonists, about 340 B.C.] The doctrines of the Pyrrhonists; excessive doubt or exaggerated scepticism.

**Pýr-rhō-nist, Pýr-rhō-ai-an**, *s.* [After Pyrrho.] A follower of Pyrrho, who carried the principle of universal doubt or philosophical scepticism to an extreme; hence, a sceptic.

**pýr-rhō-pine**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = flame-colored; *ōvís* (*opsis*) = appearance, and suff. -*ine* (*Chem.*).] *Chem.*: An alkaloid supposed to be identical with chelerythrine. It was extracted from the root of *Chelidonium majus*, and formed with acids slightly soluble red salts.

**pýr-rhō-rēt-in**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = flame-colored; Eng. *ret(ene)*, and suff. -*ine* (*Chem.*).] *Chem.*: A substance found by Forchhammer in fossil pine wood of Denmark, and described by him as humate of beloretin. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. The substance is probably a mixture.

**pýr-rhō-sa**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = flame-colored.] *Bot.*: A genus of Myristicaceae. The mucilaginous mace of *Pyrrhosa tingens*, a native of Amboyna, rubbed between the fingers stains them red. With lime it makes a red dye, with which the natives stain their teeth.

**pýr-rhō-si-dēr-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = fire-red, and Eng. *siderite*.] *Mín.*: The same as RUBY-MICA (q.v.).

**pýr-rhō-tine, pýr-rhō-tite**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = reddish; suff. -*ine*, -*ite* (*Mín.*).] *Mín.*: A mineral isomorphous with greenockite (q.v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; cleavage, basal, perfect. Rarely crystallized. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; sp. gr. 4.4 to 4.63; lustre, metallic; colour, when fresh, bronze-yellow, but tarnishes on exposure to a dark copper-red; streak, dark grayish-black; brittle; slightly magnetic. Compos.: mostly sulphur, 39.5; iron, 60.5 = 100, corresponding with the formula, FeS<sub>2</sub>, but these proportions are somewhat variable. Frequently contains nickel, the nickeliferous pyrrhotites yielding most of the nickel of commerce.

**pýr-rhō-tite**, *s.* [PYRRHOTINE.]

**pýr-rhū-la**, *s.* [Gr. *purpōs* (*purros*) = fire-red.] *Ornith.*: Bullfinch; a genus of Fringillidae, with nine species, ranging over the Palearctic region to the Azores and High Himalayas. Bill short, as high and broad as long, tumid, tip slightly compressed and overhanging; feet formed for perching, rather broad in the sole; tail truncate, emarginate, rather long.

**pýr-rōl**, *s.* [Eng. *pyrrholic*; -*ol*.] *Chem.*: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NH)H. Pyrrhol. Pyrrolin. Produced by the dry distillation of ammoniac pyromucate. It is a colourless oil of fragrant ethereal odour; sp. gr. 1.077, boils at 133°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. It turns brown on exposure to the air, and imparts a purple stain to fir wood previously moistened with hydrochloric acid.

**pyrrul-red**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O. A substance separating in amorphous orange-red flocks when pyrrol is heated with excess of sulphuric acid; also produced when carbopyrrollic acid is similarly treated. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, but insoluble in water, ether, acids, and alkalis.

**pýr-u-la**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *pyrus* = a pear.] *1. Zool.*: A genus of Muricidae. [FIO-SHELL.] *2. Palaeont.*: From the Lias onward.

**pýr-u-lār-i-a**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *pyrus* = a pear; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aria*.] *Bot.*: A genus of Santalaceae. The kernels of *Pyralia pubera*, from Carolina, furnish an oil. The fruit of *P. edulis*, a Himalayan species, is eaten.

**pýr-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *pyrus*, *pirus* = a pear-tree; *pirum*, *pyrum* = a pear.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Pomaceae (Lindley); of Pomeae, a tribe of Rosaceae (Sir J. Hooker). Fruit two- to five-celled, with cartilaginous walls. North Temperate Zone. Known species about forty. Five are wild in Britain: *Pyrus communis*, the Wild Pear, *P. Malus*, the Wild or Crab Apple, *P. (Sorbus) terminalis*, the Wild Service, *P. (Sorbus) Aria*, the White Bean-tree, and *P. (Sorbus) Aucuparia* = the Mountain-ash or Rowan-tree. One, *P. (Mespilus) germanica*, the Medlar, is an escape. *P. baccata*, *P. kumano*, *P. lanata*, *P. Pashia*, and *P. vestita*, Indian species, have more or less edible fruits.

**pý-rú-vic**, *a.* [Pref. *pyrr*-, and Eng. *uvitic*.] Derived from or containing uvitic acid.

**pyruvic-acid**, *s.* [PYRACEMIC-ACID.]

**Pý-thāg-ō-rē-an**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pythagoreus*, Gr. *Πυθαγόρας* (*Pythagōreios*), from *Πυθαγόρας* (*Pythagōras*), the founder of the sect.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy.

*B. As substantive*: *1. Philos.*: A follower or supporter of the system of philosophy taught by Pythagoras.

*2. Music*: One of the followers of the system of Pythagoras, in which the consonance or dissonance of an interval was judged by the ratio of the vibrations without appeal to the ear.

**Pythagorean-bean**, *s.* [NELUMBUM.]

**Pythagorean-letter**, *s.* The letter Y, so called because Pythagoras employed it to signify the bifurcation of the good and evil ways of men.

**Pythagorean-lyre**, *s.*

*Mus.*: A musical instrument said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

**Pythagorean-system**, *s.* [PYTHAGORISM.]

**Pythagorean-table**, *s.* The abacus.

**Pythagorean-theorem**, *s.* *Geom.*: The forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid's *Elements*.

**Pý-thāg-ō-rē-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Pythagorean*; -*ism*.] The same as PYTHAGORISM.

**\*Pý-tha-gōr-ic, \*Pý-tha-gōr-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *Pythagoricus*; Gr. *Πυθαγόρικος* (*Pythagōrikos*).] Pythagorean.

**Pý-thāg-ōr-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *Pythagorisme*.]

*Philos., Astron., &c.*: The system of belief attributed to Pythagoras, born in Samos about 540 B.C., his mother being a Samian and his father, it is believed, a Phœnician. After travelling in Egypt, Persia, &c., in quest of knowledge, he settled in Croton, in the south of Italy, ultimately founding a society constituting at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association of aristocratic sympathies. He died about 504. He never committed his system to writing. This was first done by Philolaus, one of his disciples. Pythagoras is said to have regarded numbers as 'the essence or principle of things, the elements out of which the universe was made, and attributed to them a true and independent existence. The principles of numbers were contrasted, as a straight line and a curve, an even and an odd, all traceable back to a monad in which both an even and an odd were included. The world was a breathing being. There were five elements, fire, air, water, earth, and one unnamed. In the central part of the universe was a fire, around which the sun, moon, and planets, with the celestial sphere itself, revolved. These were either themselves gods, or had their movements directed by gods. There existed a music of the spheres, the celestial bodies dancing a choral dance around the central fire. The soul of man was an emanation from the universal soul of the world. There was a transmigration of souls. Flesh and beans were not to be eaten. Nature was in uniformity with the will of the Deity, and human life should make an approach to the harmony of Nature. The Pythagorean system declined about B.C. 300, but revived two centuries later, and in the Augustan age the views of its advocates as to the past changes which the earth had undergone through the

operation of fire, water, &c. (*Ovid: Metamorph.*, bk. xv.), were essentially so sound as to excite the commendation of Sir Charles Lyell. (*Princip. of Geol.*, bk. i., ch. i.)

**\*pý-thāg-ōr-ize**, *v.i.* [Gr. *πυθαγορίζω* (*pythagorizō*).] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras.

**pýth-i-ād**, *s.* [PYTHIAN.]

*Greek Antig.*: The interval between one celebration of the Pythian games and another.

**Pýth-i-an**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Pythius*; Gr. *Πύθιος* (*Puthios*) = pertaining to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to Delphi, Apollo, or his priestess, who delivered oracles there.

*B. As subst.*: One of the four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state; hence, a devotee of Apollo, a poet (?).

*"Like Apollo, from his golden bow,  
The Pythian of the age one word  
And smiled."* Shelley: *Adonais*, xxviii.

**Pythian-games**, *s. pl.*

*Greek Antig.*: One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo, near Delphi. They were said to have been instituted by Apollo himself after he had overcome the dragon Python.

**pý-thi-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pytho*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Heteromera Beetles, sub-tribe Trachelia. Small beetles from the North Temperate Zone.

**pý-thō**, *s.* [Gr. *Πυθώ* (*Puthō*) = the part of Phocis in which Delphi lay.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Pythidae. Body flat; thorax narrowed behind, shaped like a truncated heart.

**pý-thō-gēn-ō-sis**, *s.* [Gr. *πύθω* (*pythō*) = to make to rot, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] Generation by means of filth.

**pý-thō-gēn-ic**, *a.* [PYTHOGENESIS.] Produced by putridity.

**pythogenic-fever**, *s.* *Pathol.*: Typhoid fever (q.v.) (*Dr. Chas. Murchison*).

**pý-thōn**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Πύθων* (*Pythōn*) = a celebrated serpent which destroyed the people and cattle about Delphi, and was slain by Apollo.]

*Zool.*: Rock-snake; the typical genus of Pythonidae (q.v.). Anterior half of upper side of head covered with symmetrical shields, the under with scales; nostrils between two shields unequal in size. They have a double row of scutes under the tail, and teeth in the intermaxillary bone. They are from 10 to 20 feet in length, with a very muscular body, their habit being to seize, crush, and swallow small mammals. They are natives of India and Africa, there being several species.

**\*pý-thōn-ess, \*py-thon-esse**, *s.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Late Lat. *pythonissa*; from *pytho* = a familiar spirit.] [PYTHIAN.] The priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi, who delivered the oracles of the god; hence, applied to any woman who pretended to foretell coming events.

*"Like Saul, to run to a 'pythonesse'."* — *Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 171.

**\*pý-thōn-ic, \*pý-thōn-ick**, *a.* [Lat. *Pythonicus*; Gr. *Πυθωνικός* (*Pythōnikos*).] Pertaining to the prediction of future events; oracular, prophetic.

*"Those pythonic spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks."* — *Rycart: Present State of the Armenian Churches*, p. 404.

**pý-thōn-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *python*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

*1. Zool.*: A family of Colubridiformes, with twenty genera, confined to the tropics, with the exception of one genus. Body and tail of moderate length, or rather slender, rounded; tail prehensile; head with snout rather long, depressed, truncated or rounded in front. Teeth in intermaxillary, maxillary, palatine, and pterygoid bones; none grooved. Adult individuals with spiracle prominence on each side the vent; it is the extremity of a rudimentary hind limb hidden between the muscles. [ROCK-SNAKES.]

*2. Palæont.*: One species, from the Miocene Brown-coal of Germany. (*Wallace*.)

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, choruz, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

**pŷ-thôn-ism**, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] The prediction of future events after the manner of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi.

\***pŷ-thôn-ist**, *s.* [PYTHONIC.] A conjurer. (Cockeram.)

**pŷ-thôn-ô-mor'-pha**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pythom*; *o* connect., and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form.]

**Palaeont.**: Cope's name for the Mesosauridae (q.v.).

**pŷ-ūr'-ī-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πύον* (*puon*) = pus, and *οὐρον* (*oureon*) = urine.]

**Pathol.**: Pus in the urine, from disease of the kidneys or urethra, or the rupture of contiguous abscesses into the urinary passages.

**pŷx**, \***pīx**, \***pīxe**, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*, from Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, from *πύξος* (*pyxos*) = box-wood; *Lat.* *pyxis*; *Fr.* *pyxide*; *Sp.* *pyxide*; *Ital.* *passida*.]

1. **Anat.**: The same as *Pyxis* (q.v.).  
2. **Roman Church.**: The box or covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept.

"The pyxes and crucifixes were torn from the altars."—*Miscellany. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. **Comm.**: The box in which sample coins are placed in the English mint. A triennial test by assay for purity is held, and is termed the trial of the pyx. Two pieces are taken from each bag of newly coined money, one for trial in the mint, the other is deposited in the pyx. The Lord Chancellor summons a jury of free-men of the Goldsmiths' Company, who test by weight and assay in comparison with certain standard trial-plates deposited in the Exchequer.

4. **Naut.**: The binnacle-box in which a compass is suspended.

¶ **Trial of the pyx**: [*Pyx*, *s.*, 3].

\***pŷx**, *v.t.* [*Pyx*, *s.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins in the pyx.

**pŷx-ī-ōph'-ā-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Ranidae, with seven species, extending over the Oriental region. Fingers free, toes incompletely webbed; tongue large, free, and deeply notched behind, metatarsal with a shovel-like prominence, with which some of the species burrow.

**pŷx-īc'-ō-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *pyxis* = a box, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Vorticellinidae, sub-family Vaginicola. Animalcules attached posteriorly within a corneous lorica, which can be closed at will by a discoidal operculum. Six species.

**pŷx-īd'-ān-thēr-a**, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a box, and *ανθηρός* (*anthēros*).] [ANTHER.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Diapensiaceae. [*Pyxie*.]

**pŷx-īd'-ī-um**, *s.* [Gr. *πύξις* (*pyxis*) = a little box.] [*Pyxis*.]

1. **Bot.**: A syncarpous fruit, superior, and with the carpel dry and dehiscent by a transverse suture. Example *Anagallis*.

2. **Zool.**: A genus of Vorticellina (q.v.). Solitary animalcules, according in structure with the zooids of the compound genus *Opercularia*. Two species, both from fresh water.

**pŷx-īd**, *s.* [PYXIDANTHERA.] An American plant.

"First among her treasures is the delicate *pyxis* (*Pyxidanthera barbata*), a little prostrate trailing evergreen, forming dense tufts or masses, and among its small dark green and reddish leaves are thickly scattered the rose-pink buds and white blossoms. It is strictly a pine barren plant, and its locality is confined to New Jersey and the Carolinas."—*Harper's Monthly*, June, 1892, p. 65.

**pŷx-ī-nō**, *s.* [Gr. *πύξινος* (*pyxinós*) = made of box; yellow, as boxwood.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of *Pyxinidae* (q.v.). It is confined to the hotter countries.

**pŷx-in'-ō-ī**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyzin(e)*; *Lat.* *masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei*.]

**Bot.**: An order of Lichens, with an orbicular superficial disk contained in an excipulum. Thallus foliaceous, generally fixed by the centre. It contains the *Tripe de Roche*, &c. Called by Lindley *Pyxinidae*, and made a family of *Idiothalamaceae* (q.v.).

**pŷx-in'-ī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *pyzin(e)*; *Lat.* *fem. pl. adj. suff. -idre*.]

**Bot.**: A family of *Pyxidei* (q.v.).

**pŷx-īa**, *s.* [Pvx, *s.*]

\* **I. Ord. Lang.**: A box, a pyx.

**II. Technically**:

1. **Anat.**: The acetabulum (q.v.).

2. **Bot.**: A pyxidium (q.v.).

3. **Zool.**: A genus of Chelonidae, with one species, from the Ethiopian region.

**pyxis-nautica**, *s.*

**Astron.**: The Mariner's Compass, a Southern constellation.

## Q.

**Q.** The seventeenth letter and the thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, a consonant having only one sound, that of *q* or *c*. It is always followed by *u*, and since this combination can be represented by *kw* (or *k* when the *u* is silent), *q* is a superfluous letter. In Latin, as in English, *q* was always followed by *u*. *Q* did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound being represented by *cw* or *cu*, as *cwīc* = Eng. *quick*, *cwēn* = Eng. *queen*, *cwelan* = Eng. *quail*, &c. For *q* in English the Dutch use *qu*, the Germans *qu*, the Swedes & Danes *qv*. *Q* is most commonly found as an initial letter; it never ends a word. The name of the letter is said to be from Fr. *queue* = a tail, the form being that of an *Q* with a tail to it.

**I. As an initial**: *Q* represents the Latin *Quintus* in inscriptions or literature; in geometry, &c., it represents the Latin *quod* (= which), as *Q. E. D.* = *quod erat demonstrandum* = which was to be shown or proved; *Q. E. F.* = *quod erat faciendum* = which was to be done, abbreviations frequently written at the end of a theorem or problem respectively.

**II. As a symbol**:

1. *Q* was formerly used for 500, and with a dash over it, *Q̄*, for 500,000.

2. In the college accounts at Oxford for half a farthing. [*CUE*, 2.]

**quā**, *adv.* [Lat.] In the character or quality of; as being; as, He spoke not *qua* a public official but *qua* a private person.

**qua**, *s.* [For *etym.* and *def.* see compound.]

**qua-bird**, *s.*

**Ornith.**: The American Night-heron, *Nycticorax nyctius*.

"It is distributed generally over the United States, residing permanently in the southern portion; in the Eastern states it is called the *qua-bird*, from the noise it makes."—*Ripley & Dana*: *Amer. Cyclop.*, xii. 443.

\***quāb** (1), *s.* [Cf. Dut. *kwab*, *kwabbe*; Dan. *quable* = an eel-pout; Ger. *quappe*, *quappe* = a tadpole, an eel-punt.] A kind of fish; prob. an eel-pout or the miller's thumb.

\***quāb** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *quab* (q.v.).] An unfeathered bird; hence, anything immature or crude.

"You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy. A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very quab."—*Forster*: *Lover's Melancholy*, iii. 2.

**qua'-chā**, *s.* [QUAGGA.]

**qua'-chī**, *s.* [QUASIE.]

**quack**, \***queke**, \***quakko**, *v.t. & t.* [From the sound; cf. Dut. *kwaken* = to croak, to quack; Ger. *quaken* = to quack; Icel. *kvaka* = to twitter; Dan. *gvekke* = to croak, to quack; Lat. *coaxo* = to croak; Gr. *koāō* (*koaxō*) = a croaking.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To cry like the common domesticated duck.

\* **II. Figuratively**:

1. To made vain and loud protestations in praise of anything; to boast; to talk noisily and ostentatiously.

2. To act the quack, to talk as a quack; to pretend to medical knowledge.

\* **B. Trans.**: To chatter or talk noisily in praise of, as a quack.

"To quack off universal cures."—*Butler*: *Hudibras*, iii. 1.

**quack**, *s. & a.* [QUACK, *v.*]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Literally**:

1. The cry of the common domesticated duck.

\* 2. Any croaking noise; a cough, a wheezing.

"A far better medicine to keep the Goodman and his family from the quacks or pose."—*Bolton*: *Doc. Eng.*, bk. ii. ch. xiii.

**II. Figuratively**:

1. A pretender to knowledge or skill which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan.

"Quack and critle differ but in name;

"Empirics frontless both, they mean the same."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. **Specif.**: A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; a sham practitioner in medicine; a charlatan, an empiric.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to quacks or quackery; falsely pretending or pretended to be able to cure diseases.

"Like the famous quack doctor, who put up in his bills he delighted in matters of difficulty."—*Pope*: *Dunciad*, bk. iii. (Note.)

**quack'-en**, *v.t.* [QUERKEN.] To choke, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

**quack'-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -ery.] Boastful pretensions to skill which one does not possess; the practice of a quack, especially in medicine; empiricism, charlatanism, humbug, imposture.

"Before committing themselves to Utopian quackery in laud reform."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

\***quack'-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -hood.] Quackery, charlatanism.

**quack'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *quack*; -ish.] Like a quack or charlatan; pretending to skill not really possessed; humbugging; characterized by quackery.

"The last quackish address of the national assembly."—*Quaker*: *To a Member of the National Assembly*. (Note.)

\***quack'-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*; -ism.] The practice of quackery.

\***quack'-kle**, *v.t. & t.* [From the sound made in choking.]

**A. Trans.**: To interrupt in breathing; to almost choke; to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

"The drink, or something in the cup, quacked him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down."—*Ward*: *Sermons*, p. 153.

**B. Intrans.**: To quack.

"Simple ducks . . . quackle for crumbs from young royal fingers."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*, pt. ii. bk. i. ch. i.

\***quack'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *quack*, *s.*; dimin. *suff.* -ling.] A young duck; a duckling.

"He cast a wistful glance at the brood of innocent quacklings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

\***quack'-sāl-vēr**, *s.* [Dut. *kwakzalver* = a quack; *kwakzalven* = to quack, to puff up salves; Ger. *quacksalber*.] One who brags of his medicines or salves; a quack-doctor; a charlatan; a quack.

"To turn mountebanks, quacksalvers, empiricks."—*Burton*: *Anat. Melan.* (Dewocritus to the Reader.)

\***quack'-sāl-vīng**, *a.* [QUACKSALVER.] Characteristic of or used by quacks; quack.

"Quacksalving cheating mountebanks, your skill is to make sound men sick, and sick men kill."—*Massey*: *Virgin Martyr*, iv. i.

**quād** (1), **quōd**, *s.* [A contr. of *quadrangle* (q.v.).] The quadrangle or court, as of a college, jail, &c.; hence, a prison, a jail.

**quād** (2), *s.* [See *def.*]

**Print.**: An abbreviation of *quadrat* (q.v.).

\***quād**, \***quado**, \***qued**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *cwōd*; Dut. & Low. Ger. *kwad*.] [QUED.]

**A. As adj.**: Bad, wicked, evil.

"Both play, quod play."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 4,353.

**B. As subst.**: Hurt, harm.

"Thai thoughte to do him qued."—*Isambard*, 611.

**quād**, **quādr**, **quād'-rī**, **quāt**, *pref.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, *quater* = four times, *quatuor* = four.] A common prefix in words from the Latin, having the force of four, fourfold.

\***quade**, *v.t.* [QUAD, *a.*] To debase; to shame.

"Thine errors will thy works confound,

And all thine honours quade."—*Halle*: *Hist. Exposition*, i. 543.

\***quād'-ēr**, *v. & i.* [Lat. *quadrō* = to square, from *quadrus* = fourfold, square.] To quadrate; to square; to match.

"The *x* doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly."—*Blot*: *Don Quixote*, p. 88.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, work, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, rule, **fāl**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



**qua-dēr**, *s.* [Ger. = freestone, square stone.] (See etym. and compound.)

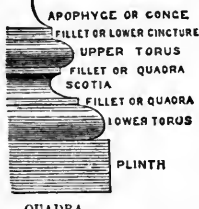
**quader-sandstone, quader-sandstein**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A siliceous sandstone of Cretaceous age, with many fossil shells identical with those of the English Chalk. It is sometimes 600 feet thick, and, being jointed and often precipitous, has much to do with producing the picturesque aspect of Saxon Switzerland.

**quād-rā** (pl. **quād-ræ**), *s.* [Lat. = a square or plinth; a fillet.]

*Architecture*:

1. A socle (q.v.).  
2. One of the bands or fillets of the Ionic base, between which the scotia or hollow occurs; also the plinth, or lower member of the podium.



**\*quād-rā-gē-nār'-ī-ōūs**, *a.*

[Lat. *quadragesimarius* from *quadragesim* = forty each; *quadragesim* = forty.] Consisting of forty days; forty years old.

**\*quād-rā-gē-no**, *s.* [Lat. *quadragesim* = forty each.] A papal indulgence for forty days. [INDULGENCE, *s.*, II. 1.]

"So many quadragesims, or lents of pardon."—Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. I., ch. II., § 4.

**quād-rā-gēs-ī-mā**, *s.* [Lat. *quadragesimus* = fortieth, *quadragesim* = forty, *quatuor* = four; Fr. *quadragesim*.] Lent, so called because it consists of forty days.

**Quadragesima-Sunday**, *s.* The first Sunday in Lent, being about forty days before Easter.

**quād-rā-gēs-ī-māl**, *a. & s.* [Fr.] [QUADRAGESIMA.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or connected with, the number forty, espec. with reference to the forty days of Lent; belonging to or used in Lent; Lenten.

**B.** *As subst. (PL)*: Offerings formerly made to the mother church on mid-Lent Sunday.

**quād-rān-gle**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quadrangulum*, neut. sing. of *quadrangulus* = four-cornered; *quadrus* = square, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. *cuadrangulo*; Ital. *quadrangolo*.]

**I.** *Ord. Lang.*: A square or four-sided court or space surrounded by buildings, as often seen in the buildings of a college, school, &c. [QUAD (1), *s.*]

"Walking once about the quadrangle."  
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., l. 3.

**II.** *Geom.*: A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides.

**quād-rān-gu-lar**, *a.* [Fr. *quadrangulaire*.] Having the form or nature of a quadrangle; four-sided; having four angles and sides.

"The college consists of three fair quadrangular courts."—Cowley: *Essays*; *The College*.

**quād-rān-gu-lar-ī**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrangular* -ly.] In a quadrangular manner; with four angles and sides.

**quād-rāns**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: The fourth part of the as (q.v.).

**quadrans-muralis**, *s.*

*Astron.*: The Mural Quadrant; a small northern constellation without any large stars.

**quād-rant**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *quadrans* = a fourth part, from *quadrus* = square; Fr. *quadrant*; Sp. *cuadrante*; Port. & Ital. *quadrante*.]

**A.** *As substantive*:

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

\*1. The fourth part; a fourth, a quarter.

"The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes  
A day's full quadrant from th' ensuing yeere."  
Beaumont: *End of His Majesty's First Poore*.

\*2. In the same sense as II. 4.

\*3. That which matches or fits exactly with something else.

"They did receive the catholic faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, as a most perfect quadrant."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 587.

**II.** *Technically*:

\*1. *Arch.*: The same as QUADRANGLE (q.v.).

"Also all the sayd quadrantes, hayes, and edifices were totally razed."—Hall: *Henry VIII.* (ann. 12).

**2. Artillery**: [GUNNER'S QUADRANT.]

**3. Geom., &c.**: The fourth part of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between such arc and two radii drawn from the centre to the extremities of the arc.

**4. Naut., &c.**: An instrument for making angular measurements. So called from its embracing an arc of 90° or somewhat more. Formerly much employed in making astronomical observations. It is now superseded by the sextant (q.v.). (Falconer: *Shipreck*, i.)

\***B.** *As adj.*: Quadrangular, square.

"A quadrant void place before the doore of the same chamber."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 126.

\***Quadrant of altitude**: An appendix of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and movable round to all parts of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, azimuths, &c.

**quadrant-compass**, *s.* A carpenter's compass, with an arc and a binding-screw.

**quadrant-electrometer**, *s.* [ELECTROMETER.]

**quād-rānt-āl**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadrantal*, from *quadrans* = a quadrant (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a quadrant; contained in the fourth part of a circle; of the form or shape of a quadrant.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. A cube.

2. A cubical vessel used by the Romans, and containing the same as the amphora.

**quadrantal-triangle**, *s.*

*Trigon.*: A spherical triangle, one of whose sides is a quadrant or an arc of 90°.

**quād-rān-tīds**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrans*, genit. *quadrantis*.]

*Astron.*: The meteors forming a shower occurring on Jan. 2 and 3, and having its radiant point in Quadrans-muralis.

\***quād-rānt-ī**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrant*; -ly.] In manner of a square; in a square.

"To imbattell 1,200 men quadrantly at the sodaine."—Garrard: *Art of Warre*, p. 183.

**quād-rān-tōx-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *quadrant*, and *oxide*.]

*Chem. (PL)*: A name applied by Rose to oxides containing four atoms of metal to one atom of oxygen, such as suboxide of silver, Ag<sub>2</sub>O. Better called tetrametallic oxides.

**quād-rāt**, *s.* [QUADRATE.]

1. A geometrical square (q.v.).

2. *Print.*: A block of type-metal lower than the type, and used for filling out lines, spacing between lines, &c. Commonly called a quad.

\***quād-rate**, \***quād-rat**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadratus* = squared, prop. pa. par. of *quadrare* to make or be square; *quadrus* = square.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

**I.** *Literally*:

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

"Figures, some round, some triangle, some quadrat."—Fox: *Martyrs* (an. 1559).

2. Square, as being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

"Thirty-six days, which is a number quadrat."—Bakewell: *On Providence*.

**II.** *Figuratively*:

1. Square, as typifying completeness or perfection; complete, perfect.

"A quadrant solid wise man."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. I., § 6, let. 58.

2. Suited, fitted, correspondent, matching.

"A general description, quadrat to both."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

**B.** *As substantive*:

**I.** *Ord. Lang.*: A square; a surface or figure having four equal and parallel sides. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.)

**II.** *Technically*:

1. *Astrol.*: An aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other 90°, and the same with quartile.

2. *Music*: The sign □, used originally to raise B rotundum 7, one semitone. Hence arose its general use for the raising of all flattened notes, as exemplified in its modern form of a natural, ♮.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: The quadrate-bone (q.v.).

**quadrate-bone**, *s.*

*Compar. Anat.*: A bone by means of which the rami are articulated with the skull in Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes (often called the Hypotympic-bone).

**quād-rāte**, *v. i. & t.* [QUADRATE, *a.*]

\***A.** *Intrans.*: To square, to fit, to match, to correspond, to suit. (Followed by *with*.)

"There is a better explanation at hand, which exactly quadrates with the sense here given."—Warburton: *Div. Legation*, bk. IV., § 6.

**B.** *Trans.*: To trim a ship's gun on its carriage and trucks; to adjust a gun for firing on a level range.

**quād-rāt-īc**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quadratic*; -ic; Fr. *quadratique*.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

1. *Alg.*: Pertaining to or involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity; as, a *quadratic equation*: that is, an equation in which the unknown quantity is of two dimensions or raised to the second power; or in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

2. *Crystall.*: Dimetric; applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. (*Dana*.)

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. A quadratic equation.

2. (PL): That branch of algebra which deals with quadratic equations.

**quād-rāt-rīx**, *s.* [QUADRATE, *a.*]

*Geom.*: A curve by means of which straight lines can be found equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves and their several parts. The two most important curves of this class are those of Dinostratus and Tschirnhausen.

**quād-rā-tūro**, *s.* [Lat. *quadratura*, from *quadraturus*, fut. par. of *quadrare* to be or make square; Fr. *quadrature*; Ital. *quadratura*.] [QUADRATE, *v.*]

\***I.** *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being quadrate or square; a square space.

"All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
His quadrature from thy orbicular world."  
Milton: *P. L.*, x. 511.

**II.** *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: The position of one heavenly body with respect to another 90° distant, as the moon when midway between the points of opposition and conjunction.

2. *Geom.*: The act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square.

"The quadrature of the circle is a famous problem, which has probably been the subject of more discussion and research than any other problem within the whole range of mathematical science. The area of the circle being equal to a rectangle described upon the radius and half of the circumference. It follows that the quadrature would be possible if an algebraic expression, with a finite number of terms, could be found for the length of the circumference. Hence, the problem is reduced to finding such an expression, or to finding an exact expression in algebraic terms for the ratio of the diameter to the circumference. No such expression has yet been found, and it is by no means probable that such an expression will ever be found. The problem may safely be classed with the problems for the geometrical trisection of an angle, the duplication of the cube, &c., all of which are now regarded as beyond the power of exact geometrical construction."—Davies & Peck: *Mathematical Dictionary*.

**quād-rēl**, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrellus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = square; *quatuor* = four; Ital. *quadrillo*; O. Fr. *quarrel*, *carrel*; Fr. *carreau*.]

1. A square stone, brick, or tile.

2. A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth dried in the sun. So called from the square shape.

3. A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. (Prov.)

\***quād-rēlle**, *s.* [Fr.] [QUADRELL.]

*Old Arm.*: A mace having a cross-head of four serrated projections, used in the fifteenth century, and carried at the saddle-bow.

**quād-rēn-nī-āl**, \***quād-rī-ēn-nī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrānnum*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Comprising or consisting of a period of four years.

2. Happening or recurring once in every four years; as, *quadrennial games*.

**bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, pell, choruz, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhīn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, aēl.**



**quād-rēn-nī-āl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadrennial*; -ly.] Once in every four years.

**quād-rī**, **quād-rō**, *pref.* [QUAD-]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: [QUAD-].

2. *Chem.*: Prefixes synonymous with tetra-, e.g., *SnCl<sub>4</sub>* = quadri- or tetrachloride of tin.

**quādrī-digitatō-pinnatē**, *a.*

*Bot.* (Of a compound leaf): Having the secondary petioles proceeding in fours from the summit of a common petiole.

**quād-rī-bās-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *basīc*.]

*Chem.*: Having four parts of base to one of acid.

\* **quād-rī-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and Eng. *able*.] Capable of being squared. (*Derham*.)

**quād-rīc**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

*Alg.*: A homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables or facients. Ternary and quaternary quadrics, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces, which have the property of cutting every line in the plane, or in space, in two points, and to which the name quadric is also applied. Plane quadrics, therefore, are identic with conic sections. (*Brande & Coz*.)



\* **quād-rī-cāp-sū-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *capsulār* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four capsules.

**quād-rī-chlōr-ō-vā-lēr-ic**, *a.* **QUADRICAPSLAR.**

[Pref. *quadrī-*; *chlōrō-*, and Eng. *valērīc*.] Derived from or containing chlorine and valeric acid.

**quadrīchlorovalērīc-acīd**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_2H_5Cl_4O_6$ . Tetrachlorovaleric acid; a semi-fluid colourless oil, obtained by the prolonged action of chlorine on valeric acid, aided by exposure to the sun. It is destitute of odour, has a pungent taste, and is heavier than water. In contact with water it forms a hydrate,  $C_2H_5Cl_4O_6 \cdot H_2O$ , slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether.

**quād-rī-corn**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *cornu* = a horn.] A name given to any animal having four horns or antennae.

**quād-rī-corn-ōūs**, *a.* [QUADRICORN.] Having four horns or antennae.

**quād-rī-cōs-tātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *costatē*.] Having four ribs.

**quād-rī-dēc-īm-al**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *decīmāl* (q.v.).]

*Crystall.*: Applied to a crystal whose prism, or the middle part, has four faces, and two summits, containing together ten faces.

**quād-rī-dēn-tātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *dēntatē* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four teeth on the edge.

\* **quād-rī-ēn-nī-āl**, *a.* [QUADRENNIAL.]

**quād-rī-ēn-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat. [QUADRENNIAL.] A space of four years.

**quādrīennīum atīlē**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The four years allowed after majority, within which an action of reduction of any deed, done to the prejudice of a minor, may be instituted.

**quād-rī-fār-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadriarius*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold.]

*Bot.*: Arranged in four rows or ranks.

**quād-rī-fīd**, *a.* [QUADRIFID.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: Divided or deeply cleft into four parts.

2. *Botany*:

(1) (Of a perianth): Divided from the upper margin to the base into four clefts.

(2) (Of a leaf): Divided about half way down into four segments with linear sinuses and straight margins.

**quād-rīf-ī-dē**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quadrifidus*, from *quadrus* = square, fourfold, and *fīdo* (pa. t. *fīdī*) = to cleave.]

*Entom.*: A section of Noctuid. Wings generally broad, sometimes very large, hinder ones but little folded, median wing of the latter generally with four branches. European species few. Sections: Variegata, Intruse, Limbata, and Serpentina. (*Stainton*.)

**quād-rī-fōl**, *a.* [QUADRIFOLIATE.]

**quād-rī-fō-lī-ate**, **quād-rī-fōl**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *foliatē* (q.v.).]

*Bot.* (Of a petiole): Bearing four leaflets from the same point.

**quād-rī-fūr-cātē**, **quād-rī-fūr-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *furcatē*, *furcatē* (q.v.).]

Having four forks or branches.



QUADRIGA.

**quād-rī-gā**

(pl. **quād-rī-gā**), *s.*

[Lat., contracted from *quadrijugae*, from *quatuor* = four, and *jugum* = a yoke.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast. It was used in the Circensian games of the Romans.

**quād-rī-gēm-īn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeminus*, from *quadrus* = fourfold, and *geminus* = born with another, twin.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four similar parts; fourfold.

2. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to four rounded eminences (*corpora* or *tubercula quadrigemina*) separated by a crucial depression, and placed in twos above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the cerebrum.

\* **quād-rī-gē-nār-ī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrigeni*, for *quadringeni* = four hundred each.] Consisting of four hundred.

**quād-rī-glān-du-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *glandulār* (q.v.).] Having four glands.

**quād-rī-hī-lātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Lat. *hīlum* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four apertures. Example, the pollen of some plants.

**quād-rī-j-gatē**, **quād-rī-j-gōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrijugis*, *quadrijugus* = yoked four together.] [QUADRIGA.]

*Bot.* (Of the petiole of a pinnated leaf): Bearing four pairs of leaflets.

**quād-rī-lām-in-ar**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *laminār* (q.v.).] Consisting of four laminae.

**quād-rī-lāt-ēr-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus* = four-sided; *quadrus* = square, fourfold and *latus*, *genit.*, *lateralis* = a side.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Having four sides, and consequently four angles.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. *Geom.*: A figure having four sides and four angles; a quadrangular figure. Parallelograms, squares, and trapeziums are quadrilaterals.

2. *Mil.*: A space within and defended by four fortresses, as the quadrilateral in Venetia, formed by Peschiera and Mantua on the Mincio, and by Verona and Legnago on the Adige.

**quād-rī-lāt-ēr-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *quadrilateral*; -ness.] The property, quality, or state of being quadrilateral.

\* **quād-rī-līt-ēr-al**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *lītērāl* (q.v.).] Consisting of four letters.

**qua-drille'** (qu as k), *s.* (Fr., from Sp. *cuadrillo*) = a small square; *cuadrilla* = a meeting of four or more persons, from *cuadra* = a square; from Lat. *quadra*, fem. of *quadrus* = square, fourfold; *quadula* = a little square.]

1. A dance consisting of five figures or movements, executed by four sets of couples, each forming the side of a square.

"The quadrille was ended, and the music stopped playing."—*Maryat*; *Smiley*, ch. ix.

2. The music composed for such a dance.

3. A game of cards played by four persons with forty cards, the tens, nines, and eights being thrown out from an ordinary pack.

"O sithy check on all industrious skill To spoil the nation's last great trade—quadrille!"—*Pope*; *Moral Essays*, iii. 78.

\* **qua-drille'** (qu as v), *v. i.* [QUADRILLE, *s.*]

1. To dance a quadrille or quadrilles.

2. To play at quadrille.

**quād-rīl-ī-ōn**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. According to American and French notation, a unit followed by fifteen ciphers.

2. According to English notation, the number produced by raising a million to its fourth power, or a number represented by a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers.

**quād-rī-lō-bātē**, **quād-rī-lōbed**, *a.*

[Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *lobatē*, *lobed* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four lobes.

**quād-rī-lōc-ū-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *loculār* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having four cells or compartments; four-celled. (Used of an ovary or fruit.)

\* **quād-rī-lōgē**, *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrilogus*, from Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold, and Gr. *lógos* (logos) = a discourse.]

1. A book written in four parts.

2. A narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.

3. A work compiled from or by four authors. (*Lambride*: *Perambulations*, p. 515.)

\* **quād-rīm-a-nī**, *s. pl.* [QUADRIMANA.]

*Entom.*: Latreille's name for the Harpalidae.

\* **quād-rīm-a-nōūs**, *a.* [QUADRIMANOUS.]

\* **quād-rī-mēm-bral**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and *mēmbrum* = a member.] Having four members or parts.

\* **quād-rīn**, **quād-rīnē**, **quat-rīnē**, *s.*

[O Fr., from Lat. *quadringi* = four each.] A small piece of money; a farthing, a mite.

"One of her paramours sent her a purse full of quadrines instead of silver."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 722.

**quād-rī-nō-mī-āl**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *nomīāl* (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Consisting of four terms or denominations.

**B.** *As subst.*: A quantity, consisting of four terms or denominations.

\* **quād-rī-nōm-īc-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *quadrus* = fourfold and *nomen* = a name, a term.]

*Alg.*: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q.v.).

**quād-rī-nōm-in-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *nomīāl* (q.v.).]

*Alg.*: The same as QUADRINOMIAL (q.v.).

**quād-rī-part-īte**, *a.* [Lat. *quadripartitus*; *quatuor* = four, and *partitus* = divided.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided into four parts.

"The quadripartite society of Saint George's shield."—*Grayson*: *Polypolion*, s. s. (illus.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: Divided, as a vault, by the arching into four parts.

2. *Bot.*: Four partite; divided almost to the base into four portions. (Used of a leaf, &c.)

**quād-rī-part-īte-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *quadripartite*; -ly.] In or by a quadripartite distribution; in four parts or divisions.

\* **quād-rī-par-tī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *quadripartitio*.] [QUADRIPARTITE.] Division or distribution by four, or into four parts.

"The quadripartition of the Greek Empire into four parts."—*Moré*: *Mystery of Isis*, bk. ii, ch. xli, § 1.

† **quād-rī-pēn-nātē**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Eng. *pennat* (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Having four wings.

**B.** *As subst.*: An insect having four wings—the typical number.

\* **quād-rī-phýl-loūs**, *a.* [Pref. *quadrī-*, and Gr. *phýllon* (phullon) = a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Having four leaves.

**fāt**, **fát**, **fáro**, amidst, whāt, **fáll**, father; **wē**, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; **pīnē**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, pōt, **er**, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whò, sòn; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**: **trý**, **Sýrian**. **æ**, **ø** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**quadr-rip-lí-cát-éd, quadr-rip-lí-cate,** *a.* [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *plieated*; *plieate*.] Having four folds or plaits.

\* **quadr-ri-rème, s.** [Lat. *quadrirème*, from *quatuor* = four, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quadrirème*.]  
*Class. Antig.*: A galley having four benches or ranks of oars or rowers, in use amongst the Greeks and Romans.

**quadr-ri-sác-ra-mént-al-íst, s.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *sacramentalist*.] [QUADRISACRAMENTARIAN.]

**quadr-ri-sác-ra-mén-tár-i-an, quadr-ri-sác-ra-mént-al-íst, s.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian*, *sacramentalist*.]  
*Church Hist. (P)*: A controversial term applied to some German Reformers in Wittenberg and its neighbourhood, who held that the Sacraments of Baptism, the Eucharist, Confession, and Orders were generally necessary to salvation. They are men'oned by Melancthon in his *Loci Communes*.

**quadr-ri-séc-tion, s.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *section* (q.v.).] Subdivision into four parts or sections.

\* **quadr-ri-súl-cá-ta, s. pl.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Lat. *sulcatus*, pa. par. of *sulco* = to furrow, to plough.]  
*Zool.*: A group of ungulate animals, with the hoof parted into four digits.

\* **quadr-ri-súl-cá-te, a. & s.** [QUADRISULCATA.]  
*A. As adj.*: Having four grooves or furrows; specif., having a four-parted hoof.  
*B. As substantive*:  
*Zool.*: Any individual belonging to the Quadrisculcata (q.v.).

\* **quadr-ri-sýl-láb-ic, a.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadri-syllables.

\* **quadr-ri-sýl-la-ble, s.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word consisting of four syllables.  
*"Disguised their emptiness under this pompous quadrisyllable."*—*De Quincey: Roman Meals*.

**quadr-rív-a-lént, a.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valere* = to be worth.]  
*Chem.*: Equivalent to four units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [TETRAD.]

**quadr-ri-vál-ve, a. & s.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *valve* (q.v.).]  
*A. As adjective*:  
*Bot.*: Opening by four valves. (Used of a pericarp, &c.)  
*B. As subst.*: One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

\* **quadr-ri-vál-vu-lar, a.** [Pref. *quadrí-*, and Eng. *valvular* (q.v.).] The same as QUADRIVALVE (q.v.).

\* **quadr-rív-i-ál, a. & s.** [QUADRIVIVUM.]  
*A. As adj.*: Having four ways or roads meeting in a point.  
*"A forum with quadriviv streets."*—*Ben Jonson: Epigrams*.

*B. As subst.*: One of the arts constituting the quadrivium (q.v.).  
*"The quadrivivials are now small regarded in either of them [the universities]."*—*Bolton: Description of England*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

\* **quadr-rív-i-óus, a.** [QUADRIVIVIAL.] Going in four ways or directions.  
*"Walking off quadrivivious."*—*Reade: Cletster & Heavith*, ch. xxiv.

**quadr-rív-i-úm, s.** [Lat. = (1) a place where four roads meet; (2) the four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, from *quatuor* = four, and *via* = a way.] In the middle ages an educational course consisting of the four mathematical sciences mentioned above.

\* **quadr-rób-ú-lar-ý, a.** [First element Lat. *quadrus* = square; second doubtful.] Four-sided; containing four.  
*"There is a quadratolary saying, which passes current in the Western world, that the Emperor is King of Kings, the Spaniard King of Men, the French King of Ases, the King of England King of Devils."*—*N. Ward: Simple Cabbler* (ed. 1647), p. 48.

**quadr-roón, quar-ter-on, s. & a.** [Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]  
*A. As subst.*: A person who is one quarter negro and three-quarters white; that is, one of whose grandparents was white and the other negro; and one of whose immediate parents was white and the other mulatto.  
*"Hated by Creoles and Indians, Mestizos and Quadr-roons."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

*B. As adj.*: Pertaining to a person of such descent; quarter-blooded.  
*"A marriage between a white planter and a quadr-roon girl."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

**quadr-róx-ide, s.** [QUADRANTOXIDE.]

\* **quadr-ry-mán, quadr-ry-máno, s.** [QUADRUMANA.] Any individual of the *Quadrumana* (q.v.).

† **quadr-rú-ma-na, s. pl.** [Lat. *quadrímanus* = having four hands.]  
*1. Zool.*: An order of Mammalia, founded by Cuvier, and containing the Monkeys, Apes, Baboons, and Lemurs (the Linnaean genera *Simia* and *Lemur*). Owen divided it into three groups, *Catharina*, *Platyrrhina*, and *Strepsirrhina*. [PRIMATES.] (Cf. *Micart*, in *Phil. Trans.*, 1867, pp. 299-429.)  
*"If we accept, with Prof. Owen [Anat. Vert.*, ii, 533] as the definition of the word 'foot,' 'an extremity in which the halux forms the fulcrum in standing or walking, then man alone has a pair of feet. But anatomically, the foot of apes agrees far more with the foot of man than with his hand, and similarly the ape's hand resembles man's hand, and differs from his foot. Even estimated physically, or according to use, the hand throughout the whole order [Primates] remains the prehensile organ par excellence, while the predominant function of the foot, however prehensile it is, is constantly locomotive. Therefore the term *Quadrumanus* is apt to be misleading, since anatomically both apes and man have two hands and a pair of feet."—*St. G. Miart: Man & Apes*, p. 88.

*2. Palæont.*: The earliest known remains are those of *Lemuravus* (q.v.) from the Eocene of New Mexico. The other genera which present any points of interest are treated separately. [DRYOPITHECUS, PLOIPITHECUS, PROTOPITHECUS.]

**quadr-rú-ma-noús, \*quadr-rím-a-noús, a.** [Mod. Lat. *quadrumanus* (a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having four hands; pertaining to the *Quadrumana*.  
*"Professor Huxley maintains that the term *Quadrumanus* may lead to erroneous conclusions if it be held to mean that the hind hand of a monkey is anatomically homologous with the hand rather than with the foot of man."*—*Lyell: Antiq. Man*, p. 326.

**quadr-rú-ne, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A gritstone with a calcareous cement.

**quadr-rú-péd, a. & s.** [Fr. *quadrupède*; Ital. *quadrupedo*.]  
*A. As adj.*: Having four legs and feet; four-footed.  
*B. As subst.*: In popular language, chiefly applied to the four-footed Mammalia, rarely, if ever, to the four-footed Reptilia.  
*"The ancestors of the gigantic quadrupeds."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

\* **quadr-rú-pé-dal, a. & s.** [Eng. *quadruped*; -al.]  
*A. As adj.*: Quadruped; having four legs and feet; pertaining to a quadruped.  
*"From that groveling, quadrupedal shape."*—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.  
*B. As subst.*: A quadruped.  
*"The coldest of any quadrupeds."*—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 11.

\* **quadr-rú-pé-dát-éd, a.** [Eng. *quadruped*; -ated.] Turned into quadrupeds or beasts.  
*"Quadrupedated with an earthly covetousness."*—*Adam's Works*, l. 199.

\* **quadr-rú-péd-ism, s.** [Eng. *quadruped*; -ism.] The state or condition of a quadruped.  
*"Quadrupedism is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canalization."*—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxcii.

**quadr-rú-ple, a. & s.** [Fr. *quadruple*, from Lat. *quadruplus* = fourfold, from *quatuor* = four, and *plco* = to fold.]  
*A. As adj.*: Fourfold; four times told.  
*B. As subst.*: Fourfold; a sum, quantity, or number four times as much or as many.

**Quadruple-Alliance, s.**  
*Hist.*: An alliance between England, France, Germany, and Holland in 1718-19, and between England, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1834.

**quadruple-counterpoint, s.**  
*Music.*: The construction of four melodies or parts to be performed together, in such a

manner that they can be interchanged without involving the infringement of the laws of musical grammar.

**quadr-rú-ple, v. i. & t.** [Fr. *quadrupler*, from Lat. *quadruplo* = to multiply by four, from *quadruplus* = quadruple (q.v.).]  
*A. Intrans.*: To become fourfold as much or as many; to increase fourfold.  
*"It has probably, on the average, quadrupled."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*B. Trans.*: To make four times as much or as many; to multiply fourfold.  
*"A method by which the fatty constituents suspended in milk may be quadrupled."*—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1886.

**quadr-rú-pléx, a.** [Lat.] Fourfold, quadruple.

**quadruplex-telegraphy, s.** Telegraphy in which four messages are sent simultaneously along one wire. This was first successfully effected on a wire between London and Liverpool in 1877.

**quadr-rú-plí-cate, a. & s.** [Lat. *quadruplicatus*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to make quadruple (q.v.).]  
*A. As adj.*: Fourfold; four times repeated.  
*B. As subst.*: The fourth power.

**quadr-rú-plí-cá-te, v. t.** [QUADRUPPLICATE, a.] To make fourfold, to double twice.

**quadr-rú-plí-cá-tion, s.** [Lat. *quadruplicatio*, from *quadruplico*, pa. par. of *quadruplico* = to quadruplicate (q.v.).] The act or process of quadruplicating; the state of being quadruplicated.

\* **quadr-rú-plí-q-i-ty, s.** [As if from a Lat. *quadruplicitas*.] The state or condition of being fourfold.  
*"Monget the quadruplicity Of elemental essence, terra is but thought To be a punctum."*—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

\* **quadr-rú-plý, adv.** [Eng. *quadruple* (q.v.).] In a quadruple, or fourfold manner or degree; to a fourfold quantity or degree.  
*"The innocent person is quadruply recompensed for the loss of time."*—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels* (Lilliput), ch. vi.

**quær-é, s.** [Lat., imper. sing. of *quæro* = to seek, to inquire.] Seek, inquire, question. When placed before or after a proposition or word, *quære* implies a doubt of its correctness or truth, and suggests the desirability of inquiring into the point. It is frequently abbreviated into *Qu.* [QUERY.]  
*"Quære, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub."*—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\* **quæs-tá, s.** [Lat., from *quæstus* = gain, profit, advantage.] An indulgence or remission of penance granted by the pope, and exposed for sale.

**quæs-tór, s.** [QUESTOR.]

**quæs-tús, s.** [QUESTUS.]

**quaff, \*quaught, \*quaffe, v. t. & t.** [For *quach*, from *quach*, *quach*, *quaff* = a cup (Scotch), from Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup, a bowl, a milking-pail. Cf. Wel. *cwch* = a round cavity, a crown of a hat, a hive.]  
*A. Trans.*: To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink abundantly or copiously.  
*"Then, qulek! the cup to quaff that chases sorrow."*—*Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

*B. Intrans.*: To drink copiously or luxuriously. (Dryden: *Homer*; *Iliad* i.)

\* **quaff-tide, \*quaf-tide, s.** Time for drinking. (*Stanhurst: Virgil*; *Æneid* iv. 34.)

\* **quaff, s.** [QUAFF, v.] A draught.  
*"Now, Alvinia begins her quaff."*—*Greene: Looking Glass for London*, p. 141.

**quaff-ér, s.** [Eng. *quaff*; -er.] One who quaffs or drinks largely.

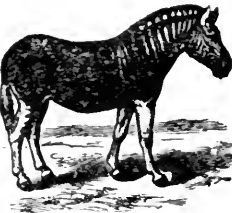
\* **quaf-fer, v. i.** [Prob. for *quaver* (q.v.).] To shake, to grope or feel about.  
*"Long broad bills to quaffer and hunt in waters and mud."*—*Berham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv, ch. xi. (Note.)

**quág, s.** [An abbrev. of *quagmire* (q.v.).] A quagmire, a bog.  
*"Striding along between the high bushes or through the quags."*—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1881.

**quág-gá, s.** [See extract, under def. 2.]  
*Zoology*:  
*1. Equus (Asinus, Gray) quagga, a striped*

**ból, bóy; póut, jówl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ýng, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún; -ñion, -ñion = zhún. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

equine form, from South Africa, now nearly, if not entirely, extinct. Buckley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 291) notes that, though even then "apparently unknown," in 1836 "it was very numerous in the plains north [misprint for south] of the Vaal river." Height at shoulders about four feet; striped only on head, neck, and shoulders; prevailing colour brown, abdomen, legs, and part of tail whitish-gray.



QUAGGA.

## 2. *Equus burchellii*. [ZEBRA.]

"This [*Equus burchellii*] is the *Quagga* par excellence of South African sportsmen. . . . Their note is a sort of bark, like the Dutch pronunciation of the word *quagga*, whence, most probably, 'came the name.'—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 282.

**quag-gy**, *a.* [Eng. *quag*; -y.] Boggy; soft or yielding like a quagmire.

"Which lives for all, who flounder boldly on  
Through quaggy bogs."  
*Blackie: Last of Highlands & Islands*, p. 191.

**quag-mire**, *s.* [For *quake-mire*, from *quake* and *mire*.] [QVAE, QVAVEMIRE.]

1. A shaking bog or marsh; wet, boggy land that shakes and yields under the foot.

"Only a narrow track of firm ground rose above the quagmire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A place wet, miry, and soft as a bog.

"The roads had become mere quagmires."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**qua-haug** (au as ô), **qua-hög**, *s.* [From Narnagset Indian *poquaushock*.]

*Zool.*: *Venus mercenaria*, a bivalve having its inside tipped with purple. (*New England*.) (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**quälch, quäih** (ch, gh guttural), **quegh**, *s.* [Irish & Gael. *cuach*.] [QUAFF, v.] A drinking-cup or vessel. (*Scotch*.)

**quaid**, *a.* [QUED.]

**\*quäid, \*quayd**, *pa. par. or a.* [See def.] Crushed, cowed, depressed, dejected. (Probably for *quailed* or *quaved*, from *Mhd. Eng. quare* = to shake.)

"There with his sturdy courage soon was quayed."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. viii. 14.

**quäil** (1), **\*quaille** (1), **\*quayle**, **\*queal**, **\*quel-en** (pa. t. *\*qual*, *quailed*), *v.t. & t.* [*A.S. cwælan* = to die, in *fo. cwælan* = to die utterly; cogn. with *Dut. quelen* = to pine away; *O. H. Ger. quelen* = to suffer torment; *A.S. cwælan* = destruction; *Icel. kröl*; *Dut. & Sw. qual*; *Ger. qual* = torment, agony.]

## A. Intransitive:

\*1. To die, to perish.

"Men quædath on hunger." *O. Eng. Homilies*, I. III.

\*2. To faint, to sink.

"My false spirits quail." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\*3. To have the spirits or courage give away, as before hunger or difficulties; to shrink, to cower, to lose heart.

"Paul was afraid of their quailing, whom he had instructed by his own teachings."—*Cicero: Preface to the First of Timothee*.

\*4. To fade, to wither, to die out.

"So virtue quailed and vice began to grow."  
*Taucer & Giamunda* (1568).

\*5. To slacken.

"Let not search and inquisition quail."  
*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 2.

## \*B. Transitive:

1. To cause to shrink; to crush, to depress.

"That ne'er quails me at which your greatest quake."  
*Drayton: Barons Wars*, vi. 85.

\*2. To overcome, to quell.

"With force of might, and virtue great, his stormy blasts to quail."  
*Surrey: The Complaint of a Lover*.

**quäil** (2), **\*quaille** (2), **\*quayl-yn**, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. coailier* (*Fr. cailler*), from *Lat. coagulare* = to coagulate (*q.v.*)] To curdle, to coagulate, as milk. (*Prov.*)

"I quayle as myke doth. Je quaille bolte."—*Palsgrave*.

**quail**, **\*quaille**, **\*quaille**, **\*quayle**, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. coailier* (*Fr. cailler*), from *Low Lat. quagula* = a quail, from *O. Dut. quackel* = a quacker, a quail, from *quacken* = to croak, to quack; *Ital. quaglia* = a quail.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.*: The genus *Coturnix*, espec. *Coturnix communis*, or *dactylisonans*, the latter name having reference to the peculiar dactylic call of the male, which has given rise to the provincial name of Wet-my-lips, Wet-my-feet, from a supposed similarity of sound. It is widely distributed over the eastern hemisphere, visiting Europe in early summer and returning southwards in the autumn, when immense numbers are caught and fattened for the market, as their flesh is much esteemed. They nest on the ground, laying from nine to fifteen pyriform yellowish-white eggs, blotched with dark brown. The males are polygamous and extremely pugnacious. The quails of the United States belong to a different family, *O. lophophora*, and differ from the Old World forms in some of their habits. There are about 50 or 60 species. The best known of the American quails is *Ortyx virginiana*, the Virginian Quail, usually known as the Partridge, or Bob White, from its peculiar whistling note. It is a favorite game bird. *Lophortyx californica*, the California Quail, is also esteemed as a game bird. The genus *Excalfactoria* contains the Dwarf Quails, and the family *Turnicidae* the Bush Quails.

\*2. *Fig.*: A courtesan, a prostitute.

"An honest fellow enough, and one that loves quails."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

3. *Script.*: *שָׁוִי* (*selav*), *שְׁלֵוִי* (*selaw*) (*Exod. xvi. 13*, *Num. xi. 31, 32, &c.*) seems correctly rendered.

**quail-call**, *s.* A quail-pipe.

"In the old days [the quails] were taken in England in a net, attracted thereto by means of a quail-call—a simple instrument, the use of which is now wholly neglected—on which their note is easily imitated."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 47.

**quail-pigeons**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The genus *Geophaga*.

**quail-pipe**, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A pipe or call for alluring quails to the net.

\*2. *Fig.*: The human throat.

"To clear my quail-pipe, and refresh my soul,  
Full oft I drain'd the spicy north-west bowl."  
*Pope: Wife of Bath*, 213.

**quail-snipes**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The family *Thinocoridae* (*q.v.*). They are small birds confined to temperate South America, resembling quails in appearance, but more nearly allied to the Plovers.

**\*quäint, \*quainte**, *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *acquaint* (*q.v.*)] To acquaint, to inform.

"If he travaile and quainte him well."  
*Record: Castle of Knowledge*.

**quäint, \*coint, \*coynt, \*koynt, \*qelnt, \*quoynte, \*quainte, \*queynte, \*quoynte**, *s.* [*O. Fr. coint*, from *Lat. cognoscere* = to know, well-known, *pa. par. of cognosco* = to know. The meaning has been influenced by *Lat. compositus* = neat, adorned, *pa. par. of como* = to arrange, to adorn; *Ital. conto* = known, noted.]

\*1. Remarkable, notable, strange.

"An quoynte tour hit lete make every del of tre."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 408.

\*2. Noted, well-known, celebrated, famous.

"Marius, ys sone, was kyng, quoynte mon and bold."  
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 72.

\*3. Cunning, crafty, artful. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,605.)

4. Skillful, artful, subtle, ingenious.

"The erle was fulle quoynte, did mak a rich galele,  
With fourscore armed knyghtes."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 64.

5. Prim, shy, affectively nice, fastidious.

"Every look was coy and wondrous quaint."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 1.

\*6. Fine, neat, elegant, graceful.

"To show how quaint an orator you are."  
*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, III. 2.

7. Old and antique; singular or curious from strangeness or unusual occurrence; as, a quaint dress.

\*8. Artificially elegant; neat, trim, pretty, pleasing.

"A fine, quaint, graceful, and excellent fashion."  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, III. 4.

9. Odd, whimsical, far-fetched, curious.

"Her ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device."  
*Beattie: The Winstrel*, bk. I.

**\*quäint-ise, \*quäint-ise, \*quoynt-ysse**, *s.* [*O. Fr. cointise*.]

1. Cunning, artfulness, cleverness.

"The devil fighteth aye with more by quäintise and sleight than by strength."—*Chaucer: The Parson's Tale*.

2. Strangeness, curiousness, oddness.

"Wrought was his robe in strange guise,  
And all to allitered for quaintise."  
*Romance of the Rose*.

**quäint-ly, \*quäint-ly, \*quoynte-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *quaint*; -ly.]

\*1. Skillfully, cunningly, artfully.

"A ladder quaintly made of cords."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, III. 1.

\*2. Neatly, nicely.

"The lines are very quaintly writ."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, II. 1.

\*3. Ingeniously, cleverly, dexterously.

"Those points, indeed, you quaintly prove."  
*Prior: Turtle & Sparrow*.

4. Oddly, whimsically, fancifully.

"Hung full with flowers and garlands quaintly made."  
*Brownie: Britannia's Pastoral*, II. 1.

**quäint-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *quaint*; -ness.] The quality or state of being quaint.

"The easy turns and quaintness of the song."  
*Drayton: Pastoral*, eccl. 9.

**\*quäir, \*quaire, \*cwaer**, *s.* [*O. Fr. quair* (*Fr. cahier*).] [QUIRE.] A little book, a pamphlet.

**quäke, \*quak-en, \*cwak-i-en**, (pa. t. *\*quoke, \*quook, quaked*), *v.t. & i.* [*A.S. cwician* = to quake; cf. *cwecan* = to wag. From the same root as quick (*q.v.*). *Prov. Ger. quacken*; *Dan. quække*.]

## A. Intransitive:

1. To shake, to tremble, as through fear or cold. (*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 118.)

2. To be shaken with more or less violent commotions; to vibrate.

"Anon the gan percivate the house to quake."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 37.

3. To tremble, move, or give way under the feet, as from want of solidity; as, a quaking bog.

\*B. *Trans.*: To cause to quake or tremble; to frighten.

"Where ladies shall be frighted  
And, gladly quaked, hear more."  
*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 9.

**\*quäke**, [*QUAKE*, *v.*] A quaking, a trembling, a shaking; a tremulous agitation; a shudder.

"Turne ageyne in quake." *Cursor Mundi*, 927.

\*quake-breech, *s.* A coward.

"Excors, a heartless, faint-hearted fellow, a quake-breech, without boldness, spirit, wit; a sot."—*W. H. Hall: Dictionary*, p. 338 (ed. 1608).

**quake-grass**, *s.* Quaking-grass (*q.v.*).

\*quake-tail, *s.* The wagtail (*q.v.*).

**quäk-ër**, *s.* [So named by Justice Bennett, in derision of George Fox, who had admonished the Judge and those around him "to quake at the word of the Lord."]

1. [FRIEND, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

2. The same as *QUAKER-GUN* (*q.v.*).

**Quakers-and-Shakers**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Briza media*.

**quaker-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Diomedea fuliginosa*, the Sooty Albatross.

**quaker-grass**, *s.* Quaking-grass (*q.v.*).

**quaker-gun**, *s.* An imitation of a gun, made of wood or other material, and placed in the port-hole of a vessel, or the embrasure of a fort, to deceive the enemy. (So called from its inoffensive character.)

**quäk-ër-ëss**, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ess.] A female quaker.

**quäk-ër-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ish.] Pertaining or relating to quakers; resembling quakers; characteristic of quakers.

"Her rippling hair covered by a quakerish net-cap."  
*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xviii.

**quäk-ër-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ism.] The manners, doctrines, or practice of the quakers.

"He hath helped to make quakerism, considered in its discipline, a civil community or corporation."  
*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*.

**\*quäk-ër-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ly.] Resembling, or characteristic of, quakers; quakerish.

"You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent quakerly meeting."  
*Goodman: Winter Evening Confabulations*, p. 1.

**\*quäk-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *quaker*; -ÿ.] Quakerism.

"Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere adulation at the bottom."  
*Bailyn: Familiar*, ch. iv.

**fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



**quāk-īng**, *pr. pa. or a.* [QUAKE, *v.*]

**quaking-grass**, *s.* [BRIZA.]

**quāk-īng-lŷ**, \***quak-īng-lŷe**, *adv.* [Eng. *quaking*; *-lŷ*.] In a quaking or trembling manner; tremblingly.

"But never pen did more quakingly perform his office."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

\***quakke**, *s.* [QUACK, *s.*]

**quāk-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *quak(e)*; *-ŷ*.] Quaking, shaking, quaggy; as, a *quaky* bog.

\*Old, and toothless, and *quaky*.—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. xlii.

\***quāle**, *v.t.* [QUAIL, *v.*]

**quā-lō-a**, *s.* [The native name of one species in Guiana.]

*Bot.* A genus of Vochysaceæ. Trees or shrubs, some of the latter 130 feet high, with a five-parted spurred calyx, a single petal, and one fertile stamen. From Brazil and Guiana. Known species about thirty. *Qualea pulcherrima* has the calyx blue and the petal red.

\***quāl-i-fi-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *qualify*; *-able*.] Capable of being qualified; that may or can be qualified, abated, or modified.

"We may find it *qualifiable* if we consider that they were insufferably heinous and abominable."—*Barnes: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 37.

**quāl-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *qualificatus*, *pa. par.* of *qualifico* = to qualify (*q.v.*); Ital. *qualificazione*.]

1. The act of qualifying; the state of being qualified; adaptation, fitness.

"The appearance of a person's name on this register being decisive of his right to vote; its absence equally conclusive as to his want of qualification."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 2.

2. The act of qualifying, abating, or modifying; a qualifying, modifying, or extenuating circumstance; restriction, limitation.

3. That which qualifies a person or thing for any particular purpose or use, as a place, an office, an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which fits or entitles the possessor to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty.

"The two main qualifications that go to the making up a disciple of Christ."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

\*4. Appeasement, abatement. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

\***quāl-i-fi-cā-tīve**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *qualificat(ion)*; *-īve*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Serving, or having the power, to qualify or modify.

**B.** *As subst.*: That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying, modifying, or limiting term, clause, or statement.

"Some who will forgo the use of our *qualifications*."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xli.

**quāl-i-fi-cā-tōr**, *s.* [Low Lat.] [QUALIFY.] *Roman Church*: An officer of the ecclesiastical courts, whose business is to examine and prepare causes for trial.

**quāl-i-fied**, *pa. par. & a.* [QUALIFY.]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Having a certain qualification or qualifications; fitted by accomplishments or endowments, or by the possession of certain qualities, properties, or powers, to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty; as, a *qualified* voter.

\*2. Accomplished, endowed.

"To him that is such a *qualif'd* young gentleman."—*Bernard: Terence in English*, p. 286.

3. Accompanied with some qualification, modification, or limit; modified, limited; as, a *qualified* statement.

**II. Eccles.**: Applied to a person enabled to hold two benefices.

**qualified-fee**, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2) (a).]

**qualified-oath**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: The oath of a party on a reference where circumstances are stated which must necessarily be taken as part of the oath, and therefore qualify the admission or denial.

**qualified-property**, *s.*

*Law*: A limited right of ownership: as (1) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed; (2) such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.

\***quāl-i-fied-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *qualified*; *-lŷ*.] In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

\***quāl-i-fied-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *qualified*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being qualified or fit.

**quāl-i-fi-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *qualify*; *-er*.] One who or that which qualifies.

**quāl-i-fŷ**, \***qual-i-fŷe**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *qualifier*, from Low Lat. *qualifico* = to endow with a quality: Lat. *qualis* = of what sort, and *facio* = to make.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To make such as is required; to furnish with the qualifications, as knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any purpose; to fit for any place, office, or occupation.

"To qualify yourselves for the receiving the fruits and benefits of these mercies."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 16.

2. To make legally qualified or capable; to furnish with legal power, qualification, or capacity for exercising any right, privilege, function, or duty: as, To *qualify* a person as a voter.

3. To modify; to limit by exceptions or qualifications; to narrow, to restrict: as, To *qualify* a statement.

\*4. To moderate, to temper, to soften, to assuage, to abate.

"Qualify the fire's extreme rage."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

\*5. To temper, to regulate, to vary, to moderate.

"It hath no larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound."—*Browne: Webster*.

\*6. To ease, to soothe. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 51.)

7. To modify or moderate the strength of; to dilute, to weaken. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxviii.)

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To take the necessary steps for making one's self qualified for any place, office, function, or occupation; to establish a right to exercise any right, privilege, function, or duty (followed by *for*): as, To *qualify* for an elector, to *qualify* for a surgeon.

2. To swear to discharge the duties of an office; to make oath to any fact. (*Amer.*)

**quāl-i-tā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *qualit(y)*; *-ative*.] Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.

**qualitative-analysis**, *s.* [ANALYSIS.]

\***quāl-i-tā-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *qualitative*; *-lŷ*.] In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.

\***quāl-i-tŷed**, *a.* [Eng. *quality*; *-ed*.] Furnished or endowed with qualities or passions; accomplished.

"Episcopus protested he was not so ill *qualified*."—*Bales: Letter from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

**quāl-i-tŷe**, \***qual-i-tee**, \***qual-i-tŷe**, \***qual-i-tye**, *s.* [Fr. *qualité*, from Lat. *qualitatem*, accus. of *qualitas* = sort, kind, from *qualis* = of what sort; Sp. *calidad*; Ital. *qualità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The condition of being such or such; nature relatively considered.

"The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power lies."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, vol. I, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 8.

2. That makes or helps to make any person or thing such as he or it is; a distinguishing characteristic or property of a person or thing; an attribute, a property, a trait.

"I have many ill *qualities*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, II. 1.

3. Virtue or power of producing particular effects; particular efficacy.

"O mickle is the powerful grace that lies In plants, heris, stones, and their true *qualities*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

\*4. Particular condition, disposition, or temper; character, good or bad.

"To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note the *qualities* of people."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, I. 1.

5. A special or assumed character, part, or position; capacity.

\*6. Profession, occupation; a fraternity.

"A man of such perfection As we do in our *quality* much want."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV. 1.

\*7. Condition in relation to others; comparative rank.

"Extend his might Only where *qualities* were level."

*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, I. 2.

8. Superior rank or condition; superiority of birth or station; high rank.

"Any man of *quality* or degree."

*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 2.

¶ *The quality*: Persons of high social rank, collectively. Now only used vulgarly.

"I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits."—*Addison: Guardian*.

\*9. A state of affairs producing certain effects; occasion, cause, ground, reason.

"Know you the *quality* of Lord Timon's fury?"—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, III. 2.

\*10. An acquirement, an accomplishment.

"He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

\*11. Manner.

"Hate counsels not in such a *quality*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.

¶ *Quality of estate*:

*Law*: The manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised during the time for which the right of enjoyment continues.

**quality-binding**, *s.* A kind of worsted tape used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpet and the like. (*Simmonds*.)

\***qualie**, *s.* [WHALE.]

**qual-ly**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small elliptical iron pan, holding about five gallons, used in the East Indies for manufacturing sago over a fire. (*Simmonds*.)

**qualm** (*l* silent) (*l*), \***qualme**, \***quaume**, *s.* [A.S. *cwealm* = pestilence; cogn. with Dut. *kwalm* = thick vapour; Dan. *qualm* = suffocating air, *qualme* = qualm, nausea; Sw. *qualm* = sultriness; Ger. *qualm* = vapour. From the same root as *quail* (*l*), *v.*, *quell*.]

\*1. A pestilence, a plague; mortal illness.

"A thousand slain, and not of *quality* yestern."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 016.

2. A sudden fit of illness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor; a throe or throb of pain.

"A *qualm* took him on a sudden, which made him retire to his bed-chamber."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. I., § 8, let. 92.

3. *Specif.*: A fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

4. A twinge or scruple; a pang; compunction; uneasiness.

"A *qualm* of conscience brings me back again."—*Dryden: Epilogue to the Princess of Cleves*.

\***qualm** (*l* silent) (*2*), *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a raven.

"As ravens *qualm* or shrieking of these ones."—*Chaucer: Troilus and Criseida*, v.

\***qual-mŷre**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *quavemire*.] A quagmire, a bog.

"To set it out of men's pndles and *qualmires*."—*Sp. Gardner: Of True Obolition*, fo. 9.

**qualm'-ish** (*l* silent), \***qualm'-yshe**, *a.* [Eng. *qualm* (*l*); *-ish*.] Affected with a qualm or nausea; feeling sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit.

"I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

**qualm'-ish-lŷ** (*lm* as *m*), *adv.* [Eng. *qualmish*; *-lŷ*.] In a qualmish manner.

**qualm'-ish-nēss** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *qualmish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being qualmish; nausea, qualm.

**quām'-āsh**, *s.* [North American Indian.]

*Bot.*: The bulb of *Camassia esculenta*. It is roasted, made into cakes, and eaten by the North American Indians.

¶ *Eastern Quamash*: *Scilla esculenta*.

\***qua-mŷre**, *s.* [QUAVEMIRE.] A quagmire

"For quarmer get booties."—*Tusser: Husbandry*, p. 78.

**quā-mō-clit**, *s.* [Gr. *κῆμος* (*kvamos*) = a bean, and *κλίσις* (*klisis*) = a slope or hill-side, or from Mahratta name of one species *kamala* (*Graham*).]

*Bot.*: A genus of Convolvulæ. They are twiners with cordate leaves and red flowers, natives of the tropics. Type, the Cardinal Quamoclit (*Quamoclit vulgaris*). About fourteen species are cultivated. They are well adapted for covering pillars and walls in greenhouses.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**

**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

## quân-dăng, s. [Native name.]

Botany:

1. The edible fruit of *Santalum acuminatum*.
2. *Fusanus acuminatus*, one of the Santalaceae. The nut, which resembles an almond, is eaten by the native Australians.

**quân-dạ-rỹ, \*quân-dār-ỹ, \*quân-dà-re, s.** [According to Skeat a corrupt of Mid. Eng. *wandreth*, *wandrethe* = evil plight, adversity, peril; Icel. *vandredhi* = difficulty, trouble, from *vandr* = difficult: cogn. with O. Sw. *wandræ* = difficulty, from *wand* = difficult. The old derivation was from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* = what shall or can I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, hesitation, or uncertainty; a predicament, a pickle.

"Driv'n to a cursed quandary."

Buckinghamshire Election of Poet Laureate.

**\*quân-dạ-rỹ, quân-dār-ỹ, v.t. & i.** [QUANDARY, s.]

**A. Trans.** : To put into a quandary or state of perplexity or uncertainty; to puzzle, to embarrass.

"Methinks I am quarried."

Otway: *Soldier's Fortune*, III. 1.

**B. Intrans.** : To be in a quandary; to hesitate. "He quandered whether to go forward to God." Adams: *Works*, I. 508.

**quân-nết, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The flat file of the comb-maker, having the handle at one side, so that it may be used like a plane. The teeth incline 15° forward, and are made by a triangular file, not by a chisel.

**quânt, s.** [Etym. doubtful: cf. *kent*, and Gael. *canan* = a tip, a top.] A pole; specif. a bargeman's pole with a flat cap to prevent its penetrating the mud; also a jumping pole, similarly fitted, used in soft or boggy places; also applied to the cap of such poles.

**quân-tic, s.** [Lat. *quantus* = how much.]

**Math.** : A rational, integral, homogeneous function of two or more variables. They are classified, according to their dimensions, as quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, &c., denoting quantities of the second, third, fourth, fifth, &c., degrees. They are further distinguished as binary, ternary, quaternary, &c., according as they contain two, three, four, &c., variables. Thus the quantic  $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + dy^3$  is a binary cubic.

**quân-tí-fí-că-tion, s.** [Eng. *quantify*; *action*.] The act or process by which anything is quantified; the act of determining the quantity or amount, especially used as a term in logic. Of late it has been proposed to quantify the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllogism, i.e., instead of writing as at present, All A is B, Some A is B, to write, All (or some) A is (all or some) B.

"The thorough-going quantification of the predicate in its appliance to negative propositions is not only allowable . . . it is even indispensable." Sir W. Hamilton, in *Athenaeum*, Feb. 25, 1851.

**quân-tí-fỹ, v.t.** [Lat. *quantus* = how much, how great; Eng. suffix. *-ỹ*.]

**Logic.** : To mark or determine the quantity of; to mark with the sign of quantity.

**quân-tí-tă-tive, a.** [Lat. *quantitativus*, from *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*) = quantity (q.v.); Fr. *quantitatif*; Port. & Ital. *quantitativo*.]

1. Estimable according to quantity. "The soul and angels are devoid of quantitative dimensions." *Glennist: Scæpe Scientifica*, ch. xl.
2. Pertaining or relating to quantity.

**quantitative-analysis, s.**

Chem. : [ANALYSIS].

**quân-tí-tă-tive-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *quantitative*; *-lỹ*.] In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

"By the ordinary processes of chemical analysis every constituent of the ores can be ascertained quantitatively." Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 205.

**\*quân-tí-tive, a.** [Eng. *quantify*; *-tive*.] Estimable according to quantity; quantitative. "Dividing bodies according to quantitative parts." *Dibby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. lii.

**\*quân-tí-tive-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *quantitive*; *-lỹ*.] Quantitatively.

**quân-tí-tỹ, \*quan-ti-te, \*quan-ti-tee, \*quan-ti-tic, s.** [Fr. *quantité*, from Lat. *quantitatem*, accus. of *quantitas*, from *quantus* = how much, how great; Sp. *cantidad*, *cantidad*; Ital. *quantità*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. That property in virtue of which anything may be measured; that attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished; extent, measure, size, greatness.

"Now, in our present intended survey of a body, the first thing which occurs to our sense in the perusal of it is its quantity, bulk, or magnitude." *Dibby: Of Bodies*, ch. i.

2. Any amount, bulk, mass, or indeterminate weight or measure: as, a quantity of earth, a quantity of iron, a quantity of heat, &c. Quantity is not applied to things considered as individuals or beings, as men, houses, horses, &c., in speaking of which we use the terms number or multitude.

3. A large sum, number, mass, or portion.

"Amongst the most useful plants that we grow in quantity are asenones." *Field*, March 13, 1856.

4. A part, a portion; espec. a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

"If I were sawed into quantities, I should make four dozen of such." *Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

5. Extent.

"It were but a littell realm in quantitie." *Elyot: The Governour*, bk. lii., ch. xxii.

6. Correspondent degree; proportion. "Things base and vile holding no quantity."

*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. 1.

## II. Technically:

1. **Gram. & Prosody.** : The measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in their pronunciation.

"Greek and Latin verse consists of the number and quantity of syllables." *Daniel: Defence of Rhyme*.

2. **Logic.** : The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject.

"Another division of propositions is according to their quality (or extent). If the predicate is said of the whole of the subject, the proposition is Universal; if of part of it only, the proposition is Particular (or partial): e.g., Britain is an island. All tyrants are miserable. No miser is rich, are Universal propositions; and their subjects are therefore said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its Significates; but, Some islands are fertile. All tyrants are not assassinated, are Particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their Significates." *Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 1.

3. **Math.** : Any thing that can be increased, diminished, and measured. Thus, number is a quantity; time, space, weight, &c., are also quantities. In Mathematics, quantities are represented by symbols (q.v.), and for convenience these symbols themselves are called quantities. [IRRATIONAL-EXPRESSION.] In algebra, quantities are distinguished as known and unknown [ALGEBRA], real and imaginary, constant and variable, rational and irrational. Real quantities are those which do not involve any operation impossible to perform; variable quantities are those which admit of an infinite number of values in the same expression; rational quantities are those which do not involve any radicals. A simple quantity is expressed by a single term, as  $a$  or  $b$ ; a compound quantity by two or more terms connected by the signs + (plus) or - (minus). Quantities which have the sign + prefixed to them are called positive or affirmative; those to which the sign - is prefixed are called negative. Similar quantities are such as consist of the same letters, and the same powers of the letters, as  $abc$ , -  $2abc$ , +  $4abc$ , &c. [CONSTANT, a, IMAGINARY, IRRATIONAL.]

¶ (1) **Quantity of estate:**

**Law.** : The time during which the right of enjoyment of an estate continues.

(2) **Quantity of matter:** Its mass, as determined by its weight or by its momentum under a given velocity.

(3) **Quantity of motion:** The same as MOMENTUM (q.v.).

¶ (4) **Quantity & tantity:**

**Logic.** : The translation of *quantitas* and *tantitas*, abstract nouns formed from Lat. *quantus* = how much, and *tantus* = so much, and used by James Mill (*Elem. Human Mind* (ed. 1829), II, 50) as correlatives.

**quân-tiv-ă-lence, s.** [Lat. *quantus* = how much, and *valens*, pr. par. of *valere* = to be worth.] [ATOMICITY.]

**quân-tũm, s.** [Lat. neut. sing. of *quantus* = how much, how great.] A quantity, an amount.

"The quantum of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed." *Swift*.

¶ (1) **Quantum meruit** (Lat. = as much as he has deserved):

**Law:** An action brought on an assumed promise that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his services as much as he should deserve.

(2) **Quantum sufficit:** As much as is needed; sufficient. (Frequently abbreviated to *quantum suff.*)

¶ (3) **Quantum valebat** (Lat. = as much as it was worth):

**Law:** An action lying where one took up goods or wares of a tradesman, without expressly agreeing for the price. There the law concluded that both parties did intentionally agree that the real value of the goods should be paid; and an action might be brought, if the vendee refused to pay that value.

**\*quap, \*quapp, \*quappe, v.i.** [WAP, WHAP.] To beat, to throb, to tremble, to shake, to quake.

"My heart can quapp full oft."

Cartwright: *The Ordinary*, II. 2.

**quă-quă-vẽr-sai, a.** [Lat. *quoad* = in any or every direction, and *versus*, pa. par. of *vertere* = to turn.]

**Ord. Lang. & Geol.** : Inclined towards or facing all ways; in any direction; used of a dip or of rocks, as beds of lava arranged around a crater.

**\*quă-quiv-ẽr, s.** [Prob. the same as *quarrier* (q.v.).] A fish. (*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 393.)

**\*quâr (1), quârre, s.** [QUARRY (1), s.] A quarry.

"The very agate . . . sent from the quar"

Of Machiavel. Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*, I. 7.

¶ **\*quar-man, s.** A quarryman (q.v.). (*Sylvestre: The Magnificence*, I, 110.)

**\*quâr (2), s.** [QUARRY (2), s.] A quarry, a prey. (*Sylvestre: The Lave*, 643.)

**\*quar-an-tain, \*quar-an-taine, s.** [QUARANTINE.]

**quâr-an-tine, \*quâr-ẽn-tine, s.** (O Fr. *quarantine*, *quarantaine* = Lent, a term of forty days, from Low Lat. \* *quarantina*, \* *quarantana*, \* *quarentena*, \* *quaranteunum*, from Lat. *quadraginta* = forty; Ital. *quarantina*; Fr. *quarante* = forty.)

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A space of forty days. Applied to the season of Lent.

2. A forty days' truce or indulgence. (*Blount*)

## II. Technically:

## 1. Commercial &amp; Nautical:

(1) A term, originally of forty days, but now of an undetermined length, varying according to the circumstances of the case, during which a vessel arriving from an infected port, or having or being suspected of having a malignant or contagious disease on board, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the port at which she arrives, until all danger of infection has passed.

"Elaborate provisions have been made for securing the proper performance of quarantine, and obedience to regulations issued by the privy council with respect to vessels suspected of having the plague or other infectious disease on board." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

(2) Restraint of intercourse which a vessel is obliged to undergo, on the suspicion of being infected with a malignant or contagious disease.

(3) The place where vessels, undergoing quarantine, are obliged to lie.

¶ Quarantine regulations were first established about A.D. 1448, when Venice was the emporium of the Eastern trade. Quarantine is strongly enforced in the United States, and has recently been very effective in keeping out cholera. The British government depends on sanitary regulations.

\*2. **Law:** A period of forty days, during which the widow of a man dying seized of land had the privilege of remaining in her husband's capital mansion-house, and during which time her dower was to be assigned. (*English*.)

**quâr-an-tine, v.t.** [QUARANTINE, s.] To put under quarantine; to cause to undergo quarantine; to prohibit from intercourse with the shore, for a certain period, on account of real or supposed infection. Applied to vessels, or to goods and persons.

**\*quâre, v.t.** [Lat. *quadrare* = to square.] To cut into square pieces.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wě, wět, hěre, caměl, hěr, there; pine, pít, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fáll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

**quare**, *adv.* [WHERE.]

**quār-ē im-pō-dit**, *phr.* [Lat = why he hinders.]

*Law*: A real possessory action to recover a presentation when the patron's right has been disturbed, or to try a disputed title to an advowson.

**quar-el**, *s.* [QUARREL (2), *s.*]

**quār-el-ēt**, **quār-rel-ēt**, *s.* [Eng. *quarrel*; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a lozenge.

"Showed them there  
The quarrels of pearl." *Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 22.

**quarer**, **quarere**, *s.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*]

**quarion**, *s.* [QUARRIER (1), *s.*]

**quar-ken**, *v.l.* [QUERKEN.]

**quarrant**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *quarcn* = a sock; Wel. *kuzran* = a shoe.] A kind of shoe made of untanned leather. (*Scotch*.)

**quarre**, *s. & a.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*]

**A.** *As subst.*: A quarry.

**B.** *As adj.*: Square.

**quarre-four**, *s.* [CARFOWGH.] A place where four roads met.

"At a quarrefour or crosse way." — *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 438.

**quār-rel (1)**, **quar-ele**, **quar-ell**, **quar-rell**, **quar-elo**, *s.* [O. Fr. *querelle* (Fr. *querelle*), from Lat. *querela*; Port. & Ital. *querela*.]

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

1. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance; a falling out between parties; estrangement.

2. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle, a wrangle, an altercation; an angry dispute.

"If upon a sudden quarrel two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter." — *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 14.

3. A contest; a dispute which cannot be settled by words.

4. The cause, occasion, or motive of parties or contention; the ground or reason of being at variance; hence, the cause or aide of a party at variance.

"Holy seems the quarrel upon your grace's part." — *Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 1.

5. Objection, ill-will, animosity, enmity. (*Mark vi. 19*.)

6. Earnest desire or longing.

**II.** *Law*: An action, real or personal.

¶ 1. To take a quarrel up:

• (1) To compose or settle a quarrel or dispute.

"I have his horse to take up the quarrel." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

(2) To take side with one party in a quarrel.

• 2. To have a quarrel to: To be at odds with.

"No man hath any quarrel to me." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

**quār-rel (2)**, **quar-el**, **quar-ell**, **quar-elle**, **quar-rell**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarrel*, *quarreau* (Fr. *carreau*), from Low Lat. *quadrellum*, acc. of *quadrillus* = a quarrel, a square tile, from *quadrus* = square.]

1. A bolt or dart to be shot from a crossbow or thrown from an engine or catapult; an



QUARREL.

arrow having four projecting pointed heads and pyramidal point.

"The lord of Glary was stricken with a quarrel out of the towne, of which stroke he dyed." — *Berners: Proisart: Cronycle*, vol. ii, ch. vi.

2. A pane of glass of a diamond or rhombal shape, placed vertically, and used in lead casements; also the opening in the window in which the pane is set.

"Throw some cranle in the wall, or some broken quarrell in the window." — *Gataker: Just Man*, 245.

3. A square paving-stone or tile of a square or diamond shape.

4. A four-sided graver.

5. A stonemason's chisel.

6. A glazier's diamond.

**quarrel-needle**, **quarrel-needle**, *s.* A square needle.

**quār-rel (1)**, **quār-rell**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *quereller*; Port. *querelar*; Ital. *querelare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To fall out; to fall at variance; to come to loggerheads.

"Quarrel with your great opposelless wills." — *Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 6.

2. To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle, to squabble, to contend, to scuffle.

"I shall as soon quarrel at it as any man." — *Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

3. To contend, to fight.

"They left the son of Jove to quarrel for the rest." — *Dryden: (Todd)*

4. To be at variance; to be in contrast; to be contrary or incongruous; to disagree.

"Some defect in her  
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she ow'd." — *Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 1.

5. To find fault; to cavil.

"To admit the thing and quarrel about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous." — *Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To quarrel with.

2. To find fault with; to challenge, to reprove; as, To quarrel a word.

3. To compel by a quarrel; as, To quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.

**quār-rel (2)**, *v.t.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*] To raise stones from a quarry; to quarry stones. (*Scotch*.)

**quār-rel-ēt**, *s.* [QUARELET.]

**quār-rell**, *s.* [QUARREL (2), *s.*]

**quār-rel-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *quarrel* (1), *v.* & -*er*.] One who quarrels, or wrangles; a quarrelsome person.

"Gentle, no quarreller, abhorring contentiousness." — *Barnes: Works; An Epitome*, p. 571.

**quār-rel-līng**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUARREL (1), *v.*]

**quār-rel-līng-lī**, **quār-rel-līng-līe**, *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelling*; -*ly*.] In a quarrelsome manner; contentiously.

"He caused the bishop to be sued quarrellingle." — *Holme's: Chronicle; William Rufus* (an. 1095).

**quār-rel-lōus**, **quār-rel-ōus**, *a.* [O. Fr. *querelleux*, from Lat. *querulosus*; Sp. *queruloso*; Port. *queruloso*; Ital. *queruloso*, *queruloso*.] [QUERULOUS.] Quarrelsome; apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant.

"As quarrelsome as the weasel." — *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

**quār-rel-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *quarrel*; -*some*.] Inclined or apt to quarrel; given to quarrelling, wrangling, or contention; irascible, choleric, easily provoked, contentious.

"Johnson had always been rash, mutinous, and quarrelsome." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**quār-rel-sōme-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; -*ly*.] In a quarrelsome manner; with petulance.

**quār-rel-sōme-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *quarrelsome*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being quarrelsome; a disposition to quarrel or wrangle; a quarrelsome disposition.

"This envy and quarrelsome-ness." — *Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 28.

**quār-rēn-dēr**, **quār-rēn-dēn**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A species of apple.

"Red quarrenders and mazard cherries." — *Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. i.

**quar-rer**, **quar-rere**, *s.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*]

**quār-rī-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *quarry*, *v.*; -*able*.] Capable of being quarried; fit to be quarried.

**quār-ried** (1), *pa. par. or a.* [QUARRY (1), *v.*]

**quār-ried** (2), *a.* [Eng. *quarry*, (2), *s.*; -*ed*.] Provided with a quarry or prey. (*Beaum. & Fletcher*.)

**quār-rī-ēr** (1), **quar-i-on**, *s.* [Lat. *quadrus* = square.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the centre.

"All the ends of quarriers and prickets." — *Ordnances & Regulations*, p. 295.

**quār-rī-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *quarry*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

"The ruthless assaults of the quarryer and buldier have done much to obliterate those singularly interesting memorials." — *Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. v.

**quār-rōm**, **quar-rome**, **quar-ron**, *s.* [Apparently a corrupt of *carriion* (q.v.).] The body. (*Slang*.) (*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, 1719, l. 159.)

**quār-rī** (1), **quār**, **quar-er**, **quar-ere**, **quar-rer**, **quar-rere**, **quar-rīe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), from Low Lat. *quadraria* = a quarry for squared stones, from Lat. *quadrō* = to square; *quadrus* = square.] A place, pit, or mine where stones are dug out of the earth, or are separated from the mass of rock by blasting. The term mine is generally confined to pits or places whence coal or metals are taken; quarry to those from which stones for building, &c., as marble, slate, &c., are taken. A mine is subterranean, and reached by a shaft; in a quarry the overlying soil is simply removed.

"Whether there were any necessity that could infallibly produce quarries of stone in the earth." — *More: Antidote against Atheism*, pt. i, ch. iii.

**quarry-slave**, *s.* A slave condemned to work in the public quarries.

**quarry-stone bond**, *s.*

*Build*: Rubble masonry.

**quarry-water**, *s.*

*Mining*: The water more or less diffused through the substance of many stones when first taken from the quarry. Whilst they retain it they are soft, and in some cases even friable. After they have hardened in the air, they will not again become soft, even if immersed in water. (*Lyell*.)

**quār-rī** (2), *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *quarre* (Fr. *carrière*), from Lat. *quadrām*, accus. of *quadrus* = square.] [QUARREL (2), *s.*]

**A.** *As substantive*:

1. A diamond-shaped pane of a lead casement. They are fixed in by canes, which are tied by leaden strips to saddle-bars running transversely across the iron frame of the casement window.

"To take down a quarry of glass to scower." — *Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. An arrow with a square head; a quarrel. "So fit to shoot she singled forth among Her foes, who first her quarries strength should feel." — *Fairfax: Godfrey of Donoyne*, ch. xl, l. 128.

3. A small square paving-stone or brick.

**B.** *As adj.*: Square, quadrate.

**quār-rī** (3), **quar-rey**, **quar-rīe**, **quar-re**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quiere*, *carre*, from cuir (Lat. *corium*) = hide, skin.] [CUTHASS.]

1. In hunting, a part of the entrails of the animal killed given to the dogs.

2. A heap of animals killed; hence, a heap of dead generally.

"What murdering quars of men, what heaps down thrown." — *Placer: Virgil, Aeneas* ix.

3. Any animal pursued as game with hounds or hawks; game, prey; hence, any object of pursuit.

"The pack could not be defrauded into the belief that their quarry was lost." — *Field*, April 4, 1885.

**quār-rī** (1), *v.t.* [QUARRY (1), *s.*] To dig or take from a quarry, as marble, slate, &c.

"He borne where golden Indus streams,  
Of pearl and quarry'd diamond dreams." — *Brooke: Fables*.

**quār-rī**, *v.i.* [QUARRY (3), *s.*] To prey, as a vulture or hawk.

"With care and horror at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night quarrying upon Prometheus's liver." — *L'Estrange*.

**quār-rī** man, *s.* [Eng. *quarry* (1), *s.*, and *man*.] One who works in a quarry; one who quarries stones, &c.

"One quarryman assured me was fast." — *Woodward*.

**quār**, **quarte**, *s.* [Fr. *quarte* = a French quart, from Lat. *quarta* (pars) = the fourth (part), from *quartus* = fourth; *quartor* = four; Sp. *cuarto*, *cuarta*; Port. & Ital. *quarto*, *quarta*.]

1. A quarter; a fourth part.

"And Camber did possess the western quart." — *Spenser: F. & G.*, ii. x. 14.

2. The fourth part of a gallon; two pints or 69-3185 cubic inches. The old English quart for wine and spirits contained 57-75 cubic inches; that for beer and ale 70-5 cubic inches; and that for dry measure 67-2 cubic inches nearly.

"When all the wine which I put off by wholesale He took again in quarts." — *Mayne: City Match*, l. 1.

3. A vessel containing the fourth part of a gallon.

"This carpenter goth down, and cometh again,  
And brought of mighty ale a large quart." — *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 498.

4. A sequence of four cards in the game of piquet. (*Pron. kart*.)

**boil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thīn**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **īng**, **-clan**, **-clian** = **shān**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. — **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. — **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**quart-bottle, s.** A bottle nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon, but in reality as sold frequently containing only a sixth part or less.

\***quart-d'ecu, quardecu, s.** An old French coin equal to the fourth part of a crown.

**quart-pot, s.** A pot or vessel holding a quart. (*Shakesp.* : 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 10.)

\***quart, \*quarte, \*quart, \*quert, a. & s.** [Prob. from O. Fr. *quer*, *quer* = the heart; cf. Eng. *hearty* = in good heart.]

**A. As adj.** : Safe, sound.

"Hol and quart." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 22.

**B. As subst.** : Safety.

"Ye sal hane hele and leve in quart."

*Cowenry Mysteries*, p. 225.

**quār-tan, \*quar-teyno, a. & s.** [Fr. *quartane* = quartan, from Lat. *quartana* (*febris*) = quartan (fever), from *quartanus* = pertaining to the fourth; *quartus* = fourth.]

**A. As adj.** : Designating the fourth; occurring or recurring every fourth day.

"He fell in a fever quarteyne and a great fyxe." *Fabyan*, vol. II. (an. 1326).

**B. As substantive** :

\*1. **Ord. Lang.** : A measure containing a fourth part of some other measure.

2. **Pathol.** : A quartan ague.

**quartan-fever, quartan-ague, s.**

**Pathol.** : A fever or ague recurring every fourth day; that is, it is absent two whole days and then returns after an interval of seventy-two hours. The paroxysm generally arises in the afternoon.

**quār-tāne, s.** [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; -ane.] [BUTANE.]

\***quār-tā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

**Metall.** : The process formerly employed of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid. This would not act effectually upon an alloy containing less than three-parts silver, so that when the mixture was richer in gold, silver was added to make this proportion. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 504.)

\***quarte (1), s.** [QUART, s.] □

**quarte (2), s.** [Fr.]

**Fencing** : One of the four guards, or a corresponding position of the body.

**quār-tōne, s.** [Lat. *quart(us)* = fourth; -ene.] [BUTENE.]

**quār-tōn-yl-ic, a.** [Eng. *quarten(s)*, and (*ethylic*).] Derived from or containing ethyl.

**quartenyllo-acid, s.** [ISOCROTONIC-ACID.]

**quār-tēr, s.** [O. Fr. *quarter* (Fr. *quartier*), from Lat. *quartarius* = a fourth part, a quarter of a measure of anything, from *quartus* = fourth; Dan. *quarteer*; Ger. *quartier*; Sw. *quartier*; Dut. *kwartier*.]

**I. Ordinary Language** :

**1. Literally** :

(1) The fourth part or portion of anything; one of four parts into which anything is divided.

"No herte may thinke, no tongue saine,  
A quarter of my woe and pain."

*Roman of the Rose.*

(2) Hence, specifically :

(a) One of the four cardinal points.

"His praise, ye winds! that from four quarters blow,  
Breathes soft or loud." *Milton* : P. L., v. 192.

\***Mora** widely, any region or point; direction; as, From what quarter does the wind blow?

(b) The fourth part of the year; especially at schools, the fourth part of the period of the year during which the pupils are under instruction, generally about ten or eleven weeks. In this sense now becoming gradually superseded by term (q.v.).

(c) The fourth part into which a body or carcass is divided, including one of the limbs.

"The quarters were sent to henge at four cites."

So is he wofe he schent, who so traytour be." *R. Brune*, p. 244.

(d) The fourth part of an hour, equivalent to fifteen minutes.

"A fellow that turns upon his toe  
In a steeple, and strikes quarters!" *Mayne: City Match*, II. 2.

(e) A coin, value twenty-five cents, or the fourth part of a dollar.

2. **Figuratively** :

(1) A particular region or district of a town or country; a district, a locality; as, the Latin quarter in Paris.

(2) Proper position; allotted or assigned position or place; specific place or location. [B. 9. (5).]

(3) (Pl.) : A place of lodging or entertainment; shelter; temporary residence or abode. [II. 8.]

(4) Mercy; merciful treatment on the part of the conquerors or stronger party; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes. [To show quarter.]

\* (5) Peace, friendship, concord, amity.

"In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom."

*Shakesp. : Othello*, II. 2.

**II. Technically** :

1. **Arch.** : A portion of a Gothic arch.

2. **Astron.** : The fourth part of the moon's monthly revolution; as, The moon is in her first quarter. [MOON.]

3. **Building & Carpentry** :

(1) An upright stud or scantling in a partition which is to be lathed and plastered. The English rule is to place the quarters at a distance not exceeding fourteen inches.

(2) A section of winding stairs.

(3) A square panel enclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament.

4. **Coopering** : The portion of the side of a cask intermediate between the chime and the bulge.

5. **Cork-cutting** : A piece of cork, blocked out and ready for rounding into proper shape.

6. **Farriery** :

(1) That part of a horse's hoof between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin.

\***False quarter** : A cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be quarter-cast.

(2) The rear or heel portion of a horseshoe.

7. **Her.** : One of the divisions of a shield, when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point; an ordinary occupying one-fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief.

8. **Mil. (Pl.)** : A station or encampment occupied by troops; place of lodging or encampment for officers and men. The apartments assigned to officers and soldiers in a barrack. (*Shakesp.* : 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.) [HEAD-QUARTERS.]

9. **Nautical** :

(1) The side of a ship, aft, between the main channels and stern.

(2) That portion of a yard from the slings outward.

(3) A point of the compass between the line of the keel and abaft the beam.

(4) (Pl.) : The stations of a ship's company in time of exercise or action.

10. **Milling** : A section of a millstone dress, consisting of a leader and its branches; the term is used irrespective of the number of degrees embraced in the sector.

11. **Navig.** : A fourth part of a point, equivalent to 2° 48' 45" of an arc. (Called also a *Quarter-point*.)

12. **Shoemaking** : The portion of a boot or shoe upper behind the ankle-seams.

13. **Weights & Measures** :

(1) The fourth part of a hundredweight, or 25 lbs.

(2) The fourth part of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain.

(3) The fourth part of a chaldron of coal.

\* (1) *To show quarter*, \* *To grant quarter*, \* *To keep quarter* : In war, to spare the life of a vanquished enemy; hence, generally, not to push one's advantage to an extreme; to show mercy; to be merciful, kind, or forgiving. (The origin of the term is disputed; by some it is referred to an agreement said to have been anciently made between the Dutch and the Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier should be the quarter of his pay. It may, perhaps, be referred to the meaning I. 2. (5), and so mean, to grant friendship or peace.)

(2) *On the quarter* :

**Naut.** : In the direction of a point in the horizon considerably abaft the beam, but not in the direction of the stern.

\* "Whether on the bow, or a beam, or on the quarter." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1885.

\***quarter-aspect, s.**

**Astron.** : The aspect of two planets, whose position is at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

**quarter-back, s.**

**Football** : One of the players stationed immediately in front of the goal-keeper.

**quarter-badge, s.**

**Naut.** : An artificial gallery on a ship; a carved ornament near the stern, containing a window for the cabin, or a representation of a window. It occurs in ships which have no quarter-gallery (q.v.).

**quarter-bill, s.**

**Naut.** : A list containing the different stations to which the officers and crew are distributed in time of action, with their names.

**quarter-blanket, s.**

**Manège** : A small blanket generally used under the harness, covering the horse's back from the shoulders to the hips, though in some cases it extends no farther forward than the front of the pad.

**quarter-block, s.**

**Naut.** : A double block iron-bound, secured swivel fashion by a bolt near the middle of a yard.

**quarter-boards, s. pl.**

**Naut.** : A set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks at the after-part of a vessel. Also called Top-gallant bulwarks.

**quarter-boat, s.**

**Naut.** : A boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.

**quarter-boot, s.**

**Manège** : A leather boot designed to protect the heels of the horse's fore-feet from injury by overreaching with the hind feet.

\***quarter-boys, s. pl.** Machinery of a clock striking the quarters. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxix.)

**quarter-bred, a.** Having one-fourth pure blood. (Said of horses or cattle.)

**quarter-east, a.** [QUARTER, s., II. 6. ¶.]

**quarter-cleft, a.** Applied to timber cut from the centre to the circumference. This section, by running parallel to the silver grain, shows the wood, particularly oak, to great advantage.

**quarter-cloths, s. pl.**

**Naut.** : Long pieces of painted canvas extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

\***quarter-cuffed, a.** Beaten with a quarter-staff.

"Four hundred senators entered the lists, and thought it an honour to be cudgelled and quarter-cuffed." *Tatler*, No. 31.

**quarter-day, s.** In England the day which begins each quarter of the year. They are now Lady-day (March 25), Midsummer-day (June 24), Michaelmas-day (September 29), and Christmas-day (December 25). These days have been adopted between land lord and tenant for entering on or quitting lands or houses, and for paying rent. In the old style they were Old Lady-day (April 6), Old Midsummer-day (July 6), Old Michaelmas-day (October 11), and Old Christmas-day (January 6). In Scotland the quarter-days are Candlemas-day (February 2), Whit Sunday (May 15), Lammas-day (August 1), and Martinmas-day (November 11).

**quarter-deck, s.**

**Naut.** : A deck raised above the waist and extending from the stern to the mainmast. It is especially a privileged portion of the deck, being the promenade of the superior officers or of the cabin passengers. The windward side is the place of honour.

**quarter-decker, s.**

**Naut.** : A sarcastic title applied to an officer who is more remarkable for attention to etiquette than for a knowledge of seamanship.

lāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl, trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.



**quarter-evil, quarter-ill, s.** A disease (malignant pustule) in cattle and sheep. It causes great mortality.

"A preventive to black leg or quarter-evil."—*Field*, March 18, 1865.

**quarter-face, s.** A face three parts turned away.

**quarter-foil, s.** [QUARTREFOIL.]

**quarter-gallery, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A small balcony on the quarter of a vessel. It is often decorated with ornamental carvings, &c.

**quarter-guard, s.**

*Mil.*: A small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

**\*quarter-gunner, s.**

*Naut.*: A term formerly applied to an able-bodied seaman placed under the direction of the gunner, one quarter-gunner being allowed to every four guns.

**quarter-hollow tool, s.**

*Wood-turning*: A chisel for making convex mouldings.

**quarter-hung, a.**

*Ordn.*: Said of a gun whose trunnions have their axis below the line of bore.

**quarter-ill, s.** [QUARTER-EVIL.]

**\*quarter-look, s.** A side-look.

**quarter-man, s.** A foreman employed in the royal dockyards under the master-shipwright, to superintend a certain number of workmen.

**quarter-netting, s.**

*Naut.*: Netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which in action serve to arrest bullets from small arms.

**quarter-pace, s.**

*Build.*: A stair embracing a quarter-turn at the winding of a stairs.

**quarter-partition, s.**

*Carp.*: A partition consisting of quartering.

**quarter-pieces, s. pl.**

*Shipbuild.*: Timbers in the after part of the quarter-gallery near the taffrail.

**quarter-point, s.** (QUARTER, s., II. 11.)

**quarter-rail, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: One of a series of narrow moulded planks, reaching from the stern to the gangway and serving as a fence to the quarter-deck, where there are no ports or bulwarks.

**quarter-round, s.**

1. *Arch.*: An ovolo; or an echinus.

2. *Carp.*: A plane used for moulding framework.

*Quarter-round tool*: A chisel used for making concave mouldings.

**quarter-seal, s.** The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the Great Seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the Testimonial of the Great Seal. Gifts of land from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. (*Bell*.)

**quarter-sessions, s. pl.**

*Law*:

1. In *England*: A general court of criminal jurisdiction held in every county once in each quarter of a year before two or more justices of the peace, and before the recorder in boroughs. Its jurisdiction is confined to the smaller felonies and misdemeanors against the public, and certain matters rather of a civil than a criminal nature, such as the regulation of weights and measures; questions relating to the settlement of the poor; bastardy; and appeals against a multitude of orders or convictions, which may be made in petty sessions, within the laws relating to the revenue, the highways, and other matters of a local nature. In most of these cases an appeal lies to the higher court.

2. In *Scotland*: A court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns. These courts have the power of reversing the sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions, when the sentence is of a nature subject to review.

3. In the *United States*: A court variously

known by this title, Criminal Court, &c. It is similar to the English court described.

**\*quarter-slings, s. pl.**

*Naut.*: Ropes or chains used on shipboard in the sixteenth century.

**quarter-squares, s. pl.**

*Math.*: A table of the fourth part of the squares of numbers. It is used in lieu of a table of logarithms.

**quarter-staff, s.** [QUARTERSTAFF.]

**quarter-stanchion, s.**

*Naut.*: A strong stanchion in each quarter of a square-sterned vessel.

**quarter-stuff, s.**

*Carp.*: Plank one quarter of an inch thick.

**quarter-timber, s.**

1. *Carp.*: Scantling from two to six inches deep.

2. *Naut.*: One of the framing timbers in a ship's quarter.

**quarter-wind, s.**

*Naut.*: A wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

**quãr-têr** (1), *v. t. & i.* [QUARTER, s.]

*A. Transitive*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. To cut, part, or divide into four equal portions.

\* 2. To divide into parts; to cut or separate into pieces.

"I, that with my sword quartered the world,"  
*Shaksp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv.

3. To provide with quarters, lodgings, or shelter; to find lodging and food for (said especially of soldiers).

"The Carmelites were quartered in the city."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* 4. To furnish as a portion, to allot, to deal out, to share.

5. To diet, to feed.

"He'd suck his claws,  
And quarter himself upon his paws."  
*Bulwer*: *Hudibras*, I. II. 271.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Her.*: To add to other arms on a shield; to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

2. *Law*: By 54 Geo. III., c. 146, § 1, a part of the punishment for high treason was that after the criminal was beheaded his body, divided into four quarters, should be disposed of as his Majesty might direct. (For this sentence, beheading may now be substituted.)

\* *B. Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To be stationed or lodged; to take up one's quarters; to remain in quarters; to lodge.

2. *Her.*: To be quartered.

"He bare the self same armes that dyd quarter in my scute."  
*Gascoigne*: *Devisé of a Maske*.

**quãr-têr** (2), *v. i.* [Fr. *cartayer* = to quarter, from *quatre* = four; the wheels and ruts dividing the road into four portions.] To drive a carriage, so that one of the chief ruts is between the wheels; to drive so as to prevent the wheels entering the ruts.

"The postillion was employed . . . eternally in quartering."—*De Quincey*: *Autob. Sketches*, I. 298.

\* **quãr-têr-age, quãrt-rage** (age as *ig*),

\* **quãr-tridge, s.** [Eng. *quarter*; -age.]

1. A quarterly allowance or payment.

"The quartrage of the friers cannot be little."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 928 (an. 1532).

2. Quarters. (*Holinshed*: *Scotland*, an. 1557.)

**quãr-têred, pa. par. & a.** [QUARTER, *v.*]

*A. As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adjective*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. Divided into quarters or four equal parts; separated into parts.

2. Lodged, stationed.

"A Jesuit was quartered there as chaplain."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*II. Her.*: A term sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre: as, cross quartered.

**quãr-têr-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [QUARTER, *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adjective*:

*Naut.*: Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter. as, a quartering wind. (*Dana*.)

*C. As substantive*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of dividing into quarters or four equal parts; division.

2. The assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers.

3. A station.

"Habitations, mansions, or quarterings there."—*Montague*: *Appeal to Caesar*, ch. xviii.

4. Quarters; lodging.

\* 5. A quarter.

"The notion that the weather changes at the moon's quarterings is still held with great vigour in England."—*Tyler*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), I. 118.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: A series of small vertical timber-posts, rarely exceeding four by three inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in the internal apartments, but if used for external purposes they are generally boarded.

2. *Gun.*: A term employed when a piece of ordnance is so traversed that it will shoot on the line, or on the point of the compass whereon the ship's quarter has its bearing.

3. *Her.*: The arrangement of a number of coats-of-arms on one shield to form one bearing, as in the royal arms of England, where those of the several countries are conjoined; the act of dividing a coat of arms into four or more quarters, by parting, coupling, &c., by perpendicular and horizontal lines. It is used to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others.

4. *Mach.*: The adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at 90° distance apart, or the boring of wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other.

5. *Naut.*: Sailing large, but not before the wind.

**quartering-belt, s.**

*Mach.*: A belt or band connecting pulleys whose axes are at right angles to each other.

\* **quartering-block, s.** The block on which the body of one condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces.

\* **quãr-têr-iz-ã-tion, s.** [Eng. *quarter*, *v.*; -ization.]

*Law*: The quartering of criminals.

**quãr-têr-ly, a., adv., & s.** [Eng. *quarter*; -ly.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Consisting of, or containing a quarter or fourth part.

2. Occurring or recurring once in each quarter of the year; occurring or done at the end of each quarter of the year: as, quarterly payments or visits.

*B. As adverb*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. Once in each quarter of the year; once a quarter.

\* 2. In quarters, in pieces.

"They tore in peeces quarterly."  
*The corps*.  
*Gascoigne*: *Complaynt of Phylomene*.

*II. Her.*: Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield; quartered.

"He bare sylver and sables quarterly."—*Berners*: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. cxiiv.

*C. As subst.*: A magazine or other literary periodical published once in every three months.

"In the various London or other quarterlies."—*Lindsay*: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, I. 33.

**quãr-têr-mas-têr, s.** [Eng. *quarter* (2), *s.*, and *master*.]

1. *Mil.*: An officer, usually promoted from the ranks, who superintends the issue of stores, food, and clothing. He ranks first as a lieutenant, and is promoted to captain after a certain period of service.

2. *Naut.*: A petty officer, who, besides having charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, colling of ropes, &c., attends to the steering of the ship. He is appointed by the captain.

**quartermaster-general, s.**

*Mil.*: A staff-officer, specially appointed for



QUARTERLY.  
(English Royal Arms, 1405-1603, England and France quarterly.)

duties connected with quartering, encamping, embarking, and moving troops. In the field he is responsible for the surveys and reconnaissance necessary for the conduct of the army, and has the general direction of the railway, postal, signalling, and telegraph services. A general officer is usually appointed.

#### quartermaster-sergeant, s.

**Mil.:** The senior sergeant in the quartermaster's department of a regiment. He is responsible to the quartermaster for the issuing of stores and other duties connected with the office. He ranks next the sergeant-major.

**quār-tēr-n, \* quar-terne, \* quar-ter-oun, \* quar-tron, \* quar-troun, s.** [O. Fr. *quartiron* = a quarter of a pound, a quarter, from Low Lat. *quartironem*, accens. of *quarto* = the fourth part of a pound; Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

#### \* 1. A quarter.

"There is not the more seyn in alle the lunnacoun, of only the secunde *quartiron*."—*Maundeville*, ch. xxx.

**2. Liquid meas.:** The fourth part of a pint; an imperial gill.

**3. Dry meas.:** The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone.

**4. A quarter-loaf (q.v.).**

"The pang with which we saw one of those solid *quartens* on the dinner-table."—*Century Magazine*, December 1878, p. 488.

**quartern-loaf, s.** Properly a loaf made of the quarter of a stone of flour, but generally applied to a loaf of the weight of 4 lbs.

**\* quar - terne, \* cwar - terne, s.** [A.S. *cwætern*.] A prison.

"I bounden in the *quarterne* of Lunden."—*Layamon*, li. 386.

**quār-tēr-ōn, quār-tēr-ōn, s.** [QUADROON.]

**quār-tēr-s, s. pl.** [QUARTER, s.]

**quār-tēr-staff, s.** [Eng. *quarter*, and *staff* (q.v.).] A stout staff used as a weapon of offence or defence. It was generally about 6½ feet long, and loaded with iron at each end. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and one end. In use the latter hand was passed rapidly from one quarter of the staff to the other, thus giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, and bringing the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

"Wrestled, played at *quartern*, and won foot-races."—*Maccallan*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

**quār-tēt-te, quār-tēt, quār-tēt-tō, s.** [Ital. *quartetto*, a dimin. from *quarto* = fourth, from Lat. *quartus*; Fr. *quartette*.]

#### 1. Music:

(1) A piece of music arranged for four voices or instruments.

(2) A set of four persons, who perform a piece of music in four parts; a quartette party.

#### \* 2. Pros.:

A stanza of four lines.

**quār-tīc, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

**Alg.:** A homogeneous function of the fourth degree in the variables, or, as the latter are sometimes termed, facients. Binary, ternary, and quaternary quartics have been most studied, in consequence of their connection respectively with the theories of equations, of curves, and of surfaces. (*Brande & Cox*.)

**\* quār-tilo, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

**Astrol.:** An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or when their longitudes differ by 90°. Marked thus □. Called also *Quartile aspect*.

"Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move  
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love."

*Dryden*: *Palamon & Arcite*, l. 500.

**\* quartile aspect, s.** [QUARTILE.]

**\* quār-tine, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth.]

**Bot.:** What was once considered a fourth integument, counting from the outside, in some ovules, but is now known to be a layer either of the secundine or of the nucellus.

**quār-tī-stēr-nal, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth, and Eng. *sternum* (q.v.).]

**Anat.:** The fourth osseous portion of the sternum, corresponding to the fourth intercostal space. (*Dunglison*.)

**quār-tō, a. & s.** [From the Latin phrase in *quarto* = in a fourth of the original size; *quartus* = fourth.]

**A. As adj.:** Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves. Frequently abbreviated to 4to.

"The book is in point of size *quarto*."—*Notes & Queries*, June 14, 1884, p. 473.

**B. As subst.:** A book formed by folding a sheet twice, making four leaves, eight pages. The term, by modern usage, refers to a book of nearly square form. The proportions vary according to the sizes of the sheets.

"Six ample *quartos* must have tried, and may have exhausted the indulgence of the publick."—*Gibbon*: *Roman Empire*, vol. vii. (Pref.)

**quār-tō-dēc-ī-mān, s. & a.** [QUARTODECIMANI.]

**A. As subst.:** One of the Quartodecimani.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Quartodecimani, or their practice; as, the *Quartodeciman* controversy.

**Quār-tō-dēc-ī-mā-nī, s. pl.** (Eccles. Lat., from Lat. *quartus-decimus* = fourteenth.)

**Church Hist.:** A name given to the Christians of Proconular Asia, who, alleging the example of St. John, celebrated Easter on Nisan 14. The practice was finally condemned by the Council of Nice (A.D. 325). Called also *Paschites*. [EASTER.]

**\* quār-train, s.** [QUATRIN.]

**\* quār-tridge, s.** [QUARTERAGE.]

**quār-tyl, s.** [Lat. *quartus* = fourth; -yl.] [BUTYL.]

**quartz, s.** [Etym. doubtful; prob. of German provincial origin.]

**Min.:** A rhombohedral or hexagonal mineral, crystallizing mostly in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal terminations. Cleavage rhombohedral, very imperfect, and rarely obtainable. Occurs also massive, and of varying texture. Hardness, 7; sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.8; pure, crystallized varieties, 2.66; lustre, vitreous, sometimes resinous, splendid to dull; colourless, but when impure of varying shades of many colours; streak, white, in coloured kinds sometimes of the same colour, though paler; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal to sub-conchoidal. Plates cut at right angles to the vertical axes exhibit circular polarization. Compos. oxygen, 53.33; silicon, 46.67 = 100; formula  $\text{SiO}_2$ , or pure silica. Dana groups the numerous varieties of this mineral as follows:

**A. Phenocrystalline or Vitreous varieties:** 1. Ordinary crystallized, Rock Crystal; (a) regular crystals, or limpid quartz, (b) right-handed crystals, (c) left-handed crystals, (d) cavernous crystals, (e) capped quartz, (f) drusy quartz, (g) radiated quartz, (h) fibrous quartz, 2. Asteriated or star-quartz, 3. Amethyst, 4. Rose, 5. Yellow, or false topaz, 6. Smoky or cairngorm, 7. Milky, 8. Siderite, or sapphire quartz, 9. Sagenite, enclosing acicular crystals of other minerals such as rutile, tourmaline, goëthite, stibnite, asbestos, hornblende, and epidote, 10. Cat's eye, 11. Aventurin, 12. Impure from the presence of distinct mineral bodies diffused.

**B. Cryptocrystalline:** 1. Chalcedony, 2. Carnelian, 3. Chrysoprase, 4. Prase, 5. Plasma, including the heliophote or bloodstone, 6. Agate; (a) banded, (b) irregularly clouded, (c) colours due to visible impurities, including mosaic, nuch-stone, and dendritic agate, (d) agatized wood, 7. Onyx, 8. Sardonyx, 9. Agate-jasper, 10. Siliceous sinter, 11. Flint, 12. Hornstone or chert, 13. Basanite, lydian-stone or touchstone, 14. Jasper.

**C. Includes various quartz rocks, and the pseudomorphous varieties such as haytorite, beekite, bachel-quartz, &c.**

Crystals are occasionally found very large; in Paris and Milan are some which weigh about eight cwt. Quartz is abundantly distributed, is an essential constituent of many rocks, notably granite, gneiss, various schists, and constitutes the larger part of mineral veins. Many of its varieties are largely employed in jewelry.

**quartz-andesite, s.**

**Petrol. (Pl.):** Andesites in which quartz exists as an essential constituent.

**quartz augite-andesite, s.**

**Petrol.:** A name given to some andesites in the Andes under the erroneous belief that they contained free quartz. The excess of silica shown in the analyses is probably derived from a glass, which is found in most of them.

**quartz-breccia, s.**

**Petrol.:** A breccia in which quartz fragments predominate.

**quartz-conglomerate, s.**

**Petrol.:** A conglomerate in which the pebbles consist wholly or principally of quartz.

**quartz-crusher, s.** [ORE-CRUSHER.]

**quartz-diabase, s.**

**Petrol.:** A diabase containing quartz, which, however, is usually of secondary origin.

**quartz-diorite, s.**

**Petrol. (Pl.):** Diorites containing quartz as an original constituent.

**quartz-felsite, s.**

**Petrol. (Pl.):** Felsites containing original quartz porphyritically distributed. It usually occurs in individual crystals, the prism planes being absent, or nearly so, and has a more or less rounded aspect. It frequently encloses portions of the felsite ground mass.

**quartz-liquefier, s.**

An apparatus for dissolving comminuted quartz in order to set free the gold.

**quartz-mill, s.** [ORE-CRUSHER.]

**quartz-porphyr, s.** [QUARTZ-FELSITE.]

**\* quartz-resinite, s.**

**Min.:** Any variety of opal having a somewhat resinous lustre.

**quartz-rock, s.**

**Petrol.:** The name applied to all rocks consisting essentially of massive quartz.

**quartz-schist, s.**

**Petrol.:** Quartz rocks which contain sufficient micaceous or talcose material to give them a schistose texture.

**quartz-sinter, s.** [SILICEOUS-SINTER.]

**quartz-trachyte, s.**

**Petrol.:** A trachyte containing quartz as an original constituent.

**quartz-if-ēr-ōis, a.** [Eng. *quartz*; i connect; Lat. *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Consisting wholly or chiefly of quartz.

**quartz-ite, quartz-ÿte, s.** [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -ite, -ÿte.]

**Petrol.:** A name given to all rocks consisting of granular or crystalline quartz closely compacted so as to form a solid rock mass.

**quartz-ōid, s.** [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -oid.]

**Crystall.:** A double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

**quartz-ōse, quartz-ōze, quartz-ōis, a.** [Eng. *quartz*; suff. -ose, -oze, -ois.]

**Petrol.:** Containing more or less quartz.

**quartz-ÿ, a.** [Eng. *quartz*; -ÿ.] Of the nature or quality of quartz; pertaining to quartz; consisting of, containing, or abounding in quartz.

**quās, s.** [QUASS.]

**quāsh, \* quasch-en, \* quasch-yn, \* quass, \* quassh, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *quasser* (Fr. *casser*) = to shatter, to annul, from Lat. *quasso* = to shatter, frequent from *quatio* (pa. part. *quassus*) = to shake.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### \* 1. Ordinary Language:

1. To beat down; to dash; to beat in pieces; to crush. (*Udal*: *Luke ix.*)

2. To crush, to subdue, to dash, to quell, to extinguish; to put an end to.

"Our joys are *quashed*, our hopes are blasted."

*Cotton*: *Death*.

**II. Law:** To annul, overthrow, or declare void through some insufficiency, informality, or other cause; to nullify.

"Whose orders may . . . be removed into the court of Queen's Bench, by writ of *certiorari facias*, and be there either *quashed* or confirmed."—*Blackstone*, Comment., bk. iv, ch. 19.

**\* B. Intrans.:** To be shaken with a noise; to be dashed about.

"To keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and *shaking*."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, pt. II.

† **quāsh, s.** [SQUASH, s. (1).]

**\* quāsh-ōÿ, s.** [QUASH, v.] A pumpkin.

"With regard to these said *quashes* . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream."—*Southeÿ*: *Letters*, lib. 30.

**quā-si-, pref.** [Lat. = as if.] As if; in a manner. It is often used prefixed to an English word to denote resemblance, generally a fictitious, unreal, or partial resemblance: as, a *quasi*-argument = something which resembles an argument, or is used on an occasion in place of or for an argument.

fāto, fāt, fāro, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**quasi-contract, s.**

*Law:* An act which has not the strict form of a contract, but has yet the form of it.

**quasi-crime, quasi-deliict, s.**

*Law:* The action of one doing damage or evil involuntarily.

**quasi-deliict, s.** [QUASI-CRIME.]

**quasi-entail, s.**

*Law:* An estate *pur autre vie* granted, not only to a man and his heirs, but to a man and the heirs of his body; the interest so granted not being properly an estate-tail.

**quasi-fee, s.**

*Law:* An estate gained by wrong. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-personalty, s.**

*Law:* Things moveable in point of law, though fixed to things real, either actually as fixtures, or fictitiously, as a lease for years. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-radiate, a.**

*Bot.:* Slightly radiant. Used of certain composites, in which the florets of the ray are small and inconspicuous.

**quasi-reality, s.**

*Law:* Things which are fixed in contemplation of law to really but movable in themselves, as heir-looms, title-deeds, court-rolls, &c. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-tenant, s.**

*Law:* An undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. (*Wharton.*)

**quasi-trustee, s.**

*Law:* A person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee.

**quass-i-mô-dô, phr.** [See def.]

*Roman Calendar:* A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter, from the opening words of the introit for that day, "*quasi modo geniti infantes*" = as (infants) lately (born).

**quass'-jê, s.** [Native name.]

*Zool.:* *Nasua fusca*. [COATL.]

**quass, v.t.** [QUASH, s.]

\* **quass, quass, s.** [Russ. *kvass*.] A thin, sour, fermented liquor, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley-meal, and drunk by the peasants of Russia.

\* **quass-â-tion, s.** [Lat. *quassatio*, from *quassatus*, pa. par. of *quasso* = to shatter.] [QUASH, v.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

"Continual confusions, threshing, and quassations." —*Gayton: Pastoral Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 68.

**quass-si-a, s.** [Named by Linnæus after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro of Surinam, who successfully used its bark in fever; Ger. *quassie*.]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Simarubaceæ. Flowers hermaphrodite; corolla five-parted; stamens ten, longer than the petals; the fruit consisting of five fleshy drupes. *Quassia amara* is a tree cultivated in the West Indies and the parts adjacent. It has terminal clusters of large, red flowers, and unequally pinnate leaves.

2. *Pathol.:* The Surinam Quassia is *Quassia amara*; Jamaica Quassia, the wood of *Picranea excelsa*. It comes to market in logs or billets, and is retailed as chips or raspings. It is given as an extract, an infusion, or a tincture, and acts as a pure bitter and stomachic, and as an antiperiodic. An infusion of it is used to poison flies, and, in the form of an enema, to destroy threadworms.

**quassia-camphor, s.**

*Chem.:* A substance which separates from an aqueous infusion of quassia wood, in white crystalline plates, lighter than water, and having the odour of the wood. (*Watts.*)

**quassia-chips, s. pl.** [QUASSIA, s., 2.]

**quass-si-êd, s.** [Eng. *quassi(a)*; -ad.]

*Bot.:* (Pl.) The Simarubaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

**quass-si-in, s.** [Eng., &c. *quassi(a)*; -in.] [QUASSIN.]

**quass-sin, s.** [Eng., &c. *quassi(a)*; -in.]

*Chem.:*  $C_{10}H_{12}O_3$  (?). Quassin. Quassite. A

yellow, bitter, crystalline substance, extracted from the aqueous infusion of quassia-wood by alcohol and ether. It forms small, white, opaque prisms, inodorous and permanent in the air, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. When heated it melts, and forms on cooling a transparent, brittle mass. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

**quas'-site, s.** [Eng., &c. *quassia*; -ite.] [QUASSIN.]

\* **quât (1), v.t.** [An abbrev. of *squat* (q.v.).] To squat, to sit down.

"You grow tired at last and quat." —*Foots: The Author*, II. 1.

\* **quât (2), v.t.** [Prob. the same word as *quit* or *quiet*.]

1. To satiate, to satisfy.

"To the stomach quatted with dainties, all delicacies seeme greasie." —*Lyly.*

2. To release, to free.

**quât, a.** [QUAT (2), v.] Quit, free, released from. (*Scotch.*)

"He bid them also to take heed, and be quat." —*Bunyan: Holy War*, ch. xix.

\* **quât, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A pustule, a pimple; hence, a diminutive person.

"I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense, and he grows angry." —*Shakspeare: Othello*, v. 1.

**quâ-ta, s.** [COATA.]

\* **quatch, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A word.

"Not a quatch, but poote." —*Corbet: Elegy on Q. Anne*.

\* **quâtch, a.** [Prob. connected with *squat*.] Squat, flat.

"The quatch buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock." —*Shakspeare: All's Well*, II. 2.

\* **qua-ter, "qua-tre, a.** [Fr. *quatre* = four.]

\* **quater-cousin, s.** [CATER-COUSIN.]

**qua-tër-fôil, s.** [QUATREFOIL.]

**qua-tër-n, a.** [Lat. *quaterni* = four each; *quatuor* = four.] Consisting of four, four-fold, growing in fours.

**qua-tër-nar-ÿ, a. & s.** [Lat. *quaternarius*, from *quaterni* = four each; Fr. *quaternaire*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of four.

"We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their quaternary number." —*F. Gregory: Doctrine of the Trinity*, p. 63.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.:* Arranged in fours.

2. *Chem.:* Consisting of four parts; applied to compounds of four elements, or of compounds performing the functions of elements.

3. *Geol.:* [POST-TERTIARY.]

**B. As subst.:** The number four. (*More: Phil. Cabbala*, ch. iv., § 1. App.)

**qua-tër-nate, a.** [Lat. *quaterni* = four each.] Consisting of four; in bot., four together; succeeding by fours.

**quaternate-leaf, s.**

*Bot.:* A leaf consisting of four leaflets.

**quaternate-pin-nate, a.**

*Bot.:* Pinnated, with the pinnae arranged in fours.

**qua-tër-ni-ôn, s.** [Lat. *quaternio*, from *quaterni* = four each.]

\* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The number four, a set of four, a file of four soldiers. (*Acts* xii. 4.)

2. A word of four syllables, a quadrisyllable.

**II. Math.:** The metrographic relation existing between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space, depending upon four irreducible geometrical elements. Discovered and developed by Sir W. Hamilton.

"A quaternion is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an alphabetical symbol of quadrinomial form." —*Sir W. Hamilton.*

\* **qua-tër-ni-ôn, v.t.** [QUATERNION, s.] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

"The angels themselves, in whom no disorder is feared, are distinguished and quaternion'd into their celestial principados and antapies." —*Milton: Reason of Ch. Government*, bk. II. [App.]

\* **qua-tër-ni-tÿ, "qua-ter-ni-tie, s.** [Fr. *quaternité*, from Lat. *quaternitas*, from *quaterni* = four each.] The condition or quality of making up the number four.

"Their whole scale . . . was not a trinity but a quaternity, or four ranks and degrees of beings." —*Cudworth: Intellect. System*, p. 337.

\* **qua-tër-ôn, s.** [QUADROON.]

\* **qua-tor-zâin (qu as k), s.** [Fr. *quatorze* = fourteen.] A poem or stanza of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

"Put out your rushlights, you poets and rhymers! and bequeath your crazed quatorzains to the chandlers." —*Nashe, in English Garner*, i. 499.

\* **qua-torze (qu as k), s.** [Fr. = fourteen.] In piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens; so called because each quatorze counts fourteen points.

"He scores ten for carte blanche, twenty-eight for quatorze." —*Field, Jan. 23, 1886.*

**quât-rân (or as ka-trân), s.** [Fr., from *quatre* = four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

"Each of his predictions was couched in the form of a poetical quatrain." —*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1886.

\* **qua-tre, a.** [QUATER.]

**quatrefoil (as qua-tër-fôil or ka-tër-fôil), qua-tër-fôil, qua-r-tër-fôil, s.** [Fr. *quatre-feuille*, from *quatre* (Lat. *quatuor*) = four, and *feuille* (Lat. *folium*) = a leaf.]



QUATREFOIL.  
(From the tomb of King John, Worcester Cathedral.)

1. *Arch.:* A piercing or panel divided by cusps or foliations into four leaves, or more correctly the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps. It is supposed to represent the four leaves of a cruciform plant. The name is also given to flowers and leaves of a similar form carved as ornaments on mouldings, &c. It differs from the cinquefoil only in the number of cusps.

2. *Her.:* Four-leaved grass; a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

\* **quat-ri-ble, v.t.** [Fr. *quatre* = four.]

*Music:* To decant by singing fourths on a plain song. (Cf. *QUINBLE*.)

**quât-rô-dêç-i-mâ-ni, s. pl.** [QUARTO-DECIMANI.]

**quat-trô-gent-ist, s. & a.** [Eng., &c. *quat-trocent(o)*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.:** A painter of the Quattrocento school.

"I began to trace the purity of work in the quattrocentists." —*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 476.

**B. As adj.:** Belonging to, or characteristic of the Italian painters of the fourteenth century.

"The quattrocentist work became dearer to me." —*Contemp. Review*, April, 1886, p. 377.

**quat-trô-cên-tô (o as ch), s. or a.** [Ital., lit. = four hundredth, but used for fourteen hundredth.]

*Art:* A term applied to the characteristic style of the artists who practised in the fourteenth century; it was hard, rigid, and peculiar in colour, as well as in form and pose. It was the intermediate stage of that progressive period of art, which, commencing with Fra Angelico, reached excellence with Leonardo da Vinci. (*Fairholt.*)

**quâ-tu-or-dê-câno, s.** [Lat. *quatuor* = four, and Eng. *decane*.]

*Chem.:*  $C_{14}H_{30}$ . Tetradecane. One of the paraffins found in American petroleum and in the light oils obtained by the distillation of coal. It boils at 236-240°.

\* **quâve, "quav-yn, v.t.** [Cf. Low Ger. *quabeln* = to tremble; Dan. dial. *keppa* = to be shaken.] To shake, to tremble; to be shaken.

"Understande ye . . . how the earths quake and shaketh." —*Caxton: Mirror of the World*, bk. II, ch. xiii.

\* **quâve, s.** [QUAVE, v.] A shaking, a trembling.

\* **quâve-mîro, s.** [Eng. *quave*, v., and *mire*.]

A quagmire, a bog.

"Aratus would not suffer the Achæans to follow them, because of bogs and quavemires." —*North: Plutarch*, p. 67.

**bôil, bôy; pout, jowî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lûg. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -gion = zhûn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**quā'-vēr, v.t. & t.** [Eng. *quav(e)*; freq. suff. -er.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To shake, to tremble, to vibrate; to have a tremulous motion.
2. To vibrate or quaver according to its reciprocal motions.—Ray: *On the Creation*.
3. To shake in vocal utterance; to slug or utter sounds with rapid vibrations; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

"Quavering to the country swains."  
Dryden: *Art of Poetry*, II.

- B. Trans.:** To utter with rapid vibrations or with a tremulous sound.

"Not a nymph the quaver'd notes approve."  
Jones: *Arcadia*.

¶ To quaver away: To dispel by singing or playing. (Cowper.)

**quā'-vēr, s.** [QUAVER, v.]

**\*I. Ord. Lang.:** A quavering motion.

"And with blithe quavers fans the gathering breeze."  
Brooke: *Universal Beauty*, v.

**II. Music:**

1. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice; a shake on an instrument of music. (Gay: *Epistle* iii.)
2. A note and measure of time, equal to half a crochet or the eighth of a semibreve.

**\*quā'-vēr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *quaver*, v.; -er.] One who quavers; a warbler.

**\*quā'-vīv-ēr, s.** [Representing an Ital. *acqua viva*, shortened in French to *vivre* or *vive*. [WYVERN.] The weever (q.v.).

"A little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish quav'er."—Bible: *Erasmus Colloquies*, p. 393.

¶ For the full history of the word see *Notes & Queries*, (6th Ser.), ix. 390.

**quay (as kō), \*kay, \*kele, \*keye, \*keye, s.** [O. Fr. *quay* (Fr. *quai*), of Celtic origin from *Br. kae* = an enclosure; Wel. *cae*.] A landing-place; a wharf projecting into a stream, harbour, or basin, to which vessels are moored for the purpose of receiving and delivering freight. Quays are constructed generally of stone, but occasionally of wood, iron, &c.

"What a concourse swarms on yonder quay."  
Gray: *Epistle* vi.

**quay-berth, s.** A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

**quay (as kō), v.t.** [QUAY, s.] To furnish with quays.

**quayage, \*keyage (both as kō-ig), s.** [Eng. *quay*; -age.]

1. The duty or toll paid for the use of a quay; quay dues; wharfage.
2. Berths on a quay for loading or discharging ships.

"They have practically no *quayage* in their new dock unappropriated."—*Times*, Sept. 24, 1881.

**\*quayd, pa. par. or a.** [QUAID.]

**\*quēach, \*queich, s.** [QUITCH] A thick bushy plot; a quickset hedge.

"The fortresses  
Of thorniest *quēaches*."

Chapman: *Homer*; *Hymne to Pan*.

**\*quēach, \*queatche, \*quocchen, v.i. & t.** [A.S. *cweccan*.]

**A. Intrans.:** To stir, to move.

"Ne lete ye nenne quick *quēachen* to hōta."  
Layamon, I. 38.

**B. Trans.:** To move, to shake.

"Heo *quēachen* heore scaftes."  
Layamon, II. 582.

**\*quēach-ŷ (1), \*quēach-ŷe, a.** [Eng. *quēach*, s.; -y.] Thick, bushy.

"*Quēache* bushes to defende  
Him from Apollo's sight."

Turberville: *All Things hath Release*, &c.

**quēach-ŷ (2), a.** [Eng. *quēach*, v.; -y.] Shaking, soft; yielding or giving way under the foot, as boggy or marshy ground.

"Many of them fell into those deep bogs and *quēachy* places."—*Knots*: *Nid. Turke*, p. 282.

**quēan, \*queane, \*quen, \*quene, \*quene, s.** [The same word as QUEEN, s.]

1. A worthless woman; a slutt, a hussy, a strumpet. (Gay: *Shepherds Week*, iv.)
2. In the eighteenth century in England, and still in Scotland, used for a young or unmarried woman, without any idea of disrespect or contempt.

"Here's to the haunting extravagant *quēan*."

Sheridan: *School for Scandal*, III. 1.

**quēas'-i-ŷ, adv.** [Eng. *queasy*; -ly.] In a queasy or squeamish manner; with squeamishness, squeamishly.

**quēas'-i-nēss, s.** [Eng. *queasy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being queasy or squeamish; squeamishness, qualmishness, nausea.

"That which this young *quēasiness* retches at."—*Milton*: *Apol. for Smeagmism*.

**quēas'-ŷ, \*quais-ŷ, \*quays-ŷ, \*quēaz-ŷ, \*quey-ŷ, a.** [Norweg. *kveis* = sickness after a debauch. (Skeat.)]

**I. Literally:**

1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish, squeamish.

"Feeling it may be a little *quēas* when the big billow rudely smites your timber ends."—*Blackie*: *Lays of Highland & Islands*, p. xxvii.

2. Cansing, or apt to cause nausea or squeamishness. (Skellon: *Magnificence*, 2, 295.)

**II. Figuratively:**

1. Fastidious, nice, squeamish.  
"They are too *quēas* for my temper."  
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Wild Goose Chase*.
2. Requiring to be handled delicately; delicate, ticklish. (Shakesp.: *Learn*, II. 1.)

**\*quēaz'-en, v.t.** [QUEASY.] To make queasy; to sicken. (Nashe: *Lenen Stuffe*.)

**Quē-bō', s.** [See def.]

Geog.: A city and river-port in Canada.

**Quebec-oak, s.**

Bot.: *Quercus alba*. [QUERCUS.]

**Quebec-marmot, s.**

Zool.: *Arctomys monax*, the Woodchuck (q.v.).

**\*quēch', \*queck, v.t.** [QUEACH, v.] To move, to shrink, to wince

**\*qued, \*quede, \*quead, \*queyd, \*kuead, a. & s.** [O. Fris. *quad*; Dut. & Low Ger. *kwad*; Scotch *quaid*.]

**A. As adj.:** Bad, wicked.

"This lif is evers luther and *qued*."  
Owl & Nightingale, I, 128.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A wicked bad person; specif., the devil.  
"Forth nam Balaam dhat ille *qued*."  
Genesis & Exodus, 4, 682.
2. Hurt, harm, wickedness, evil.  
"For *qued* that might falle."  
E. Eng. Poems, Cleanliness, 566.

**\*qued-ful, a.** [Eng. *qued*; -ful(l).] Hurtful, wicked, bad.

**quēd'-i-ŷ, s.** [Named by Leach, but unexplained. (Agassiz.)]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidae. About twenty-eight species are British.

**\*qued-ness, \*qued-ness, \*quede-ness, s.** [Eng. *qued*; -ness.] Wickedness, harm, evil.

"*Quedeness* spake that on heghte."

E. Eng. *Puller*, Pt. lxxix.

**quēch'-ŷ, a.** [QUEACH, v.] Weak, helpless.

"They're poor *quēchy* things."—G. Elliot: *Adam Bede*, ch. x.

**\*quēm, v.t.** [QUEME, v.]

**quēn, \*quene, \*quen, \*quene, \*ewen, \*qwhene, \*queyne, s.** [A.S. *cwēn*, cogn. with Dut. *kween* = a barren woman or cow; Icel. *kran* = a wife, *kona* = a woman; Dan. *qvinde* = a woman, *kone* = a wife; Sw. *qvinna* = a female, *kona* = a queen, a strumpet; Goth. *kweins*, *kueins* = a woman, a wife; M. H. Ger. *kone*; O. H. Ger. *quēnā* = a woman; Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman; Russ. *jena* = a wife; Sansc. *jani* = a wife. From the same root as *genus*, *kin*, &c. The same word as QUEAN (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Literally:**

- (1) A woman. (Destruct. of Troy, 3, 162.)
- (2) A queen, a hussy, a strumpet.  
"Prest that halt his *quēn* hym by."  
Ronsard of the Rose, p. 24.

- (3) A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign.

"The *quēn* is either regent, consort, or dowager."—*Blackstone*: *Comment*, bk. I, ch. 4.

- (4) A queen-bee (q.v.).

2. Fig.: A female who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides: as, the *quēn* of beauty, the *quēn* of love, &c.

**II. Technically:**

1. Cards: A card on which a queen is depicted.

2. Chess: The most powerful, and, after the king, the most important of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.

3. Slating: A size of slates, three feet long by two feet wide.

¶ (1.) *Queen Anne's Bounty*: [BOUNTY, s., II.

(2) *Queen of Spain Fritillary*:

Entom.: *Argynnis Lathonia*, a beautiful butterfly from time to time taken in the south of England. The larva feeds upon *Viola tricolor*.

(3) *Queen of the Meadows*:

Bot.: *Spirea Ulmaria*, a rosaceous plant, two to four feet high, with large radical and small terminal leaves, leafy stipules, small white flowers, and five to nine twisted carpels. Common in meadows and by water-sides in Britain, flowering in June and July.

(4) *Queen of the Prairie*:

Bot.: *Spirea lobata*.

**queen-apple, s.** (See extract.)

"The *queen-apple* was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In Moffet's *Health's Improvement*, I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'grafted upon a mulberry-stock, and then wax thorough red as our *queen-apples*, called by Ruel-lus Rubelliana, and Claudiana by Pliny."—*L. Dierack*: *Curiosities of Literature*.

**queen-bee, s.**

Entom.: A fully-developed female bee in a hive or nest. [BEE.] She lays two or three thousand eggs daily during the height of summer, or more than a million during her lifetime, which is about five years. When a young queen comes forth, the old one becomes agitated with jealousy, and ultimately quits the hive, surrounded by a great multitude of workers, who found a new colony, leaving the old hive to the possession of the youthful rival. Two days to a week after coming to maturity, the young queen temporarily flies forth, and is fertilised in the air.

**queen-cake, s.** A sort of small sweet cake, heart-shaped, with currants in it.

**queen-closer, s.** [CLOSER.]

**queen-consort, s.** The wife of a king.

**queen-dowager, s.** The widow of a deceased king.

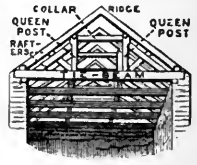
**\*queen-gold, s.** A royal duty or revenue once belonging to every queen of England during her marriage to the king.

**queen-mother, s.** A queen dowager, who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

**\*queen of hearts, s.** An old country dance.

**queen-post, s.**

Carp.: One of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a roof, or in a trussed partition, or other truss where there are two. Queen-posts are mortised, or attached by iron straps to the tie-beam of a roof-frame, supporting it and the rafters at points between the ridge and eave. [KING-POST.]



**queen-regent, queen-regnant, s.** A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

**queen-truss, s.**

Carp.: A truss framed with queen-posts.

**queen-wood, s.** A name sometimes given to woods of the green-heart and cocowood character, imported from the Brazil.

**queen's advocate, s.** [ADVOCATE.]

**queen's bench, s.** [BENCH, s.]

**queen's blue, s.**

Comm.: Thumb-blue. Stone-blue. One of the names given to lump-blue used in laundries.

**queen's counsel, s.** [COUNSEL, s.]

**queen's cushion, s.**

Bot.: *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

**queen's delight, queen's root, s.**

Bot.: *Stillingia sylvatica*. (Amer.)

**queen's English, s.** [KING'S ENGLISH.]

**queen's evidence, s.** [KING'S EVIDENCE.]

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pē, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**queen's messenger, s.** [MESSENGER.]

**queen's metal, s.** An alloy used for making teapots, obtained by fusing under charcoal a mixture of nine parts tin, one part each antimony, lead, and bismuth.

**queen's pigeon, s.** [VICTORIA CROWNED-PIGEON.]

**queen's pincushion, s.**  
*Bot.* : The flowers of the guelder-rose.

**queen's root, s.** [QUEEN'S DELIGHT.]

**queen's ware, s.** Glazed earthenware of a creamy colour.

**\* queen's yellow, s.**  
*Chem.* : Subsulphide of mercury.

**queen, v.t. & t.** [QUEEN, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.* : To act the queen; to play the queen.  
*"A threepence bow'd would hire me,  
 Old as I am, to queen it."*  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II. 2.*

2. *Chess* : To gain a queen by advancing a pawn to its eighth square.

**B. Trans.** : To make into a queen, as a pawn, by advancing it to its eighth square.

**\* queen-craft, s.** [Eng. queen, and craft; cf. *kingcraft*.] Skill or craft in policy on the part of a queen.  
*"Elizabeth showed much queencraft."*—*Fuller: Worthies, I. 490.*

**\* queen-dôm, s.** [Eng. queen; -dôm.] Queenly condition or character.  
*"Will thy queenhood all life hold?"*  
*E. B. Browning: Dead Pan.*

**\* queen-hood, s.** [Eng. queen; -hood.] The state, quality, rank, or position of a queen.  
*"With all grace  
 Of womanhood and queenhood."*  
*Tennyson: Geraint & Enid.*

**queën-ing, s.** [Eng. queen, s.; -ing.] A queen-apple (q.v.).  
*"The winter queëning is good for the table."*—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

**queën-lét, s.** [Eng. queen; dim. suff. -lét.] A petty queen.  
*"Kinglets and queenlets of the like temper."*—*Carlyle: Miscell., III. 216.*

**queën-like, a.** [Eng. queen; -like.] Like or resembling a queen; queenly.  
*"Unto the queenlike Clinda."*  
*Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 10.*

**queën-li-néss, s.** [Eng. queenly; -ness.] The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity or stateliness befitting a queen.  
*"A queenliness . . . that would also befit the mistress of Antony."*—*Pail Mail Gazette, July 5, 1894.*

**queën-ly, \* queen-lio, a.** [Eng. queen; -ly.] Like a queen; queenlike; becoming, or suitable to a queen.  
*"I thought she had a queenly manner."*—*Burnet: Records of the Reformation, vol. I., bk. III.*

**\* queën-shíp, s.** [Eng. queen; -ship.] The state, position, or dignity of a queen.

**queër, s.** Counterfeit money; as, to shove (circulate) the queër (*Slang*).

**queër, v.t.** [QUEER, a.]

1. To chaff, to ridicule, to sneer at. (*Slang*).  
*"Queering the threadbare curate."*  
*Coburn: Poetical Vagaries, p. 144.*

2. To spoil, espec. in the phrase, *To queër a pitch* = To purposely spoil business. (*Theat. Slang*). [Pitch (2), s., I. 7.]  
*"Endeavour made by one or other of them to queër a rival's or an antagonist's pitch."*—*Referee, Feb. 21, 1893.*

**quëër, a.** [Low Ger. *quer* = across; *quere* obliquity; Ger. *quer* = transverse; *querkopf* = a queer fellow.]

1. Strange, odd; behaving, acting, or appearing in a manner other than the ordinary, normal, or usual manner; singular, droll, original, peculiar.  
*"The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod."*  
*Pope: Donne, sat. 4.*

2. Not very well; out of sorts; as, I feel very queer. (*Colloq.*)

3. Not favourable or propitious; unfavourable; as, Things look very queer. (*Colloq.*)

¶ *To be in queer street* : To be in bad circumstances of any kind, as illness, debt, &c.

**queer-cuffin, s.** A magistrate. (*Thieves' slang*.)

**queër-ër, s.** [Eng. *queer*, v.; -ër.] A hoaxer, a ridiculer.  
*"Those Quizzers, Queerers, Smokers."*  
*Coburn: Poetical Vagaries, p. 150.*

**queër-ish, a.** [Eng. *queer*; -ish.] Rather queer, strange, or odd; singular.  
*"You Englishmen go to work in a queerish kind of way."*—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay, ch. xx.*

**\* queër-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *queer*; -ity, on analogy of oddity, &c.] Queerness, strangeness, peculiarity.

**queër-ly, adv.** [Eng. *queer*; -ly.] In a queer, strange, or singular manner.

**queër-néss, s.** [Eng. *queer*; -ness.] The quality or state of being queer; oddness, oddity, peculiarity, singularity.

**queëst, s.** [QUIST.]

**\* queez-mad-dam, s.** [Fr. *cuisse-madame*.] The Cuisse-madame, a French jargonelle pear.

**\* queint, a.** [QUAINT.]

**\* queint, \* queinte, pa. par. or a.** [QUENCH.]

**\* queint-ise, s.** [QUAINTISE.]

**\* quëik-çhōse \* quëique-çhōse (qu as k), s.** [Fr. *quelque chose*.] A kickshaw (q.v.).  
*"With paper quëichose."*  
*Darwin: Mue's Sacrifice, p. 5.*

**quegh, s.** [QUAICH.]

**quëll, \* quelle, \* quellen, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *cuellan* = to kill; cogn. with O. Sax. *cuellan* = to torment; *cuellan* = to suffer martyrdom; Dut. *kwelen* = to plague, to vex; Icel. *kvella* = to torment; Sw. *quälla* = to torment; Dan. *quale* = to strangle, to torment.] [QUAIL, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To kill.  
*"Brent his noble burwes and his burwes quelled."*  
*William of Palerne, I. 108.*

2. To dash.  
*"And with his axes on the braines quell."*  
*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida, IV. 47.*

3. To subdue, to crush; to put down; to overpower.  
*"By our dissensions grow the Christians strong  
 Whom our united hearts may easily quell."*  
*Heywood: The Four Prentices of London.*

4. To calm, to allay, to quiet; to reduce to a state of quiet, peace, or calm.  
*"He hath quelled the wildness of the fanatic in the command to be wise as serpents."*—*Warburton: Works, vol. IX., ser. 6.*

5. To frighten, to disconcert.  
*"Meeh did his wordes the gentle ladie quell."*  
*Spenser: F. Q. V. III. 14.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To perish, to die.  
*"Yet did he quake and quiver, like to quell."*  
*Spenser: F. Q. VII. vii. 42.*

2. To abate; to be abated.  
*"Winter's wrath begins to quell."*  
*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar: March.*

**\* quëll, s.** [QUELL, v.]

1. Murder.  
*"His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt  
 Of our great quell."*  
*Shaksp.: Macbeth, I. 7.*

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing; a weapon.  
*"A sovereign quell is in his waving bands."*  
*Keats: Endymion, II.*

**\* quelle, v.t. & i.** [QUELL, v.]

**quëll-ër, \* cwell-ere, \* quell-are, \* quell-ere, s.** [A.S. *cuellere*.]

1. One who kills; an executioner, a slayer.  
*"The quellere smot of hise heued."*  
*Legend St. Katherine, 293.*

2. One who or that which quells, crushes, or subdues.  
*"Hail, Son of the Most High,  
 Queller of Satan."*  
*Milton: P. R., IV. 634.*

**\* quëll-i-ō, s.** [Sp. *cuello*, from Lat. *collum* = the neck.] A ruff for the neck.

**\* quëlm, v.t.** [A.S. *cuelman*, *cwyلمان*; O. Sax. *cuelman*.] To kill.  
*"Quëlm right of herk."*  
*E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxvi. 14.*

**\* quelque-chose, s.** [QUELCHOSE.]

**\* quëme, \* cwem-on, queem, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *cueman*.]

**A. Trans.** : To please, to gratify.  
*"For noight I kan hym quëme."*  
*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida, v. 696.*

**B. Intrans.** : To be pleasing.  
*"For into me welles more it quëmeth  
 The werre certes tha it pees."*  
*Gower: C. A., v.*

**\* quëme, \* cweme, \* queem, a. & s.** [A.S. *gecweme*.] [QUENE, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pleasing. (*Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.*)

2. Pleased, gratified.  
*"Of these wordes swithe wel quëme."*  
*Legend St. Katherine, 1742.*

3. Friendly, gracious.  
*"That he be til us quëmeth that day."*  
*Metricul Homilies, p. 20.*

**B. As subst.** : Pleasure, gratification.  
*"He sal serue me al to quëme."*  
*Cursor Mundi, 2,689.*

**\* quëme-fül, \* quem-full, a.** [Eng. *queme*; -full.]

1. Pleasing. (*Wycliffe: Leviticus xix.*)

2. Friendly, gracious.  
*"God . . . schal be quëmfül to hym."*—*Wycliffe: Job xxxiii. 26.*

**\* quen, \* quene, adv. or conj.** [WHEN.]

**quëñch, \* quenche, \* quench-en, \* quen-ch-yn (pa. t. \* quënt, \* quëynt, \* quëynite, quenched), v.t. & i.** [A.S. *cuencan* (in comp. *cuencenan*), from *cuencan* = to be put out, to be extinguished; O. Fris. *kwinka*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To extinguish; to put out.  
*"Anon was the fyre quenched."*—*Maundeville, p. 12.*

2. To allay, to extinguish, to slake.  
*"Scarcely held their hands, and lifted swords; but stood  
 In act to quench their impious thirst of blood."*  
*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, xiii.*

3. To suppress, to subdue, to repress, to check, to stifle.  
*"Now helpe God to quench all thir sorwe."*  
*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida, 1,009.*

4. To lay or place in water. [QUENCHING, C. 2.]  
*"Which he said to double or triple the force of ale  
 Edge twice that is quenched in the same."*—*Harrison: Description of England, bk. I, ch. xiv.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be extinguished; to go out, as fire.  
*"Right anon on of the fyre quëynt."*  
*Chaucer: C. T., 2,336.*

2. To lose zeal; to become cool.  
*"Dost thou think, in time  
 She will not quench?"*  
*Shaksp.: Cymbeline, I. 4.*

**\* quëñch, s.** [QUENCH, v.] Extinction.  
*"To give it quench."*  
*Chapman: Homer: Iliad xix. 362.*

**\* quench-coal, s.** That which quenches or extinguishes fire; hence, fig., one who is cold or heartless.  
*"You are quench-coal; no spark . . . of grace can kindle  
 upon your cold hearth."*—*Rogers.*

**quëñch-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *quench*; -able.] Capable of being quenched.

**quëñch-ër, s.** [Eng. *quench*; -ër.] One who or that which quenches or extinguishes; colloquially, a draught which allays thirst.  
*"A modest quencher."*—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop, ch. xxxv.*

**quëñch-ing, \* quench-ingo, pr. par., a., & s.** [QUENCH, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.** : (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of extinguishing or allaying.

2. *Metal.* : The process of producing a hard scale or crust upon the surface of molten metal in a crucible or cistern, for the purpose of removing it in successive rounds or discs, instead of allowing it to congeal into a solid mass.

**quëñch-lëss, \* quench-less, a.** [Eng. *quenchless*; -less.] That cannot be quenched, allayed, or repressed; inextinguishable, unquenchable.  
*"Where Phlegeton with quëñches flames doth burne."*  
*Spenser: Muirpots.*

**quëñch-lëss-ly, adv.** [Eng. *quenchless*; -ly.] In a quenchless or unquenchable manner or degree.

**quëñch-lëss-nëss, s.** [Eng. *quenchless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being quenchless; unquenchableness.

**\* quene, s.** [QUEEN, s.]

**boil, boy; pouit, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-olan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel del.**

**quenouille** (as *kôn-ô-ê*), *s.* [Fr. = a distaff.] (See compounding.)

### quenouille-training, *s.*

*Hort.*: A mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff.



QUENOUILLE TRAINING.

### quér-rés-çit'-rîn, *s.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; *res(culus)* = the Italian oak; Eng. *cit(ron)*, and suff. *-in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{31}H_{46}O_{25}$ . A substance extracted by alcohol from the leaves of the chestnut.

It forms fine, yellow, crystalline grains of the size of poppy seeds, and is resolved by hydrochloric acid into quercetin and glucose,  $C_{31}H_{46}O_{25} + 3H_2O = C_{23}H_{36}O_{10} + 8C_6H_{12}O_6$ .

### quér-çet'-a-mide, *s.* [Eng. *quercet(in)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*: An amorphous, orange-yellow powder, obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of quercetin with hydrochloric acid, filtering, and adding to the filtrate aqueous ammonia. It is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, hydrochloric acid, and excess of ammonia.

### quér-çet'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *quercet(in)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from quercetin (q.v.).

#### quercetic acid, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$ , or  $C_{21}H_{14}O_{10}$ . Formed by the action of boiling potash on quercetin. It crystallizes in silky needles, which effloresce in a warm atmosphere; is sparingly soluble in cold, easily in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether. Its aqueous solution turns yellow on exposure to the air, and is coloured dark blue by ferric chloride.

### quér-çet'-in, *s.* [Altered from *quercitrin*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{27}H_{18}O_{12}$ . A yellow, crystallizable body, produced by the action of dilute mineral acids on quercitrin,  $C_{23}H_{30}O_{17} + H_2O = C_{27}H_{18}O_{12} + C_6H_{12}O_6$ . It is neutral, inodorous, melts about  $251^\circ$ ; is slightly soluble in boiling water, easily in weak alcohol and in ether. Nitrate of silver and cupric oxide are readily reduced by it.

### quér-çî-mér'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Gr. *μερος* (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing quercetic acid.

#### quercimeric acid, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_8H_8O_6 = C_7H_5O_5.H_2O$ . An acid produced by fusing quercetic acid with potash. It forms small, colourless, prismatic crystals, having an acid reaction and an astringent taste, and is very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its aqueous solution gives a fine blue colour with ferric chloride.

### quér-çîn, *s.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-in*.] [QUERCITE.]

### quér-çîn'-ê-œ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *quercus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Cupuliferæ or Corylaceæ. Male flowers with four to ten sepals, no corolla, simple filaments, and connate anther-cells. Female flowers one to three, in an involucre of many bracteoles, which enlarges in fruit. Ovary three- to seven-celled; ovules two in each cell; fruit in a cupule. Genera: *Quercus* and *Fagus*. (Sir J. Hooker.)

### quér-çî-tân'-nic, *a.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; *i* connect., and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from or containing tannic acid.

#### quercitannic acid, *s.*

*Chem.*: An acid of unknown composition, found in oak-galls. It somewhat resembles gallo-tannic acid, but is not converted into pyrogallic acid by dry distillation. Sulphuric acid precipitates it in red flocks.

### quér-çito, *s.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{12}O_5$ . Quercin. Quercitol. Sugar of acorns. A saccharine substance obtained from the aqueous extract of bruised acorns.

It crystallizes in transparent, monoclinic prisms, which are permanent in the air; melts at  $235^\circ$ , and is soluble in water and hot dilute alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid; but a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids changes it into a white amorphous resin, nitroquercite, which is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol.

### quér-çî-tôl, *s.* [Eng. *quercit(ol)*; *-ol*.] [QUERCITE.]

### quér-çit'-rîn, *s.* [Eng. *quercitr(on)*; *-in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{23}H_{30}O_{17}$ . A glucoside occurring in the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, and extracted by boiling with water. It is yellow and crystallizable, and yields, when boiled with dilute acids, quercetin and isodulcitol. In solution it is neutral, bitter, and inodorous, and strikes a dark green colour with ferric chloride. When dehydrated, it melts at  $160^\circ$  to a dark yellow resin.

### quér-çit'-rôn, *s.* [Lat. *quercus* = an oak, and Eng. *citron*.]

*Chem.*: A yellow dye stuff, consisting of the shavings of the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Alum or stannic chloride is employed as a mordant. A finer yellow is said to be obtained when the decoction of the bark is previously boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, owing probably to the liberation of quercetin. In America the bark is used for tanning.

### quér-çûs, *s.* [Lat. = an oak.]

1. *Bot.*: Oak; the typical genus of the sub-order Quercineæ (q.v.). Male catkins slender. Styles three, short. From the northern hemisphere; species about 250. One, the Common Oak, is British. [OAK.] *Quercus Suber* is the Cork-tree, *Q. infectoria* is the Gall-oak (q.v.), *Q. Ilex*, the Holly-oak (q.v.), *Q. Agilops*, in the Levant, produces the Valonia acorn imported for dyeing purposes. The leaves of *Q. mannifera*, in Kurdistan, secrete a saccharine matter; the acorns of the Spanish *Q. Grumantia* are sweet, and are eaten. The leaves of *Q. falcata* are astringent, and are used in gangrene. Of American species *Q. alba*, the White, Quebec-oak, and *Q. virens*, or Live-oak, yield excellent timber for shipbuilding. From thirty to forty species exist in the hills and mountains of India; some furnish galls, some excellent timber. The bark of many is used for tanning and in medicine. The acorns also possess astringent properties.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Cretaceous rocks of Aix-la-Chapelle and of North America, and in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

### \* quere (1), *s.* [CHOIR.]

### \* quér-ê (2), *s.* [QUERY, *s.*]

\* **quer-ele**, \* **que-rê-la**, *s.* [Lat. *querela* = a complaint; *queror* = to complain; Fr. *querelle*.] [QUARREL (1), *s.*] A complaint to a court.

"A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querels* only."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

\* **quér-ent** (1), *s.* [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *queror* = to complain.] A complainant, a plaintiff.

\* **quér-ent** (2), *s.* [Lat. *querens*, pr. par. of *queror* = to seek, to inquire.] One who inquires, an inquirer.

"When a patient, or *querent*, came to him [Dr Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray."—*Aubrey*: *Miscellanies*, p. 133.

¶ This may really be the same as **QUERENT** (1), and mean one who complains of an illness.

### \* querestar, *s.* [CHORISTER.]

### que-rî que-rê (qu as k), *phr.* [Heb. *qerî* (qerî), *qerê* (qerê).]

*Heb. Lit.*: This expression which is so frequently found in the margins and foot-notes of both the MSS. and printed editions of the Hebrew Bible, is either the imperative or participle passive, and signifies *read (lege)*, or it is read (from *קרא* (*qara*) to read). It is the technical expression for the various reading which the ancient redactors of the text bid us substitute for the one which occupies or is written in the text, i.e. *Kethib* (כתב). The word in the text for which there is a variant has not only the vowel-points which belong to the marginal reading, but has a small circle or asterisk placed over it, which directs to the margin (קרי) where the emendation is given.

Thus, for instance, in Josh. v. 1 the text has קקרי which exhibits the letters of the textual reading, i.e., "we were passed over," with the vowel-points belonging to the *queri* or *quer* = the marginal reading, קקרי, "they have passed over." The list of *quers*, which is one of the most ancient and most important constituent parts of the Massorah (q.v.), is given in *The Massorah* (ed. Ginsburgh), ii. 55-93.

\* **quér-i-mô-ni-ôus, a.** [Lat. *querimonia* = a complaint, from *queror* = to complain.] Complaining, querulous; apt to complain; discontented.

\* **quér-i-mô-ni-ôus-ly, adv.** [Eng. *querimonious*; *-ly*.] In a querimonious or querulous manner; querulously.

"Most querimoniously complaining."

That I of late have been complaining."—*Denham*: *A Dialogue*.

\* **quér-i-mô-ni-ôus-nëss, s.** [Eng. *querimonious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being querimonious; a disposition to complain at trifles; querulousness.

\* **quér-i-môn-y, \* quer-i-mon-ye, s.** [QUERIMONIOUS.] A complaint, a complaining.

"The kyng muche grieved and troubled with hys brother's dayly *querimonye*."—*Hall*: *Edw. IV.* (an. 17).

\* **quér-ist, s.** [Eng. *quer(y)*; *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions; an inquirer.

"What is there in this at all repugnant to what the *querist* maintains?"—*Waterland*: *Works*, i. 13.

\* **quer-is-ter** (1), *s.* [QUERIST.] A questioner. (*Bale*: *Select Works*, p. 199.)

\* **quer-is-ter** (2), *s.* [CHORISTER.]

### \* quérk, *s.* [QUIRK.]

\* **quérk, \* quirk-en, v.t.** [Icel. *kverkr*, *kverkar* = the throat; O. Sw. *quarka* = to throttle.] To choke, to throttle, to stifle, to suffocate.

"It will be ready to *quirken* and stifle us."—*Optick Glass of Humours*, p. 124.

\* **quêrl, v.t.** [Ger. *querlen*, *quirlen* = to twirl, from *quirl*, *quirl* = a twirlingstick.] [TWIRL.] To twirl; to turn or wind round; to coil. (*Amer.*)

\* **quérn, \* querne, s.** [A.S. *cweorn*, *cwyrn*; cogn. with Dut. *keern*; Icel. *keern*; Dan. *quærn*; Sw. *quærn*; Goth. *kwarin*. From the same root as *corn* and *churn*.] A mill; espec. a hand-mill for grinding corn, used before the invention of water- or wind-mills. It consisted of two circular stones, the lower of which was slightly dished, and the upper one was



QUERN.

pierced in the centre, and revolved on a wooden or metal pin inserted in the lower. The grain was dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone was revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small opening or hole near the edge.

"Two wyymen schulen be gryndyng in oo *quærne*; oon schal be taken and the tother left."—*Wycliffe*: *Matthew xxiv*.

\* **quern-staff, \* querne-staffe, s.** The stick by means of which the upper stone of the quern was revolved.

\* **quern-stone, s.** One of the stones of a quern.

\* **quér-nal, a.** [QUERNALES.] Of, or belonging to the Quernales. (*Lindley*.)

\* **quér-nâ-lêg, s. pl.** [Lat. *querna(us)* = oaken; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales*.]

*Bot.*: The Quernal Alliance; an alliance of Dicotyledonous Exogens. The stamiferous flowers amentaceous and monochlamydeous, fruit inferior, embryo amygdaloid, without albumen. Orders: Coriaceæ and Juglandaceæ (q.v.).

\* **qu-êr-pô, \* qu-îr-pô (q as k), s.** [CUE-PO.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, qûite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. œ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

**quēr-quēd-ŭ-lā, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *κερκούπις* (*kerkouris*) = a kind of duck (*Varr. : de Ling. Lat.*, ed. Mueller, v. 13, § 79); Fr. *cercele, sarcelle*.]

*Ornith.*: A cosmopolitan genus of Anatinae, with seventeen species. Bill as long as head, hooked and narrow; wings with second quill longest, secondaries long and sharp. *Querquedula crecca*, the Common Teal, and *Q. circia*, the Summer Teal, or Garganey, are winter visitors to Britain, where many remain to breed in spring.

**quēr-quē-dūle, s.** [QUERQUEDULA.] A book name for the genus Querquedula.

\* **quer-rour, s.** [QUARRIER.]

\* **quer-ry, s.** [Fr. *écuyer*.] A groom, an equerry (q.v.).

\* **quert, a.** [QUART, a.]

\* **quēr-ŭ-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *querulus* = querulus (q.v.).] Complaint.

"Will not their mournings, menaces, querulations stir your hearts?"—*Adams : Works*, L 249.

\* **quēr-ŭ-lēn-tial (ti as sh), a.** [QUERULOUS.] Querulous, querimonious; apt to complain.

"Walpole has by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and querulential."—*Cumberland : Memoirs*, L 22.

**quēr-ŭ-loūs, a.** [Lat. *querulus*, from *queror* = to complain.] [QUARREL (1), s. QUARELOUS.]

1. Quarrelsome; given or inclined to quarrelling.

"There inhabit these regions a hunting people, rude, warlike, ready to fight, querulous, and mischievous."—*F. Holland : Camden's Scotland*, p. 39.

2. Complaining, querimonious; given or inclined to complaining or murmuring at trifles; murmuring, discontented, dissatisfied.

"Portland was an unreasonable and querulous friend."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Expressing, or of the nature of complaint: as, a querulous tone of voice.

**quēr-ŭ-loūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *querulous*; -ly.] In a querulous manner; querimoniously.

**quēr-ŭ-loūs-nēss, s.** [Eng. *querulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being querulous; a querulous or discontented disposition; querimoniousness.

"Stubbornness, captiousness, querulousness."—*Waterland : Works*, L 186.

**quēr-ŷ, \* quer-e, \* quer-le, s.** [For *quære* (q.v.).]

1. A question; a point to be answered or solved. (Frequently abbreviated to *q. or qy.*)

"The query that I would propose to you . . . is this."—*Sharp : Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 2.

2. The mark or sign of interrogation (?), used to indicate that the sentence to which it is appended contains a question: also used to express a doubt.

3. *Print*: A sign (?) or note on the margin of a proof made by the reader to draw the attention of the author or editor to a doubtful passage.

**quēr-ŷ, v.i. & t.** [QUERY, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To ask a question or questions.

"Each prompt to query, answer, and debate."—*Pope : Dunciad* ll. 381.

2. To express doubt.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To seek by questioning; to endeavor to ascertain by inquiry: as, To query a motive.

\* 2. To examine by questions, to question.

"The first pitiful scout of this lamentable body he should have queried in this manner."—*Gayton : Festive Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 97.

3. To express doubt concerning; to express a desire to examine into the truth or correctness of; to mark with a query.

**quēr-sāl, s.** [Native name.]

*Ornith.*: The Long-tailed Trogon, *Pharomacrus motacina*. Found in Central America. [THOOGON.]

**quēst (1), \* queste, s.** [O. Fr. *queste* (Fr. *quête*), from Lat. *quæsit*, fem. sing. of *quæsit* pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *questa*; Ital. *chiesta*.]

1. The act of seeking; search.

"The excelsiorem reluctantly gave up their quest."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1888.

\* 2. Pursuit, following after, suit.

"Cease your quest of love."—*Shakesp. : Lear*, I. 1.

\* 3. In old romances, the expedition or venture upon which a knight was engaged, and which he was bound to fulfill.

\* 4. A body of searchers; searchers collectively.

"The senate sent above three several quests To search you out."—*Shakesp. : Othello* I. 2.

\* 5. Inquiry, examination.

"Most contrarious quests Upon thy deluge."—*Shakesp. : Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

\* 6. Request, desire, solicitation, demand, prayer.

"God not abroad at every quest and call Of an untraiued hope of passion."—*Herbert : Content*.

\* 7. An abbreviation of inquest; a jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners.

"An enquest or quest is called a lawful kind of trial by xii. men."—*Smith : Commonweath*, bk. ii, ch. xviii.

\* **quest-house, s.** The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where quests concerning misdeemeanors and annoyances were held.

**quēst (2), \* quēst, s.** [QUIST.]

\* **quēst (3), s.** [See def.] An abbreviation of bequest (q.v.).

\* **quest-word, s.** A bequeathment.

\* **quēst (1), v.i. & t.** [QUEST (1), s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To go in search, to search, to seek.

2. To go begging.

**B. Trans.** To seek for or after, to pursue into, to examine.

"They quest annihilation's monstrous theme."—*Byron : Enthusiasm*.

**quēst (2), v.i.** [Etym. doubtful.] To give tongue, as a hound on the trail.

"To bay or quest as a dog."—*Florio*, p. 1.

\* **quēst-ant, s.** [O. Fr. pr. par. of *quester*; Fr. *quêtant*.] A seeker of any object, a candidate, a competitor, an aspirant.

"The bravest questant shrinks."—*Shakesp. : All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.

\* **questo, s.** [QUEST (1), s.]

\* **quēst-ēr, s.** [Eng. *quest* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who seeks or searches; a seeker, a searcher.

2. A dog employed to find game, or to search out a trail.

"The quester only to the wood they loose, Who silently the tainted trace pursue."—*Romeo : Lucan : Pharsalia*, IV.

**quēst-i-ōn (1 as y), \* quēst-i-ōn, s.** [Fr. *question*, from Lat. *questionem*, accus. of *quæstio* = a seeking, a question, from *quæsit*, pa. par. of *quæro* = to seek; Sp. *questión*; Ital. *questione, questione*.] [QUEST (1), s.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An examination; the act of questioning; the putting of questions or inquiries.

"With questions echo one of the He tempest oft."—*Gower : C. C.*, iv.

2. That which is asked in questioning; a query, an inquiry.

3. *Specif.*: The point or motion submitted to a legislative or other assembly for decision by voting; the act of submitting a motion to the vote.

"The majority became clamorous for the question."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

\* 4. Inquiry, discussion, disquisition.

"The unquiet time Did push it out of further question."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, I. 1.

\* 5. Trial, examination; judicial trial or inquiry.

"He that was in question for the robbery?"—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV.*, I. 2.

\* 6. Examination by torture; the application of torture to persons charged with crimes or offences, in order to extort confession.

"Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or question."—*Aylife : Paragon*.

7. A subject of dispute or debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

"The question had ceased to be a question between the two dynasties."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

8. The subject or matter of inquiry, examination, or discussion; the point or matter under discussion or inquiry; the theme of inquiry; the point at issue: as, His remarks are foreign to the question.

9. Doubt, controversy, dispute.

"Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without question is true of all the other planets."—*Sedley : Boyle Lectures*.

\* 10. Conversation, speech, talk.

"I'll stay no longer question."—*Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

**II. Logic:** A proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.

\* **¶ (1) Question!** An exclamation used in Parliament and other assemblies to call a speaker's attention to the fact that he is wandering from the question or subject under discussion, and to recall it to him. Also used to express doubt as to the correctness of a statement made by a speaker.

(2) To beg the question: [BEG, II. 1.]

(3) In question: In debate, under discussion; in the course of inquiry, examination, or discussion.

(4) To call in question: [CALL (1), v., D. 10.]

(5) Out of question: Doubtless, unquestionably.

"But out of question 'tis Maria's hand."—*Shakesp. : Twelfth Night*, v.

(6) Out of the question: Not to be thought of; not deserving of thought or consideration.

(7) Leading question: [LEADING, s.]

(8) Previous question: In parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or no, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the resolution is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "That the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it.

**quēst-i-ōn (1 as y), v.i. & t.** [QUESTION, s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To ask a question or questions; to inquire; to make inquiries.

"Let me question more in particular."—*Shakesp. : Hamlet*, II. 2.

\* 2. To debate, to reason, to consider, to argue.

"Question no further of the case."—*Shakesp. : 1 Henry VI.*, II. 1.

3. To doubt, to dispute.

"Who questions, but there was a possibility in the thing?"—*Stillingfleet : Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

\* 4. To talk, to converse.

"Stay not to question, for the watch is coming."—*Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet*, v. 2.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To ask a question or questions about; to inquire into or after.

"To question our delay."—*Shakesp. : Henry V.*, II. 4.

2. To ask a question or questions of; to interrogate; to examine by question; to catechise.

"Question him yourself."—*Shakesp. : Much Ado*, I. 2.

3. To call in question; to challenge.

"Whether it be so or not, it may be questioned."—*Prynne : Works*, p. 33.

4. To doubt, to distrust; to have no confidence in; to treat as unreliable.

"His counsel derided, his promise questioned, and his person despised."—*South : Sermons*.

\* 5. To speak to; to converse with.

"It would be spoke to."—*Shakesp. : Hamlet*, I. 1.

**quēst-i-ōn-a-ble (1 as y), a.** [Eng. *question*; -able.]

\* 1. Capable of being questioned, spoken to, or inquired of; propitious to, or inviting conversation; affable.

"Thou com'st in such a questionable shape, That I will speak to thee."—*Shakesp. : Hamlet*, I. 4.

2. Open to question, doubt, or suspicion; suspicious, doubtful, disputable; liable to question or doubt.

"Whether it be any thing in us, any faculty of our humane soul or no, seems to be a thing very questionable."—*Cudworth : Intel. System*, p. 88.

**quēst-i-ōn-a-ble-nēss (1 as y), s.** [Eng. *questionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

**quēst-i-ōn-a-blŷ (1 as y), adv.** [Eng. *questionable*; -ly.] In questionable manner; in a manner open to question, doubt, or suspicion; doubtfully.

\* **quēst-i-ōn-ār-ŷ (1 as y), a. & s.** [Eng. *question*; -ary.]

**bōil, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl**





\* **quick-answered**, *a.* Quick in reply; ready in answering. (*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

\* **quick-eyed**, *a.* Having acute or sharp sight; quick of sight.

**quick-grass**, *s.* [QUITCH.]

**quick-hedge**, *s.* A hedge composed of quick or growing plants; a quick.

**quick-in-hand**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Impatiens Noli-tangere.*

**quick-loader**, *s.*

*Firearms.*: (See extract).

"The object of the quick-loader, as the name implies, is to facilitate rapidity of loading. It is a case made of metal; and in shape and appearance something like a small punch. When in use it is attached to the right side of the rifle, close to the breech action. It contains six cartridges, which, by means of a spring, are forced by one after the other in a very ready manner to the loader's hand."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 209.

**quick-march**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A march at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour, or 110 paces (275 feet) a minute. Also called Quick-step.

**quick-match**, *s.* [MATCH (1), *s.*, 2.]

**quick-mosses**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: *Confervaceae*. Called also Quiver-works.

**quick-scented**, *a.* Having sharp or acute scent.

**quick-sighted**, *a.* Having sharp or acute sight or discernment; quick to discern.

"Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.  
Appointed sage preceptor to the Will."  
*Cooper*: *Tirocinium*, 31.

**quick-sightedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-sighted.

**quick-step**, *s.* [QUICK-MARCH.]

**quick-water**, *s.*

*Gilding*: A dilute solution of nitrate of mercury (10) and gold (1), used in the process of water-gilding (q.v.).

**quick-witted**, *a.* Having a ready and sprightly wit.

**quick-wittedness**, *s.* The quality or state of being quick-witted.

**quick-work**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: Inside planking or skin, between ports.

**quick-beam**, *s.* [QUICKEN, *s.*]

\* **quick-en**, \* **quik-en**, \* **quyk-en**, \* **quyk-en**, \* **quyk-ne**, \* **quyk-nyn**, \* **quyk-en**, *v. i. & t.* [*Ice.* *kvikna*; *Sv.* *quickna* = to become alive.] [QUICK, *v.* & *a.*]

**A. Intransitive**:

\* 1. To become alive; to receive life.

"These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin  
Will quicken, and accuse thee." *Shakesp.*: *Lea*, iii. 7.

\* 2. To give life; to vivify. (*John* vi. 63.)

\* 3. To be or have advanced to that stage of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to give signs of life in the womb (said of either the mother or the child). The motion of the fetus usually makes itself felt about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.)

\* 4. To move with rapidity or quickness; to increase in speed: as, His pulse quickened.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To make alive; to vivify, to revive, to resuscitate; to give life to.

"To breathe life into a stone, quicken a rock."  
*Shakesp.*: *Al's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. To give spiritual life to.

"You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins."  
*Ephesians* ii. 5.

\* 3. To revive, to reinvigorate, to cheer, to refresh.

"Music and poetry use, to quicken you."  
*Shakesp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

\* 4. To hasten, to accelerate; to cause to move with greater speed: as, He quickened his pace.

\* 5. To sharpen, to stimulate; to make more sharp or acute: as, To quicken the appetite.

**quick-en, quick-beam**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*, *v.*]

*Bot.*: *Pyrus Aucuparia*.

**quik-en-ër**, \* **quik-nër**, *s.* [Eng. *quik-en*; -*er*.]

\* 1. One who or that which makes alive.

2. One who or that which quickens, revives, or reinvigorates; that which accelerates, hastens, or increases motion or activity.

"Aversion, fear, and the like, are notable whetters and quickners of the spirit of life in all animals."—*Mora*: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii, ch. xii, § 12.

**quik-en-ğ**, *s.* [From *quicken*, *v.*]

*Bot.*: Quitch-grass (q.v.).

**quik-hatch**, *s.* [Native name.] [GLUTTON, *s.*, 11. 1.]

\* **quik-ing**, *s.* [QUICK, *v.*] Quickening, vitality, vivification.

"Whose influence gave quicking to us all."  
*Brome*: *On the Death of King Charles*.

**quik-lime**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*, and *lime*.] Lime in a caustic state; calcium oxide deprived by heat of its carbon dioxide and water. This is extensively done in lime-kilns, the fuel used being faggots, brushwood, turf, or coal. The firewood and lime to be calcined are mixed. Quicklime treated with water evolves much heat, and falls into a thick paste. Lime thus slaked and mixed with sand constitutes mortar.

**quik-ly**, \* **quik-liche**, \* **quike-ly**, \* **quyc-lyche**, \* **quyk-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quik*; -*ly*.]

1. With quickness, speed, or rapidity; rapidly, speedily.

"Bear me, some God! oh, quickly bear me hence  
To wholesome solitude." *Pope*: *Donne*, sat. 4.

2. Soon; without delay; in a short time: as, Return quickly.

\* **quik-mire**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*, and *mire*.] Ground which moves under the feet; a quagmire, a bog.

"Al wagged his flesh, as a quickmire."  
*P. Plowman's Creed*, 440.

**quik-ness**, \* **quyk-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*; -*ness*.]

\* 1. The quality or state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle. (*Herbert*.)

2. Speed, rapidity, velocity, celerity.

"Surely their quickness and swiftness did more  
preludic to their enemies than their great barbed  
horses did hurt or damage the nimble Irishmen."—*Bald*:  
*Henry F.* (an. 6).

3. Activity, briskness, promptness, readiness: as, quickness of wit.

4. Acuteness of perception; keen or acute sensibility.

\* 5. Sharpness, pungency, keenness.

"Whereof a few drops time and add a pleasant  
quickness."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

**quik-sand**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*, and *sand*.] Properly living sand; sand that evinces its life by moving, as contrasted with the immobile sand so frequently met with. Sand readily moved, or easily yielding to pressure; specif., a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

"Out of the deep into the shoals and quicksands  
made to sink." *Phaer*: *Virgill*; *Æneid* i.

\* **quik-sand-y**, *a.* [Eng. *quicksand*; -*y*.] Full of quicksands; of the nature of a quicksand.

"Quicksandy grounds."—*Adams*: *Works*, i. 388.

**quik-sæt**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quik*, and *set*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A living plant set to grow, especially for a hedge; specif., hawthorn planted to form a hedge; quicks.

"Plant quicksets and transplant fruit-trees towards  
the decrease."— *Evelyn*: *Calendarium Hortense*.

2. A quickset hedge.

"A goodly orchard, about which was led  
A little quickset." *Chapman*: *Homer*; *Odyssey* iii.

**B. As adj.**: Formed or composed of quicks.

"Boldly he took the well-trimmed quickset fence  
which bounds this trap."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

\* **quik-sæt**, *v. t.* [QUICKSET, *s.*] To plant with quicks or living plants, especially to form a hedge.

"In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,  
Get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which."  
*Trusler*: *Husbandry*.

\* **quik-sæt-téd**, *pa. par. or a.* [QUICKSET, *v.*] Set with quicksets or quicks.

**quik-sil-vër**, *s.* [Eng. *quik*, *a.*, and *silver*.] [MERCURY.]

¶ Quicksilver - antimonite = Ammiolite;

Quicksilver-chloride = *Calomel*; Quicksilver-iodide = *Coccine*; Quicksilver-sulphide (sulphuret) = *Cinnabar* and *Metacinnabarite*; and Quicksilver-selenide = *Tiemannite*.

**quicksilver-horizon**, *s.* An artificial horizon.

**quicksilver-valve**, *s.* A valve in which the lower edge of a descending plate becomes submerged in quicksilver to close a passage-way. It resembles the hydraulic valve, except in the substitution of metal for water or glycerine.

**quik-sil-vëred**, *a.* [Eng. *quicksilver*; -*ed*.]

1. Coated or overlaid with quicksilver, or an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil.

\* 2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver. (*Sir E. Sandys*.)

\* **quik-wood**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quik*, and *wood*.] Quicksæt (q.v.).

"Adjoining to a quickwood hedge."—*Aubrey*: *Miscell.*, p. 101.

**quid (1)**, *s.* [A variant of *cud* (q.v.).]

1. A cud.

"In Kent, a cow is said, to chew her quid; so that  
cud and quid are the same."—*Peage*: *Anonymous*.

2. A piece or plug of tobacco chewed and rolled up in the mouth.

"I scorn to smoke, or chew the nauseous quid."  
*Wily*: *A Pinch of Snuff*.

3. Hay half masticated, dropped from the mouth of a very old horse.

**quid (2)**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sovereign. (*Slang*.)

**quid (3)**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *qui* = who.] An equivalent; something given in return for something else.

*Quid pro quo*:

*Law*: The giving of one thing of equal value for another; an equivalent; the mutual consideration and performance of both parties to a contract.

**quid**, *v. t. & i.* [QUID (1), *s.*] To drop food from the mouth when partly masticated. (*Said of horses*.)

\* **quid-dam**, *s.* [Lat.] Somebody; a person unknown.

"For envy of so many worthy quiddams, which catch  
at the garland, which to you alone is due."—*Epiet*.  
*Dedic.* to *Spenser's shepherds Calendar*.

\* **quid-dan-ÿ**, \* **quid-dan-ët**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *cydonium* = quince-juice, from *cydonium* (*malum*) = a quince; properly (an apple) of Cydonia, in Crete; Gr. *κυδώνιον* (*kydōnion*).] [QUINCE.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

"Syrup . . . as thick as for quiddany."—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204.

\* **quid-da-tive**, *a.* [QUIDDITY.] Constituting the essence of a thing; quidditative.

\* **quid-dell**, *v. i.* [QUIDDLE.]

**quid-dër**, *s.* [Eng. *quid*, *v.*; -*er*.] A very old horse, which lets the hay or grass fall which he has half chewed.

\* **quid-dit**, *s.* [A contract. of *quiddity* (q.v.).] A subtlety, an equivocation, a quibble.

"Canst have their quid dit, and 'tis ill testing with  
bellropes."—*Ben Jonson*: *Every Man out of his Humour*.

\* **quid-dit-ät-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *quiddit*; -*ative*.] The same as QUIDDATIVE (q.v.).

\* **quid-dit-ÿ**, \* **quid-it-ÿ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *quidditas* = the essence or nature of a thing, what it is, from Lat. *quid* = what, neut. sing. of *qui* = who; Fr. *quiddité*.]

1. In scholastic philosophy, the essence of a thing, comprehending both the substance and the qualities; that which distinguishes a thing from others, and makes it what it is.

"Where entity and quiddity,  
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly."  
*Bulwer*: *Buchanan*, i. 1, 143.

2. A quibble; a trifling nicety; a cavil, a quip.

"Such quirks and quiddities."—*Burton*: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 674.

\* **quid-dle**, \* **quid-dell**, *v. i.* [From *quid* = what. [QUIDDITY.] This form is probably affected by *quibble* (q.v.).] To spend or waste time in trifling employments; to trifle over useful subjects; to joke.

"Set up your buffing bone, and we will quiddell upon  
it."—*Edwards*: *Damon & Pythias*.

**böil, böy; pöüt, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cün, -tian = shün. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cius, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël**

\* **quid-dle**, *s.* [QUIDDLE, *v.*] One who busies himself about trifles; a trifler, a fidget.

"A quiddle about his toast and his chop."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. vi.

**quid-dler**, *s.* [Eng. *quiddler*(*e*), *v.*; *-er*.] The same as QUIDDLE, *s.* (q.v.).

\* **quid-if-ic-all**, *a.* [QUIDDITY.] Triflingly subtle.

"Such quidifical trifles."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 193.

**quid-nunc**, *s.* [Lat. = what now.] One who is curious to know every thing; one who is perpetually asking, What now? or What news? or who knows or affects to know every occurrence.

"A quidnunc is an almanack of state."  
*Young: Love of Fame*, lv. 22.

**quien**, *s.* [Fr. *chien*, from Lat. *canem*, accus. of *canis*.] A dog. (*Slang*.)

"Curse these quien, said he."—*Roade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. iv.

\* **qui-esse**, *v.i.* [Lat. *quiesco* = to be quiet (q.v.).] To be quiet; to be silent as a letter; to have no sound.

**qui-ès-çence**, **qui-ès-çen-çy**, *s.* [Lat. *quiescentia*, from *quiescens* = quiescent (q.v.); Fr. *quiescence*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being quiescent, or in a condition of rest or repose; the state of a thing without motion.

"My work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescence, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous."—*Glanvill: Scæpiæ Scientifica*, ch. l.

2. Rest of the mind; a state of freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind.

**II. Gram.**: Silence; the condition or quality of not being sounded in pronunciation.

**qui-ès-çent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quiescens*, pr. par. of *quiesco* = to be at rest; Fr. *quiescent*; Ital. *quiescente*.] [QUIET, *a.*]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. At rest; not being in motion; lying at rest; still; not moving.

"Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were quiescent."—*Glanvill: Scæpiæ Scientifica*, ch. ix.

2. Peaceful in mind; tranquil; free from anxiety, agitation, or emotion.

**II. Gram.**: Silent; not sounded in pronunciation; as, a quiescent letter.

**B. As substantive:**

**Gram.**: A quiescent letter.

**qui-ès-çent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quiescent*; *-ly*.] In a quiescent manner; quietly, calmly.

**qui-ët, qui-ète, 'quy-et, 'quy-ete**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quietus*, orig. pr. par. of *quiesco* (found in the inceptive *quiesco*) = to lie still, to be quiet; *quies* gent. *quies* = quiet, rest; O. Fr. *quiet*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *quieto*. Quiet and coy are doublets.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. In a state of rest; still, not moving, motionless: as, To lie quiet.

2. Free from disturbance or annoyance; tranquil, peaceful, undisturbed.

"You live, sir, in these days a quiet life."  
*Wordsworth: The Brothers*.

3. Free from emotion, calm, patient, contented.

"A meek and quiet spirit."—*1 Peter* III. 4.

4. Retired, secluded, undisturbed.

"The quiet seclusion of Dingy Dell."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. viii.

5. Free from fuss, bustle, or formality; not formal or ceremonious.

"To ha - a quiet cup of tea."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxi.

6. Peaceable; not causing noise or disturbance; not giving trouble.

7. Not glaring; not showy or gaudy; not such as to attract notice: as quiet colours, quiet dress.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A state of rest or repose; the state of a thing not in motion; quiescence.

2. Tranquillity, freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace, peacefulness.

"Her house is sacked, her quiet interrupted."  
*Shaksp.: A Rape of Lucrece*, i. 170.

3. Freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; peace of mind, calmness, patience, placidness.

"Secure the sacred quiet of thy mind."  
*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* x.

\* (1) **At quiet**: At peace, peaceful. (*Judges* xviii. 27.)

(2) **In quiet**: Quietly.

(3) **On the quiet**: Clandestinely, secretly, quietly, so as to avoid observation. (*Slang*.)

\* (4) **Out of quiet**: Disturbed, restless.

**qui-ët, v.t. & i.** [QUIET, *a.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring to a state of rest or quiet; to stop motion in.

2. To cause to be quiet, to soothe, to calm down, to appease, to lull, to pacify, to tranquillize.

"But the answer which he received from government quieted his fears."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 84.

**B. Intrans.**: To become quiet, calm, or still. (Frequently with *down*.)

\* **qui-ët-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-age*.] Peace, quiet, quietness.

"Instead thereof sweet peace and quietage."  
*Spenser: F. Q.* IV. iii. 43.

\* **qui-ët-en**, *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-en*.] To quiet, to calm.

"To quieten the fears of this poor faithful fellow."  
*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xxxiv.

**qui-ët-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which quiets.

**qui-ët-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ism*; Fr. *quétisme*.]

\* 1. **Ord. Lang.**: Peace, quiet, tranquillity, peacefulness, quietude.

"An air of *quétisme* which spreads all over his pictures."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 562.

\* 2. **Theol. & Church Hist.**: The doctrine that the essence of true religion consists in the withdrawal of the soul from external and finite objects, and its quiet concentration upon God.

It is a form of mysticism, and has been held by individuals in the Church in all ages. In the fourteenth century it attracted notice in connection with the Hesychasts. [HESYCHAST.]

The term was specially used to describe the views advocated by Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest, who settled in Rome in 1669 and 1670, under the patronage of Cardinal Odeschalchi, afterwards Innocent XI.

In 1676 he published his *Guia spirital* (Spiritual Guide), which was soon afterwards translated into Italian, French, Latin, and English.

On August 28, 1687, the Inquisition condemned sixty-eight propositions in his writings, and on November 20 he was imprisoned for life, and died December 28, 1697.

Among his followers was a Barnabite, François de la Combe, who instructed Madame Guyon. In 1694 a commission, with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, at its head, condemned thirty errors in her writings.

She was defended by Fénelon, bishop of Cambray, whose writings in turn were condemned in 1699 by Pope Innocent XII., and retracted by their author.

It was believed that the Quietist doctrine tended to disparage the external observances of religion and substitute the authority of the individual for that of the Church.

In another direction also, quietism in some cases tends to anti-nomianism. [FAMILY OF LOVE.]

Cowper's verification of some of Madame Guyon's writings was first published at Newport Pagnell, in 1801, after the poet's death.

**qui-ët-ist**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ist*; Fr. *quétiste*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of, or belonging to Quietism or its advocates.

**B. As subst. (PL)**: The advocates of Quietism (q.v.).

**qui-ët-ist-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quietist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Quietism or the Quietists.

\* **qui-ët-ize**, *v.t.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ize*.] To quiet, to calm.

"Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now quietized both father and daughter."—*Mad. D'Arbury: Diary*, v. 27.

**qui-ët-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ly*.]

1. In a quiet manner, without motion; in a state of rest or quiet: as, To sit quietly.

2. Without disturbance or alarm, peacefully, at peace.

"So shall you quietly enjoy your hope."  
*Shaksp.: Taming of the Shrew*, III. 2.

3. Without noise or disturbance. as, He left the room quietly.

4. Calmly; without anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquilly, patiently, contentedly.

5. In a manner not liable to attract notice; not showily or gaudily: as, To be dressed quietly.

**qui-ët-nèss**, **\*qui-ët-nos**, **\*qui-ët-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being quiet or still; rest; absence of action or motion; freedom from anxiety, agitation, or emotion; tranquillity, calmness, stillness, peacefulness, quiet.

"And sure I think that *quét-nesse* in any man is great richness."  
*Heywood: The Four P's*.

\* **qui-ët-ous**, **\*qui-ët-ouse**, **\*quy-ët-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *quietus* = quiet (q.v.).] Quiet, peaceable.

"A *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde."  
*Bale: Image*, pt. I.

\* **qui-ët-ous-ly**, **\*quy-ët-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *quietous*; *-ly*.] In a quiet manner; quietly.

"So *quyetously* content themselves therewith as though they were clerely without them."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 66.

\* **qui-ët-sôme**, *a.* [Eng. *quiet*; *-sôme*.] Quiet, calm, still.

"But let the night be calme and *quét-sôme*."  
*Spenser: Epithalamion*.

\* **qui-ët-ûde**, *s.* [Fr., from Late Lat. *quétudo*, from Lat. *quies*, gent. *quies* = quiet; Sp. *quietud*; Ital. *quietudine*.] Quiet, rest, repose, tranquillity.

"How beautiful this night! the balmyest sigh, Which vernal zephyrs breathe in the evening ear, Were discord to the speaking *quétude*."  
*Shelley: Queen Mab*.

**qui-ë-tûs**, *s.* [Lat. = quiet; *quies* or *quies* est was a formula used in discharging accounts, and = suit discharged or settled.] A final discharge or settlement; a quietance: hence, something which effectually finishes with or silences a person.

"Some younger brother would ha' thank'd me, And given my *quétus*."  
*The Gunnerer*, v.

\* **quight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [QUIT, *v.*; QUITE, *v.*]

1. To release, to disengage.

"While he strove his combed clugge to quight."  
*Spenser: F. Q.* I. viii. 10.

2. To recompence, to requite.

"Is this the meed With which her soverain mercy thou dost quight?"  
*Spenser: F. Q.* III. v. 48.

\* **quight** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [QUITE, *adv.*]

**qui-hi, qui-hye**, *s.* [Bengal. = who is there?] The local name for the English stationed or resident in Bengal; properly it is the customary call for a servant.

"The old *quias* from the elah."—*Thackeray: New-comer*, ch. liii.

**qui-i-ng**, *s.* [From *guinea-rana*, the Carib-bean name.] [QUINEA.]

**qui-i-në-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quint(a)*; Lat. *quin*, pl. *quintæ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of *Buttiferæ*, with only one genus, *Quina*. Tropical American trees and shrubs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

\* **quik**, *a.* [QUICK, *a.*]

\* **quik-en**, *v.t.* [QUICKEN.]

**quill**, **quille**, **\*quylle**, *s.* [Fr. *quille* = a pin used at ninepins, from O. H. Ger. *kegil*, *kegil*; Ger. *kegel* = a ninepin, a skittle, a cone, a bobbin. Cf. O. Dut. *kiel* = a wedge; Ger. *keil*; Ir. *cuille* = a quill (borrowed from English); Gael. *cuilc* = a reed, a bulrush.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. The stalk of a reed or cane.

"*Quille*, a stalk. *Calamus*."—*Prompt. Para.*

2. The faucet of a barrel.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for making pens for writing.

4. A spine or prickle of a porcupine.

"Like *quills* upon the fretful porcupine."  
*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, I. 5.

5. The instrument of writing; a pen.

"The duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*."—*Reliquiæ Watsonianæ* p. 206.

6. The fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, from its being in shape and size somewhat like a goose-quill.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿriar so, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.



in the middle; especially applied to a plantation of trees so arranged.

"Before them obliquely, in order of quincunx, were pits dug three foot deep."—*Bladen: Casar; Commentaries*, bk. vii., ch. xxi.

## II. Technically:

\*1. *Astrol.*: The position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

2. *Bot.*: Quincunncial aestivation.

**quin-déc-a-gôn**, *s.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *deagon* (q.v.).]

*Geom.*: A plane figure having fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

**quin-dé-cém-vir** (pl. **quin-dé-cém-vi-ri**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five; *decem* = ten, and *vir* = a man.]

*Roman Antig.*: One of a college of priests, fifteen in number, entrusted with the custody of the Sibylline books, with authority to consult and expound them.

**quin-dé-cém-vir-ate**, *s.* [Lat. *quindecimviratus*.] The body or office of the quindecimviri.

\***quin-déc-im**, *s.* [Lat. *quindecima (pars)* = the fifteenth (part).] The fifteenth part of anything; a tax or subsidy of a fifteenth.

"Collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecima*, subsidies, tenths, &c."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 298.

\***quin-dém**, \***quin-disme**, *s.* [QUINDECIM.] A subsidy of one fifteenth.

"If the king would grant him the *quindisme* and dist of the laity."—*Frynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 7.

**quin-è-tin**, *s.* [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: Marchand's name for the product obtained by oxidising quinine with lead peroxide and sulphuric acid. It is not, however, a definite compound.

**quin-è-tum**, *s.* [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: The crystallizable alkaloids of the East India red barks (*Cinchona succirubra*) introduced by Thos. Whiffen in 1875. The sulphate of quinetum is used in medicine.

**quin-hy-drone**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and *hydr(quinine)*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4(OH)-O-C_6H_4(OH)-O$ . A compound produced by treating an aqueous solution of quinine with a limited quantity of sulphurous acid, and by mixing solutions of quinine and hydroquinone. It crystallizes in splendid gold-green prisms with a lustre like that of the rose beetle. It has a slight odour, is fusible, dissolves easily in hot water, and in alcohol and ether with green colour.

**quin-i-à**, *s.* [QUININE.]

\***quin-i-ble**, *v.i.* [Lat. *quini* = five each.] *Musie.*: To descant by singing fifths on a plain song. [QUATRIBLE.]

\***quin-i-ble**, *s.* [QUINABLE, *v.*] An accompaniment. (*Chaucer*.)

**quin-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; -ic.] Derived from, or contained in quinine.

**quinic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{19}O_7$ , COOH. Kinic acid. A monobasic acid found in cinchona bark, bilberry plant, coffee beans, and the leaves of several plants. It is obtained from cinchona by adding milk of lime to an acid decoction of the bark, evaporating the liquid portion to a syrup, submitting the calcium quinate which separates to recrystallization, and exactly decomposing a solution of the salt with oxalic acid. The acid crystallizes in colourless monoclinic prisms, which melt at 161°, and have a sp. gr. = 1.63. It exerts a left-handed action on polarised light, dissolves in 2½ parts of cold water, is slightly soluble in strong alcohol, nearly insoluble in ether. Distilled with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese, it yields crystals of quinine. This reaction is very delicate. The salts of quinic acid are neutral, and for the most part crystallizable; soluble in water, insoluble in strong alcohol. Quinate of calcium,  $C_6H_7(OH)COO^+Ca^{++} + 10H_2O$ , occurs in cinchona bark, and is formed by adding calcium chloride to an alkaline quinate. It crystallizes in rhomboidal plates, easily splitting into laminae, dissolves in six parts of water at 16°, and is nearly insoluble in alcohol.

**quinio-ether**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_{13}(C_2H_5O)_6$ . Ethylic quinate. Obtained by heating quinate of silver with ethylic iodide. Forms a yellow syrup, having a bitter taste and aromatic odour. It is easily soluble in water and alcohol, less readily in ether.

**quin-i-cine**, *s.* [Eng. *quini(ne)*, and (gly-) *cer(ine)*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . A yellow resinous amorphous base, isomeric with quinine, obtained by heating quinine in glycerine to a temperature of 200°. It has a bitter taste, melts at 70°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, and exhibits a right-handed rotation.

**quin-ide**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ic)*; -ide.]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_{10}O_5$ . Quinic anhydride. Obtained by heating quinic acid to 220°–250°. The residue is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and, when clarified, the solution is left to evaporate. It forms small crystals resembling sal-ammoniac, dissolves easily in water, has an acid reaction, and under certain conditions is reconverted into quinic acid.

**quin-i-dine**, *s.* [CONCHINE.]

**qui-nine**, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *quinina*, from Peruv. *quina* = Peruvian bark.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$ . Chinin. Quina. The most important alkaloid of the true cinchona barks, first obtained, but in an impure state, by Gomez of Lisbon, in 1811. (CINCHONABARK, CINCHONA-BASES.) It is permanent in the air, inodorous, and very bitter; almost insoluble in water, but soluble in absolute alcohol, ether, and chloroform. From its alcoholic solution it crystallizes in prisms, having the composition  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 + 3H_2O$ , and fusing at 75°. It exerts a strong levorotatory action on polarised light, and is a powerful base, neutralizing acids completely, and forming easily crystallizable salts, which are very bitter and less soluble in water than the salts of the other cinchona alkaloids. Solutions of quinine in dilute sulphuric acid exhibit a blue fluorescence, and this is observable in solutions containing much less than one part in 200,000 parts of water.

**quinine-sulphates**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: The neutral or common medicinal sulphate,  $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 8H_2O$ , is prepared by neutralizing quinine with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long flexible monoclinic needles, having a nacreous aspect, almost insoluble in cold water, but soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and petroleum spirit. The solution of quinine sulphate in water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, exhibits a powerful blue fluorescence, and turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light strongly to the left,  $(\alpha)_D = 255.6$ . In commerce it is frequently found mixed with cinchonidine or cinchonine. This may be due either to actual adulteration, or to an imperfect mode of preparation. The acid salt or soluble sulphate,  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$ , separates from a solution of quinine in excess of sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in rectangular prisms, soluble in water and in alcohol. Quinine sulphate is largely employed as a febrifuge and tonic, and it possesses powerful antiseptic properties.

**quinine sulphuric-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{40}H_{48}N_4SO_7 = 2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2SO_3$ . Sulpho-quinic acid. An amorphous powder, obtained by dissolving quinine in fuming sulphuric acid, neutralizing with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

**quin-in-ism**, *s.* [CINCHONISM.]

**qui-niz-ar-ine**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and (al)izarine.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{19}O_4$ . Prepared by heating a mixture of phthalic anhydride, hydroquinone, and sulphuric acid, precipitating with water, and extracting with benzene. It crystallizes from alcohol in reddish needles, from ether in yellowish plates, melts at 195°, and dissolves in alkalis to a fine blue colour.

**qui-nô-a**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Chenopodium Quinoa*. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**quin-ô-dine**, *s.* [CHINIDINE.]

**quin-ô-ll**, *s.* [QUININE.]

*Chem.*: An old name for quinine.

**quin-ô-line**, *s.* [CHINOLINE.]

**quin-ô-l'-ô-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *quinolog(y)*; -ist.] One who studies, or is versed in quinology.

**quin-ô-l'-ô-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*; -ology.] The branch of science which treats of quinine.

**quin-ô-nâm-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amic*.] [QUINOYLAMIC.]

**qui-nôn-a-mide**, *s.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*, and *amide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5NO$ . A crystalline substance, of emerald green colour, formed by the action of dry ammonia on quinone,  $C_6H_4O_2 + NH_3 = C_6H_5NO + H_2O$ . It is soluble in water, but quickly decomposes, yielding a dark-coloured solution.

**qui-nôn'e**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(yl)*; -one.]

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5O_2$ . A compound produced by the action of manganic peroxide and sulphuric acid on quinic acid, benzidine, aniline, &c., or by the dry distillation of quinates. It crystallizes in long, transparent, golden-yellow, shining needles, slightly soluble in water, more soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 116°, and volatilizes without alteration. Its aqueous solution colours the skin brown, and on exposure to the air it acquires a dark reddish colour, ultimately depositing a black-brown precipitate.

**qui-nôn'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quinon(e)*; -ic.] Contained in, or derived from quinone.

**quinonic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{12}H_8O_6$  (?). An acid obtained by Schoonbroodt by heating quinone with potash, but very imperfectly described. When heated with excess of potash, it is said to yield a brown empyreumatic oil,  $C_{10}H_8O_2$ , insoluble in water, and solidifying in the cold to brown crystalline laminae. (Watts.)

**quin-ô-tân-nic**, *a.* [Eng. *quino(ne)*, and *tannic*.] Derived from, or containing quinone and tannic acid.

**quinotannic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{42}H_{30}O_{35}$  (?). Cinchonstannic acid. One of the tannic acids found in cinchona barks. It forms a yellow, friable, hygroscopic mass, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, the ethereal solution being almost colourless. Its aqueous solution, when exposed to the air, rapidly absorbs oxygen and deposits cinchona red. It unites with bases, forming salts which are very unstable and of little importance. It colours ferric salts green, and produces an abundant yellowish precipitate with tartar emetic.

**qui-nô'-va**, *a.* [See def.] Contained in, or derived from *Cinchona nova*.

**quinova-bitter**, *s.* [QUINOVIN.]

**quinova-sugar**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . A saccharine substance obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinoquin, filtering, neutralizing filtrate with sodic carbonate, again filtering, and evaporating the liquid to dryness at 100°. It is an uncrystallizable, hygroscopic body with a slightly bitter taste, and resembles mannitan more than any other kind of sugar.

**qui-nô'-va-tân-nic**, *a.* [Eng. *quinova*, and *tannic*.] A term applied to the tannic acid of *Cinchona nova*.

**quinovatannic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{28}H_{19}O_7$  (?) An acid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona nova*. It has a bitter taste, and is not precipitated by gelatine or tartar emetic.

**qui-nô'-vic**, *a.* [Eng. *quino(in)*; -ic.] Derived from, or containing quinoquin.

**quinovic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{24}H_{36}O_4$ . Chlinoivic acid. A dibasic acid produced by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of quinoquin. It forms a white, sandy, crystalline powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Heated to 150° it melts, solidifying on cooling to a fissured mass. At a higher temperature it burns, leaving no residue.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wôt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.



**quin'-ô-vîn**, *s.* [Eng. *quinova*(a); -în.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{14}O_6$ . Chinovin. Quinova-bitter. An amorphous, bitter substance, first obtained from *Cinchona nova*, in 1821, by Pelletier and Caventon. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, its solutions being dextro-rotatory. It appears to be a constant constituent of the bark, but the amount obtained rarely exceeds two per cent.

**quin'-ôyl**, *s.* [Eng. *quin(ine)*, and (*hydr*)(*x*)*yl*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_9H_9O_2$ . A diatomic radical which may be supposed to exist in quinone and its derivatives, quinone itself being regarded as the hydride  $(C_6H_2O_2)''H_2$ .

**quin'-ôyl-âm'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quinoyl*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing quinoyl and ammonia.

**quinoylamic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_5O_3N = (C_6H_2O_2)''N$ . This acid is unknown in the free state, but dichloro-quinoylamic acid,  $(C_6H_2O_2)''N$ , is produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on perchloro-quinone. It crystallizes in long black needles, having an adamantine lustre, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether.

**quin'-ôyl-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *quino(ne)*; -yl, -ic.] Derived from or containing quinone.

**quinoylic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_6H_4O_4$ . A bibasic acid unknown in the free state, but its dichlorinated derivative,  $C_6H_2Cl_2O_4$ , is produced by the action of potassium on tetrachloroquinone. It crystallizes in yellowish-white nacreous scales soluble in water.

**quin'-qua-gēs'-im-a**, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *quinquagesimus* = fiftieth.] (See compound.)

**Quinquagesima Sunday**, *s.* The Sunday next before Lent, being about fifty days before Easter.

\* **quin'-quān'-gu-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having five angles or corners.

\* Exactly round, ordinarily *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel.—*More*: *Antid.* against *Atheism*.

**quin'-quār-tic'-u-lan**, *s.* [Eng. *quinqwartic*(ar); -an.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: Arminians, in the seventeenth century, who agreed with the Reformed Church in all doctrines except the Five Points (q.v.). [ARMINIAN, QUINQUARTICULAR.]

\* **quin'-quar-tic'-u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* five, and Eng. *articular* (q.v.).] Consisting of five articles.

**quinquarticular-controversy**, *s.*

*Church Hist.*: A controversy which arose in Cambridge A.D. 1594 between Arminians and Calvinists regarding the Five Points (q.v.). In 1626 two conferences were held with a view to settle the dispute. It was revived at Oxford and in Ireland A.D. 1631. [QUINQUARTICULAR.]

\* They have given an end to the *quinquarticular controversy*.—*Sanctimon.*

**quin'-quē**, *pref.* [Lat. = five.] Consisting of, or pertaining to the number five; fivefold.

\* **quin'-que-ān'-gled** (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).] Having five angles; quinquangular.

**quin'-quē-cāp'-sū-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having five capsules.

**quin'-quē-cōs'-tātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Five-ribbed.

**quin'-quē-dēn'-tātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *dentate*, *dentat* (q.v.).]

*Bot. & Zool.*: Having five teeth or indentations.

**quin'-quē-fār'-i-ōis**, *a.* [From Lat. *quinque*, on analogy of *multifarious*, &c.]

*Bot.*: Opening into five parts; extending in five directions.

**quin'-quē-fid**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *fido* (pret. *fidi*) = to cleave.]

*Bot. (Of leaves)*: Cleft in the middle into five divisions.

**quin'-quē-fō-lī-ate**, **quin'-quē-fō-lī-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *quinquefolius*, from *quinque* = five, and *folium* = a leaf.]

*Bot.*: Having five leaves.

**quin'-quē-lit'-ēr-al**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Consisting of five letters.

**quin'-quē-lō-bātē**, **quin'-quē-lōbēd**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having five lobes.

**quin'-quē-lōc'-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *locular* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having five loculi, cavities, or cells, as the apple.

**quin'-quē-nērvēd**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *nerved*.]

*Bot.*: Having five nerves, all proceeding from the base.

\* **quin'-quē-nā-lī-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis* = quinquennial (q.v.).]

*Rom. Antig.*: Public games celebrated every five years.

\* **quin'-quē-nī-ād**, *a.* [QUINQUENNIAL.] A period or space of five years. (Tennyson.)

**quin'-quē-nī-al**, *a.* [Lat. *quinquennius*, *quinquennalis*, from *quinquennium* = quinquennium (q.v.).] Happening or recurring once in every five years; lasting five years.

"The great quinquennial festival of Jove."  
West: *Pindar*, *Nemean Odes*, xl.

**quin'-quē-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *annus* = a year.] A space or period of five years.

**quin'-quē-part'-ite**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *partite* (q.v.).]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of, or divided into five parts.

2. *Bot.*: Divided nearly to the base into five portions.

**quin'-quē-pīn'-nātē**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *pinnate*.]

*Bot. (Of a leaf)*: Five times pinnate.

\* **quin'-quē-rēmē**, *s.* [Lat. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque* = five, and *remus* = an oar; Fr. *quinquerème*; Ital. *quinquereme*.] A galley having five ranks of rowers.

"The first galley . . . that came near there was a *quinquereme*."—*Brende*: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 62.

\* **quin'-quē-syl'-la-bile**, *s.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of five syllables.

**quin'-quē-vālvē**, **quin'-quē-vāl'-vū-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *quinque*, and Eng. *valve*, *valvular* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Opening by five valves, as the pericarp of flax.

**quin'-quē-vir** (pl. **quin'-quēv'-ī-rī**), *s.* [Lat., from *quinque* = five, and *vir* = a man.]

*Rom. Antig.*: One of a body of five commissioners who were frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect.

**quin'-quī-nā**, *s.* [Sp. *quina quina*.]

*Pharm.*: Peruvian bark.

"Thence came the finest tobacco, *quinquina*, coffee, sugar."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**quin'-quī-nō**, *s.* [QUINQUINA (?).]

*Bot.*: *Myrspermum peruvianum*.

**quin'-quī-rā'-dī-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and Eng. *radiate*.] Having five rays (Used chiefly of the starfishes).

"There are four, six, and seven rayed forms, as well as the more ordinary *quinquerradiate* specimens."—*Athenaeum*, June 15, 1886, p. 752.

**quin'-quī-rēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *quinque* = five, and *valens* (genit. *valentis*), pr. par. of *valere* = to be worth.]

*Chem.*: Equivalent to five units of any standard, especially to four atoms of hydrogen. [PENTADS.]

\* **quīnse**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To carve (a plover).

"In *quīnse* plovers, and in winging quails."—*Hall*: *Satires*, iv. 2.

**quin'-sŷ**, **quin'-ān cŷ**, \***quīn'-ān-cŷ**, \***quīn'-zic**, *s.* [CYNANCHE.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammatory sore-throat. There is swelling of one tonsil, or of both, attended with difficulty of breathing and swallowing, and febrile symptoms. Quinsy has, though rarely, proved fatal by producing suffocation, but it generally terminates favourably by resolution or suppuration. In the latter case a good deal of purulent matter is discharged, and the patient is immediately relieved. Quinsy is at times most distressing disease, though the feeling is rather one of extreme distress than of acute pain, except when the attempt to swallow is made. In some cases the swelling extends down the neck and completely under the jaws, affecting the tongue and the salivary glands. When this occurs the flow of saliva is generally profuse, and in all cases there is formation of much stringy mucus about the tonsils. Along with these local symptoms there is always more or less fever, and, in case of continuance of the disease, depression from the deprivation of nourishment. A person who has suffered from quinsy should, after recovery, use every means of strengthening the throat, as a guard against future attacks.

† **quinsy-berry**, *s.*

*Bot.*: A name for the black currant, which is of use in quinsy.

**quin'-sŷ-wōrt**, \***quīn'-ān-cŷ-wōrt**, *a.* [Eng. *quinsy*, *quintain*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: *Asperula cynanchica*.

**quint**, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.]

*Music*: (1) The interval of a fifth. (2) An organ stop, sounding a fifth above the foundation stops, of 5½ ft. length on the manuals, 10½ ft. on the pedal. It should not be used without a double diapason, to which it forms the second natural harmonic, or twelfth. It is sometimes used on the pedal organ without a double diapason (32 ft.), but with questionable effect.

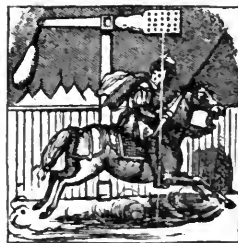
**quint**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in the game of piquet.

"The state has made a *quint* of generals."—*Butler*: *Hudibras*, lib. 2, l. 441.

**quīn'-tāin**, \***quīn'-tēll**, \***quīn'-tāne**, \***quīn'-tīn**, \***quīn'-tīne**, \***whīn'-tāne**, *s.* [Fr. *quintaine*; Low Lat. *quintana*, from Lat. *quintana* = a street in a camp, so intersecting the tents of the two legions as to separate the

fifth maniple from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth; hence, a public place of exercise, from Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth (Skeat); Ital. *quintana* &c.]

A figure or object to be tilted at; a favourite English sport in the middle ages. It consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin; at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter.



QUINTAIN.

"At quintain he Hath challeng'd either wild countrye."—*Ben Jonson*: *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.

**quīn'-tāl**, \***quayn'-tāl**, *s.* [Fr. *quintal*, from Sp. *quintal*, from Arab. *qintār* = a weight of 100 lbs. of twelve ounces each, from Lat. *centum* = a hundred.] A weight of 100 pounds. The French *quintal métrique* is 100 kilogrammes or 220 lbs. avoirdupois.

"Allow each person in the whole fleet half a *quintal* every month."—*Backus*: *Ojays*, l. 593.

**quīn'-tān**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *quintanus*, from *quintus* = fifth.]

*A.* As *adj.*: Happening or recurring every fifth day: as, a *quintan* fever.

*B.* As *substantive*:

*Pathol.*: An intermittent fever, of which the paroxysms return every fifth day.

**quin'-tâne**, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-ane*.] [*ANTANE*.]

**\*quin'-tell**, *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

**quin'-tène**, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-ene*.] [*AMYLENE*.]

**quin'-tên-yl**, *a.* [Eng. *quinten(e)*; *-yl*.] Derived from or containing quintene.

**quintenyil-alcohol**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_5H_{12}O_2 = (C_5H_9)(OH)_2$ . Amyl glycerine. A thick colourless liquid formed by the action of silver acetate and potassium hydrate on bromoquintene dibromide. It has a sweet aromatic taste, and is soluble in water.

**quin-tér-nà**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music.*: A species of guitar not unlike a violin in shape, having three, or four, or five pairs of catgut strings, and sometimes two single strings covered with wire in addition, played with the fingers. About two centuries ago it was commonly used in Italy by the lower orders of musicians and comedians.

**quin-tér-ôn**, *s.* [QUINTROON.]

**quin-tès-sençe**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quinta essentia* = the fifth essence; Ital. *quintessenza*.]

\*1. The fifth, last, or highest essence of power in a natural body.

The ancient Greeks said there are four elements or forms in which matter can exist—Fire, or the ponderable form; air, or the gaseous form; water, or the liquid form; and earth, or the solid form. The Pythagoreans added a fifth, which they called ether, more subtle and pure than fire, and possessed of an orbicular motion. This element, which flew upwards a creation, and out of which the stars were made, was called the fifth essence: *quintessence*, therefore, means the most subtle extract of a body that can be procured. —*Brewster: Dict. Phrus & Pub.*

2. Hence, fig., an extract of something containing its vital or essential parts, qualities, or virtues; the pure and concentrated essence; the purest or highest part, stage, or state of anything.

"Each of them considered his darling form of ecclesiastical polity as the quintessence of the Christian religion." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

3. *Chem.*: The alchemists distinguished four essences answering to the four Aristotelian elements; to these Lullius added a fifth, namely, alcohol, denominated *quinta essentia*, on account of its enlivening action. The term is sometimes also used to denote the therapeutic constituents of any substance. (*Watts*.)

**\*quin-tès-sençe**, *r.f.* [QUINTESSENCE, *s.*] To extract as a quintessence; to distil.

"The bodies then (all frailty burn'd away)  
Well quintessenc'd, new qualities receive."  
*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, Act 1, Sc. 4.

**quint-ès-sen-tial**, **quint-ès-sen-tiall** (*ti* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *quintessence*; *-ial*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of a quintessence.

"Burns has wit, fancy, humour, and passion in abundance, together with that quintessential and indescribable gift of poetry." —*Athenæum*, April 25, 1881.

**quin-tétte**, **quin-tét**, **quin-tét-tô**, *s.* [Fr. *quintette*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; Ital. *quintetto*.]

*Music.*: (1) A composition in five parts, or for five performers. (2) Part of a movement sung by five voices *soli*, opposed to *coro*. (3) A composition for two violins, two tenors, and a violoncello; or two violins, a tenor, and two violoncellos; or two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and double bass, having the same form as a sonata. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)

**quint-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.] [QUANTIC.]

**quin'-tile**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

*Astr.*: The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

**Quin-til-i-an**, **Quin-til-li-an**, *s.* [See *def.*]

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: Followers of Quintilla, of Carthage, a Montanist lady, living in the second century, reputed to be a prophetess. They used bread and cheese in the Eucharist, and allowed women to become priests and bishops. Tertullian wrote against them.

**quin-til-lion** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; Eng. (*million*) (q.v.).] This is the fifth example in a series of numerical terms which embrace million, billion, trillion, &c., and of which something further needs to be said from the fact that the English system of computa-

tion differs essentially from those of the United States, France, Italy, &c. In England a billion is a million millions, a trillion a million billions, &c.; a quintillion being thus a million raised to the fifth power, or a unit followed by thirty ciphers. In the United States and the other countries named, a billion is a thousand millions, a trillion a thousand billions, &c.; a million being a thousand raised to the second power, a billion a thousand raised to the third power, and so on, a quintillion being a thousand raised to the sixth power, or a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

**\*quin'-tin**, *s.* [QUINTAIN.]

**quin'-tine**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

*Bot. (Of an ovule)*: The skin of the nucleus. It was formerly believed to be a fifth integument, counting from the outside.

**quin-ti-stér-nal**, *s.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth, and Eng., &c. *sternum*.]

*Anat.*: The fifth osseous portion of the sternum.

**quin-to**, *pref.* [Lat. *quintus* = fifth.]

*Chem.*: A synonym of Penta- (q.v.).

**quint'-ôle**, *s.* [Ital. *quinto*; Lat. *quintus* = fifth].

*Music.*: A group of five notes to be played in the time of four.

**quin'-tône**, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-one*.] [*VAULENE*.]

**quint-roon**, **quin-tér-ôn**, *s.* [Sp. *quintavon*, from Lat. *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadrone*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white man by a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood; hence, a quintroon has only one-thirty-second part of negro blood.

**quin'-tup-ple**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintuplus*, from *quintus* = fifth; cf. *quadruple*.]

I. *Ord Lang.*: Fivefold; multiplied five times. (*Brownie: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Having as the arrangement five or a multiple of five.

\*2. *Music.*: Applied to a species of time, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.

**quintuple - nerved**, **quintuple - ribbed**, *a.*

*Bot. (Of a leaf)*: Having five nerves all proceeding from above the base of the lamina.

**quin'-tup-ple**, *v.t.* [QUINTUPLE, *a.*] To make five times as much or as numerous; to multiply fivefold.

"Now trebled and quintupled by the rapidity of intercourse." —*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1885.

**quin'-tyl**, *s.* [Lat. *quint(us)* = fifth; *-yl*.] [*AMYL*.]

**quin'-zaine**, *s.* [Fr., from *quinze*; Lat. *quindécim* = fifteen.]

1. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

2. The fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the days be counted inclusively.

**\*quinze**, *s.* [Fr. = fifteen.] A game of cards similar to vingt-un, but in which fifteen is the game.

"Deep basses and quinze for the men." —*Walpole: To Mann*, ll. 253.

**quip**, *s.* [Wel. *chwip* = a quick flirt or turn, *chwipio* = to whip, to move briskly; Gael. *cuip* = to whip (q.v.).] A sharp or sarcastic jest or turn; a cutting or severe retort; a taunt, a gibe.

"Mama. We cynicks are mad fellows; didst thou not and I did quip thee?"

"Payd. No verily; why, what's a quip?"

"Mama. We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word."

*Lily: Alexander & Campaspe*, ill. 2.

**\*quip**, **quippe**, *v.t. & i.* [QUIP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms on or to; to taunt, to sneer at, to treat with sarcasms or gibes.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter quips or sarcasms; to sneer, to scoff.

"To deride, quippe, scorn, &c." —*Prunus: 1 Histria-Nastia*, viii. 6.

**qui-pô** (qu as *k*), *s.* [QUIPU.]

**\*quip-pôr**, *s.* [Eng. *quip*; *-er*.] A joker, a quibbler.

"Some desperate quipper." —*Nashe: Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

**qui-pû**, **qui-pô** (qu as *k*), *s.* [Peruv. *quipu* = a knot.]

*Anthrop.*: An instrument used for reckoning or recording events, the invention of which is ascribed to the Emperor Suy-yin, the Prometheus of China. The Chinese are said to have used them till they were superseded by the art of writing. The quipu has been found in Asia, Africa, Mexico, among the North American Indians, but in Peru quipus served as the regular means of record and communication for a highly-organized society. The Peruvians appear to have been particularly expert in its use, being able by its employment to keep on record not only statistical information, such as the number of soldiers, the quantities of the crops, the contents of the Inca's warehouses, &c., but also information of a historical character to which such a system would seem completely unfitted. The records thus kept must have been very simple, since their details must otherwise have been liable to misapprehension, even to one skilled in the use of the quipu. (See extract.)

"The quipu is a near relation of the rosary and the wampum-string. It consists of a cord with knots tied in it for the purpose of recalling or suggesting something to the mind. When a farmer's daughter ties a knot in her handkerchief to remember a commission at market, she uses a rudimentary quipu."

Von Tschudi describes them as consisting of a thick main cord, with thinner cords tied on to it at certain distances, in which the knots are tied. The length of the quipus varies much, the main trunk being often many fathoms long, sometimes only a single foot, the branches seldom more than two feet, and usually much less. The cords are often of various colours, each with its own proper meaning: red for soldiers, yellow for gold, white for silver, green for corn, and so on. This knot-writing was especially suited for reckonings and statistical tables; a single knot meant ten, a double one a hundred, a triple one a thousand, two singles side by side twenty, two doubles two hundred. The distances from the main cord were of great importance, as was the sequence of the branches, for the principal objects were placed on the first branches and near the trunk, and so in decreasing order. This art of reckoning . . . is still in use among the herdsmen of the Puna. —*Tyler: Early Hist. Manand* (ed. 1878), pp. 144-150.

**\*quir-acc**, *s.* [QUIRASS.]

**\*quir-boile**, *s.* [QUIRBOULT.]

**quire** (1), **\*quairs**, **\*queare**, **\*cwaer**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quater*, *quayer*, *cayer* (Fr. *cahier*), prob. from Lat. *quaternum* = a collection of four leaves, a small quire, from *quaterni* = four each, from *quatuor* = four.]

1. A collection of twenty-four sheets of unprinted paper. Wrapping, envelope, printing, and many other papers are not folded.

2. A publisher's or news-vendor's quire of printed sheets or magazines contains from twenty-five to twenty-eight copies.

3. A collection of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order ready for folding. The sheets are gathered into a quire or book, which is folded along the middle.

\*3. A little book; a pamphlet. (*Bp. Hall: Satires*, li. 1.)

**quire-stock**, *s.* Publishers' stock in sheets, as distinguished from bound copies.

**\*quire** (2), **\*quiler**, **\*quere**, *s.* [CHOIR, *s.*]

1. A body of singers; a chorus. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 76.)

2. The part of the choir assigned to the choristers or singers; the choir.

"Standing upon the steppes at the *gayer dore*." —*Fabyan*, vol. II. (an. 1516).

3. A company, an assembly.

"He mote perceive a little dawning light  
Of all which there was doing in that *guyre*."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 2.

**\*quire**, **\*quiler**, *v.i.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] To sing in concert or chorus; to sing harmoniously.

"Still *quering* to the young-eyed cherubine."

*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

**\*quir-i-ly**, *adv.* [QUIRE.] Revolvingly. (*Stanhurst: Virgil*; *Æneid* I. 219.)

**quir-î-nâ-lî-a**, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

*Roman Antiq.*: Annual feasts at Rome in honour of Romulus, also called Quirinus.

**qui-rî-nûs**, *s.* [See *def.* of compound.]

**quirinus-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A kind of rock oil of thickish consistency, so called from the Chapel of St. Quirinus at Tegernsee, near which it issues. It is brownish-yellow, olive-green by reflected light, and has a sp. gr. 0.835.

**âte**, **fât**, **fâre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; pine, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **rûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ê**; **oy** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.

\* **quir'-is-tër**, \* **quer-este**, *s.* [QUIRE (2), *s.*] A chorister, a singer.

"The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within."  
Thomson: *Spring*, 61.  
¶ Still in use at Winchester College.

\* **quir'-i-tà-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *quirilatio*, from *quirilatus*, *pa. par.* of *quiritio* = to raise a plaintive cry; *queror* = to complain.] A crying for help; a plaintive cry.

"Thou thus astonishest men . . . with so woful a *quirilatio*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl; The Crucifixion*.

**quirk**, *s.* [Prob. from the same root as *Wel. chwiri* = to turn briskly; *chwyr* = strong impulse; *chwyrnu* = to whirl, to whiz; *chwired* = a quirk, a piece of craft; *chwiredru* = to be crafty, to play tricks: cf. Gael. *cuireid* = a turn, a wile, a trick (*Skeat*).]

• I. Ordinary Language:

1. An artful turn, evasion, or subterfuge; a shift, a quibble.

"To reneigh that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law quirk."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. A fit, a turn; a sharp stroke or attack.

"I've felt so many quirks of joy and grief."

*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, III. 2.

3. A sharp taunt or return; a quip, a quibble.

"Fly her with love letters and billets."

And bait them well for quirks and quilllets."

*Butler: Hudibras*, III. 2.

4. A flight of fancy; a conceit.

"One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens."

*Shakspeare: Othello*, II. 1.

5. A light fragmentary piece of music; an irregular air. (*Pope*.)

6. The clock of a stocking.

7. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhombus.

II. Architecture & Carpentry:

1. A sudden turn; applied to a form of moulding in which an acute recess separates the moulding proper from the fillet or soffit. It is much used between mouldings in Gothic architecture; in Grecian, and sometimes in Roman, architecture ovolos and ogees are usually quirked at the top.

2. A projecting fillet on the sole or side of a grooving-plane, which acts as a fence or a gauge for depth or distance.

3. A piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, &c.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a quirk.

**quirk-float**, *s.* An angle-float (q.v.).

**quirk-moulding**, *s.*

*Carp.*, &c.: A moulding whose sharp and sudden return from its extreme projection to the re-entrant angle partakes rather of a straight line on the profile than of the curve.

**quirked**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; -ed.] Formed or furnished with a quirk or channel.

**quirked-moulding**, *s.* [QUIRK-MOULDING.]

\* **quirk'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; -ish.]

1. Having the character or nature of a quirk; consisting of quirks, turns, or quibbles; quibbling.

"Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a dry question, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intuition, in a cunningly diverting or cleverly retorting an objection."—*Barrow: Sermon*, vol. I, ser. 14.

2. Resembling a quirk.

**quirk'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *quirk*; -y.] Full of quirks, quibbles, or subterfuges; quibbling, shifty; as, a quirkish attorney.

\* **quirlo**, *v.t.* [WHIRL, *v.*]

**quis-ca-li-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *quiscalus*]; *Lat. fin.* *pl. adj. suff. -inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: Boat-tails; a sub-family of Icteridae (in older classifications, of Sturnidae). Bill rather attenuated, as long as, or longer than, the head; culmen curved, tip much bent down; tail longer than wings; legs fitted for walking. Colour of males entirely black, with lustrous reflections.

**quis-ca-lūs**, *s.* [A word of no etym.]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Quiscalinae, with ten species, ranging from Venezuela and Columbia northward to the central United States. They are known as Grackles or Grackles in the United States,

and often also as "black-birds" and "boat-tails." The term Grackle is more properly applied to various tropical birds of the starling family, with the habits of the common starling, and occasionally a remarkable power of imitating the human voice, as in the Mina Bird of India.

\* **quish**, *s.* [Fr. *cuissé*.] Armour for the thighs. [CUSH.]

"One sort had the *quishes*, the greaves, the armettes, &c. sockettes on the right side and on the left side of the body."—*Hall: Henry IV.*, I. 1.

\* **quish-in**, *s.* [CUSHION.]

**quis'-qua-lis**, *s.* [Lat. *quis*? = who? and *qualis*? = of what kind? Referring to the difficulty of classifying it.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Combrætae. Calyx long, tubular; petals five, larger than the teeth of the calyx; stamens ten, exserted; drupe dry, five angled, one seed. Shrubs with climbing branches and white or red flowers. Natives of Java, the Malay Archipelago, and India. About five species are cultivated in gardens for their brilliant flowers. The seeds of *Quisqualis indica* are used in the Moluccas as a vermifuge, so are those of *Q. chinensis* (?) at Macao.

**quist, quèst**, *s.* [Icel. *quesa* = a bird, prob. of the pigeon kind; *quisti* = the branch of a tree.] The ringdove or woodpigeon; the cushat.

"Those holes pecked into the roots themselves are not done by the quists."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1885.

\* **quis'-trôn**, \* **quys-troune**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A beggar, a scullion. (*Romance of the Rose*, 886.)

**quit**, \* **quyt-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *quiter* (Fr. *quitter*), from *quien* = quit (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *quitar*; Ital. *quitare*, *chitare*.]

A. Transitive:

\* 1. To discharge, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to meet and satisfy.

"As if he came to beg."

And not to quit a score."

*Cooper: Yearly Distress*.

\* 2. To pay for.

"He mai quytten hise ale."

*Old. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 190, l. 77.

\* 3. To set free; to deliver, to absolve, to acquit.

"God quit you in his mercy."

*Shakspeare: Henry V.*, II. 2.

\* 4. To remit.

"To quit the fine for one-half of his goods."

*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

\* 5. To set free or deliver, as from something hurtful, oppressive, or disagreeable; to relieve, to liberate.

6. (*Reflex.*): To meet the claims upon, or expectations held of; to conduct, to behave, to acquit. (*1 Samuel* IV. 9.)

\* 7. To repay, to requite. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* v.)

\* 8. To carry through; to do or perform to the end; to discharge fully.

"Never worthy prince a day did quit"

With greater hazard, and with more renown."

*Daniel*.

9. To depart from; to leave; to go away or retire from.

"He quitted the camp, and retired to Lochaber."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

10. To forsake, to abandon, to cease.

"Then father,

Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow

That he quit being." *Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, I. 1.

\* 11. To resign, to give up.

B. Intrans.: To leave or remove from a place.

\* ¶ (1) To quit cost: To pay the cost or expenses; to be remunerative; to give a return.

(2) To quit scores: To make even; to choose mutually from demands by mutual equivalents given.

**quit**, \* **owite**, \* **quyt**, \* **quyte**, *a.* [O. Fr. *quite* (Fr. *quitter*) = discharged, quit, released, from Lat. *quietum*, accus. of *quietus* = at rest, satisfied; Sp. *quito* = quit. *Quit* is a shorter form of *quies* (q.v.).] Discharged or released from a debt, obligation, duty, or penalty; free, clear, absolved.

"With the gift of 100 pieces of gold, we were quit of them."—*Backus: Voyages*, II. 134.

¶ The word is frequently used colloquially in the form *quits*, as, To be *quits* with one, that is, to be on even terms with him, to have arranged claims or demands by mutual concessions; hence, as an exclamation, *Quits!* we are quits or even.

"She's quite with them now."—*Fanburgh: Provoked* IV. 4, lit. l.

**Double or quits**, \* **Double or quit**: A term in gambling, when the stake lost by one player is either to be doubled in the event of his losing again, or to be reduced to nothing in the event of his winning, thus making the two parties quits.

"Twere good to fight double or quit."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: King & No King*, III. 1.

**quit-rent**, *s.* Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. The term is used to denote various nominal rents; a quit-rent, properly speaking, being reserved in lieu of other services, and so called because, on paying it, the tenant of the land goes quit and free. In old records it is called white rent, because it was paid in silver money, in distinction to corn rents. Under existing laws an owner of land is empowered to redeem any quit-rent to which it may be subject.

"Both sorts are indifferently denominated *quit-rents*, *quiti reditus*, because thereby the tenant goes quit and free of all other services."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 3.

**quit**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. onomatopoeitic, from the note of the birds.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name, applied to many birds in Jamaica. The Banana Quit is *Certhia færeola*; the Blue Quit, *Euphonia jamaica*; the Grass Quit, *Spermophila olivacea*; and the Orange Quit, *Tanagraella ruficollis*. (*Gosse*.)

\* **quit'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *quit* or *quite*, *v.*; -al.] A requital. (*Spanish Tragedy*, III.)

**qui tam**, *phr.* [Lat. = who as well.]

*Law*: A popular action on a penal statute, partly at the suit of the queen, and partly at that of an informer; so called from the words: "qui tam pro domina regina, quam pro se ipso," &c. = who (sues) as well (for our lady, the queen, as for himself).

\* **quit'-ange**, *s.* [QUITTANCE.]

**quitch**, **quitch-grass**, *s.* [For *quitch*, *quitch-grass*, from its vitality and rapid growth.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Triticum repens* [COUCH-GRASS]; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera* [FLOBIN]. *Triticum repens*, variously called Couch-grass, Wheat-grass, Dog-grass, Quichens, and Squitch or Quitch, is a grass which, though of the same genus as wheat, is a troublesome weed. It has creeping root-stocks, perennial in growth, which render it very difficult of extirpation, and need to be very carefully removed from cultivated land. Yet it is not without its utility. In times of scarcity it has been used as food. It is also employed as a source of beet, as a domestic medicine, and, more frequently, as fodder. Cut early, it makes very good hay. Its roots also serve a purpose in binding land into pasturage of inferior value.

"They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to quitchgrass or other weeds."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\* **quit'-claim**, *v.t.* [QUITCLAIM, *s.*]

*Law*: To abandon, renounce, or resign a claim or title to; to relinquish a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

"Roger, son of Richard de Seilton, quitclaimed all his right in three organs of land here."—*Burton: Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 24.

**quit'-claim**, \* **quite-claym**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *quit*, and *claim*.]

A. As substantive:

*Law*: A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title, real or supposed, to an estate, is relinquished to another without any covenant or warranty, express or implied.

B. As adj.: Free from claim.

"Quitclaim thais schuldgrote." *Guy of Warwick*, p. 210.

**quite**, \* **quight**, \* **quyte**, *adv.* [QUIT, *a.*]

1. Completely, perfectly, wholly, entirely, thoroughly.

"The layrest flower our girlond all among"

Is faded quite, and into dust ygoe."

*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar: December*.

2. To a great extent or degree; very; as,

quite hot, quite young, &c.

\* **quite-clame**, *v.t.* To release, to absolve. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. II. 14.)

**quite-entire**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Perfectly free from division of the margin. A stronger term than entire.

**bell**, **boy**; **peut**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.  
-**clan**, -**fin**, **plau** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shün**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

**quite-simple**, *s.* [SIMPLE, *a.*, II.]

\* **quite**, \* **quyte**, *v.t.* [QUIT, *v.*] To quit, to requite, to repay, to return.

"To quite (them ill)." *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 682.

\* **quite-ly**, \* **quyte-ly**, *adv.* [ENG. **quite**; *-ly*.]

1. Quite, completely, entirely.

"Your ancestors conquered all France *quyte-ly*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 114.

2. Freely, at liberty.

**Qui-tō** (qu as k), *s.* [See *def.*]

*Geog.*: The capital city of the Republic of Ecuador. A city remarkable for its lofty situation, its site being 9351 feet above the sea, a height surpassing that of any other city. It was one of the old Inca cities, which the Spanish conquerors continued to occupy.

**Quito-orange**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Solanum quitoense*. This species of Solanum bears a wholesome fruit resembling an orange in appearance, and not unlike it in flavor. The genus, of which the potato is the most important representative, contains other useful plants, including the Kangaroo apple of Australia, whose fruit is wholesome when ripe, but poisonous when unripe.

**quits**, *s.* [QUIT, *a.*]

\* **quit-ta-ble**, *a.* [ENG. **quit**, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

\* **quit-tal**, *s.* [ENG. **quit**, or **quite**, *v.*; *-al*.] Requit, return, repayment, quittance.

"As in revenge or quittal of such strife." *Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 236.

**quit-tance**, \* **quit-aunce**, \* **cwit-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *quittance*, from Low Lat. *quietantia*; O. Sp. *quitanza*; Ital. *quitanza*, *quietanza*.]

1. A discharge or release from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.

"In any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation." *Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

2. Recompense, return, repayment, requital. (*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 2.)

\* **quit-tance**, *v.t.* [QUITTANCE, *s.*] To repay, to requite.

"Fitting best to quittance their debt." *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

**quit-tēr** (I), *s.* [ENG. **quit**, *v.*; *-ēr*.]

1. One who quits; especially a contestant who succumbs before he is actually defeated.

\* 2. A deliverer.

**quit-tēr** (2), **quit-tōr**, **qwytur**, *s.* [Prob. for *quitture* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. The scoria of tin.

2. Matter discharging or flowing from a wound or sore.

II. *Furr.*: An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, generally on the inside quarter of a horse's hoof. Called also *Quitter-bone*.

**quitter-bone**, *s.* [QUITTER (2), II.]

\* **quit-ture**, *s.* [ENG. **quit**, *v.*; *-ure*.] A discharge of matter from a sore or wound; an issue.

"To cleanse the quitture from thy wound." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad xiv*.

**quív-ēr** (I), \* **quy-v-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *cuerre*, from O. H. Ger. *kohhar*; Ger. *köcher* = a quiver; A. S. *occur*, *coocer*; Dut. *koker*; Dan. *kogger*; Sw. *koger*; Icel. *kogur*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

"His bow and gilden quiver lying him beside." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III, v. 24.

**quiver-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Aloe dichotoma*.

**quív-ēr** (2), *s.* [QUIVER, *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shaking, a quaking, a trembling.

\* **quív-ēr**, *a.* [A. S. *cwifer*.] Nimble, active; full of motion.

"There was a little quiver fellow." *Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

**quív-ēr**, \* **quy-v-er**, *v.t.* [From the same root as *quiver*, *a.*, *quaver*, and *quake*; cf. O. Dan. *kviver*, *kviveren* = to quiver.]

1. To shake, to tremble, to shudder, to shiver, to quake.

"He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, iii. 704.

2. To move or play with a tremulous motion.

**quív-ēr**, *a.* [ENG. **quiver** (I), *a.*; *-ed*.]

1. Furnished or provided with a quiver.

"Her, as she halted on a green hill-top."

A quiver'd hunter spy'd." *Logan: Episode of Lovina*.

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

"When his quiver'd shafts she did not see." *Sherburne: Rime of Helen*.

**quív-ēr-līng**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUIVER, *v.*]

**quív-ēr-līng-lý**, *adv.* [ENG. **quivering**; *-ly*.] In a quivering or trembling manner; with quivering.

"It stretched out its limbs quivering upon the table." *Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 430.

\* **quív-ēr-ish**, *a.* [ENG. **quiver**, *v.*; *-ish*.] Tremulous, quivering.

"Forth with a quiverish horror." *Shakespeare: Titus*, iii. 30.

**quív-ēr-wōrt**, *s.* [ENG. **quiver** (2), *s.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.* (Pl.): The *Convolvaceae* (q.v.). (*Paxton*.)

**quí vīve** (qu as k), *phr.* [Fr. = who lives?] The challenge of a French sentry to any person approaching his post, equivalent to the English "Who goes there?" Hence, *To be on the qui vive* = to be on the alert or look-out, to be watchful and attentive.

\* **quix-ōte**, *v.i.* [QUIXOTIC.] To act like Don Quixote.

"You shall Quixote it by yourself." *Ranbrough: False Friend*, iv. 2.

**quix-ōt-ic**, *a.* [After Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name, who is pictured as a half crazy champion of the supposed distressed, and a caricature of the knight-errants of the Middle Ages.] Extravagantly romantic; aiming at an extravagantly ideal standard; visionary: ridiculously venturesome or romantic.

"Of Raleigh's other enterprises, more especially of his Quixotic ascent of the Orinoco." *Taylor: Words & Places*, p. 14.

**quix-ōt-ic-al-lý**, *adv.* [ENG. **quixotic**; *-ally*.] In a quixotic manner; in a mad or absurdly romantic manner.

**quix-ōt-ism**, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote; romantic or visionary ideas.

**quix-ōt-rý**, *s.* [QUIXOTIC.] Quixotism; visionary schemes.

**quíz**, *s.* [A word which is said to have originated in the following joke: Daly, manager of the Dublin theatre, laid a wager that he would introduce into the language within twenty-four hours a new word of no meaning. Accordingly on every wall, or all places accessible, were chalked up the four mystic letters, and all Dublin was inquiring what they meant. The wager was won, and the word remains current in our language. (*Brewer*).]

1. Something designed to puzzle or turn one into ridicule; a hoax, a jest.

2. One who quizzes or banter another.

3. An odd-looking person; an original.

"I cannot suffer you to make such a quiz of yourself." *Mad. D'Arbly: Diary*, vi. 138.

4. A toy, called also a *lanelore*, used in the beginning of the present century, and consisting of a small cylinder or wheel with a deeply grooved circumference, to which a cord or string was attached. The game was to keep the toy rolling backwards and forwards by making it unwind and then wind the string on itself.

5. A meeting of students for oral questioning by a coach or among themselves. (*Colloq.*)

**quíz**, *v.t.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

1. To puzzle, to hoax, to banter, to chaff; to make sport of by means of obscure questions, hints, &c.

2. To look at through, or as through, a quizzing-glass; to peer at; to eye suspiciously.

3. To examine orally, as in a quiz. [QUIZ, *s.*, 5.]

**quíz-zēr**, *s.* [ENG. **quiz**, *v.*; *-ēr*.] One who quizzes others; a quiz.

**quíz-zic-al**, \* **quíz-ic-al**, *a.* [ENG. **quiz**; *-ical*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of a quiz; addicted to quizzing.

2. Bantering, comical.

"With a quizzical look at the group around him." *Farper's Monthly*, Sept., 1885, p. 593.

**quíz-zic-al-lý**, *adv.* [ENG. **quizzical**; *-ly*.] In a quizzical, bantering, or mocking manner.

"Perhaps you'll call this a dog too?" he quizzically interrogated. *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Dec. 14, 1884.

\* **quíz-zic-al-tion**, *s.* [QUIZZIFY.] A joke, a hoax. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xi.)

\* **quíz-zí-fý**, *v.t.* [ENG. **quiz**; *i* connect; *aufl.* *-fý*.] To make odd or ridiculous.

"The caxon quízzes the figure." *Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxii.

\* **quíz-zí-ness**, *s.* [QUIZ, *s.*] Oddness, eccentricity.

"These are mere quizzinesses." *Mad. D'Arbly: Diary*, vi. 187.

**quíz-zīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [QUIZ, *v.*]

**quizzing-glass**, *s.* A small single eye-glass held to the eye.

\* **quíz-zism**, *s.* [ENG. **quiz**; *-ism*.] The manners or habits of a quiz; the act or practice of quizzing.

\* **quo**, *pron.* [WHO.]

**quō-ād sā-cra**, *phr.* [Lat.] So far as regards sacred matters: *as, a quoad sacra parish*.

**quōb**, *s.* [QUOB, *v.*] A quicksand, a bog, a quagmire.

**quob-mire**, *s.* A quagmire. (*Prov.*)

**quōb**, *v.i.* [Cf. Ger. *quobeln*, *quabbeln* = to shake.] To move, as the fetus in the uterus; to throb, as the heart; to quiver. (*Local & vulgar*.)

\* **quōd**, *pred. of v.* [QUOTH.]

**quōd**, *s.* [For *quod* (q.v.).] A quadrangle, as of a prison, where the prisoners exercise; hence, a prison, a gaol. (*Slang*.)

"Fancy a nob like you being sent to quod." *S. De-la-radi: Henrietta Temple*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

**quōd**, *v.t.* [QUOD, *s.*] To put in prison; to imprison. (*Slang*.)

\* **quōd-dle** (1), *v.i.* [A frequent from *quob* (1), or perhaps *quaddle* (q.v.).] To paddle about.

"The duck quodding in a pool." *Stillington: Oranges Sacra*.

\* **quōd-dle** (2), *v.t.* [CODDLE.] To parboil.

"Take your pippins green and quoddle them." *Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204.

**quōd-dý**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of scaled herring, cured in North America by being smoked and salted. (*Simmonds*.)

**quōd-li-bēt**, \* **quod-ly-bet**, *s.* [Lat. = what pleases you; cf. *quillet*.]

\* 1. A nice point; a subtlety; a quillet.

"All his quodlibets of art  
Could not expound its pulse and heat." *Prior: Alma*, iii. 344.

2. *Music*: (1) A sort of fantasia; (2) a pot-pourri; (3) a Dutch concert.

\* **quōd-li-bēt-ār-i-an**, *s.* [ENG. **quodlibet**; *-arian*.] One who talks or disputes on any subject at pleasure.

\* **quōd-li-bēt-ic**, \* **quod-li-bēt-ic-al**, *a.* [ENG. **quodlibet**; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; specif., a term applied in the schools to theses or problems proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment.

"The president of the quodlibetical disputations of Lorraine." *Parker: To P. Prætor*, p. 1.

\* **quōd-li-bēt-ic-al-lý**, *adv.* [ENG. **quodlibetical**; *-ly*.] In a quodlibetical manner; after the fashion of a quodlibet; for curiosity or entertainment.

"Many positions seem quodlibetically constituted." *Brownie: Christian Morals*, ch. II.

\* **quōd-līng**, *s.* [CODLING.]

**quōlch**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup.] A drinking cup or vessel.

"The girdled quodch he brimmed for him." *Blackie: Lays of Highland & Island*, p. 171.

\* **quōlf** (qu as k), *s. & v.* [COIF, *s. & v.*]

\* **quōlf-fure** (qu as l), *s.* [COIFFURE.]

\* **quōll** (qu as k), *s.* [COIL, *s.*]

**šāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wō**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīno**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, marine; **šō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fāll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **ā**, **ō** = **ē**; **ēy** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



**quoin** (qu as k), \***quoin**, *s.* [Another spelling of *coin* (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A corner.

"A sudden tempest from the desert flew . . . Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook." *Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.*

2. Coin, money.

"Sayes one to tother, What *quoin* hast?" *Roselands: Kinase of Cludbes.*

**II. Technically:**

1. A wedge-shaped block. Specif.—

(1) *Gun.*: A wedge-shaped block of wood, having a handle inserted in its thicker extremity; used in some cases for giving the proper elevation to mortars, howitzers, and naval guns.

(2) *Print.*: One of the wedges by which the pages or columns of type are locked in a chase, ready for printing.

(3) *Naut.*: A wedge used as a chock in stowing casks, to prevent rolling.

2. *Mason.*: An external angle of a wall; particularly an ashlar or brick corner projecting beyond the general faces of the walls which meet at the angle.

¶ Rustic quoins are rusticated ash-lars forming external projecting corners, the remainder of the wall being of ordinary masonry, rubble, or brick, with occasional piers of masonry.

**quoin-post**, *s.*

*Hydr. eng.*: The heel-post of a lock-gate.

**quoit** (qu as k), **quoit**, \***quoyte**, \***coyte**, \***coit**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *Fr. coiter* = to press, to push, which is prob. from *Lat. coactio* = to force, from *coactus*, *pa. par. of coago* = to compel.]

1. A flattish disc or ring of iron of about 8½ to 9½ inches in diameter, and from 1 to 2 inches in breadth. It is bevelled towards the outer edge, which is sufficiently sharp to enter into moderately soft ground. It is convex on the upper side, and slightly concave on the lower.

"The distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent." *Blacklute: Voyages*, I, 355.

2. (*Pl.*): The game played with the rings described in 1. The ground is from 21 to 30 yards long, and two pins, technically known as hobs, are stuck in the ground (usually a stiff clay) at a distance of 18 to 24 yards apart. The players, each of whom has two quoits, are divided into sides, and standing at one hob throw their quoits in turn as near the other hob as they can, endeavoring if possible to ring it, that is, to cause the hob to pass through the centre of the quoit. The player or side which has thrown the quoit nearest to the hob, provided it has cut into the ground, or has not turned over on its back, scores one point towards game, or if the quoit rings the hob two points. The game may be any number of points. The sport resembles the ancient game of throwing the discus, which was such a favorite amusement with the Greeks and Romans. The discus was a circular plate of stone or metal, ten or twelve inches in diameter, which was held by its farther edge with the right hand, so as to rest upon the forearm, and was cast with a swing of the arm, aided by a twist of the whole body. It was, like the quoit, thrown edge foremost, and at an upward angle of 45°, so as to give it as great a range as possible, and he who threw it farthest was the winner. The quoit differs from this in its being thrown at a hob, and being hollow, so that it may "ring" the hob. To facilitate the striking of the quoits a flat circle of clay, which is kept moist, is usually placed round each hob.

\***quoit** (qu as k), \***quoit**, *v.t. & t.* [*Quoit*, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To play at quoits.

"To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive." *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* I.

**B. Trans.**: To throw, to hurl.

"If you could have seen the physician and nurse *quoited* out into the passage." *Foster: Life of Dickens*, III, 372.

\***quō jūr'-ē**, *phr.* [*Lat.* = by what right.]

*Lav.*: A writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. (*Wharton.*)

\***quok**, \***quoke**, *pret. of v.* [*QUAKE*, *v.*]

**quoll**, *s.* [*Native name* (?).]

*Zool.*: *Dasyurus macrurus*, a predatory Australian marsupial, about the size of a cat.

**quōn'-dām**, *a. & z.* [*Lat.* = formerly.]

**A. As adj.**: Having been formerly or for a time; former.

"Leave your *quondam* companions to their own devices." *The Queen*, Sept. 28, 1885.

**B. As subst.**: A person formerly in an office; one who has been ejected from an office.

"I would not have them made *quondams* if they discharge their office." *Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward.*

\***quōn'-dām-shīp**, *s.* [*Eng. quondam*; -*ship*.] The state or condition of being out of office.

"As for my *quondamship* I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means." *Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward.*

\***quō-nī-ām**, \***quō-nī-ān**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] A sort of drinking-cup.

"Out of can, *quoniam*, or *quodam*." *Bealy: Dic. of New World*, p. 69.

\***quook**, \***quooke**, *pret. of v.* [*QUAKE*, *v.*]

\***quōp**, *v.i.* [*Cf. Quop*.] To move, to throb.

"How *quops* the heart? In what garb arise?" *Claudian: Poems*, p. 144. [1658.]

**quōr'-ūm**, *s.* [*Lat.* = of whom; genit. pl. of *qui* = who. The word comes from the form of commissions written in Latin, in which, after mentioning certain persons generally, some one or more were specified in such phrases as "*quorum* unum A. B. esse volumus," of whom (we will that A. B. be one).]

1. Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. All justices are now generally of the quorum, but formerly some justices, eminent for learning or prudence, were specially named as justices of the quorum.

"The principal conservators of the peace are the justices nominated by commission under the great seal, which appoints them all jointly and separately, to keep the peace, and any two or more of them to inquire of and determine felonies and other misdemeanors; in which number some particular justices, or one of them, are directed to be always included, and no business to be done without their presence, the persons so named being usually called justices of the quorum." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 9.

2. Such a number of officers or members of a body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business. The term signifies a specified number out of a larger number or the whole membership of any society or official body, who are entitled to act or perform general or some fixed business for the body. Thus in statutes appointing commissioners or trustees of a public work, it is usual to name a certain number of the whole body as sufficient to perform the business when the whole number fail to attend. The same is usually the case with all bodies that have business to perform, as a Quorum of the House, or of the Senate, indicating the number of members that are empowered to legislate.

\***quōt**, *s.* [*QUOTA*.]

*Scots Lav.*: One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese in which he resided.

**quō'-tā**, *s.* [*Ital.* = a share, from *Lat. quota* (*pars*) = how great (a part); *quotus* = how great, from *quot* = how many?]

A proportional share or part; the share, part, or proportion assigned to each; the share or proportion, as of expenses, &c., which each member of a society, association, &c., has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

\***quōt-a-bīl'-i-tē**, *s.* [*Eng. quotable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being quotable; fitness for quotation. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.)

**quōt'-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. quot(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being quoted; fit to be quoted.

"It was right to give three quotations from Vanbrugh, perhaps the most *quotable* of the (so-called) writers of the Restoration." *Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 62.

**quō-tā'-tion**, *s.* [*QUOTE*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of quoting or citing.

2. A passage quoted or cited; a part of a book, &c., quoted or adduced in proof or illustration; a citation.

¶ The habit of quotation is variously indulged in by authors, by some to such an extent that their works are little more than a continuous series of citations from older authors, strung together by a thin string of comment. This practice has not been without its advantages, since by it many fragments of ancient literature have been preserved for us which otherwise would have been lost. Our only relics of certain famous authors of the past have been handed down to us in this manner. Thus, for instance, the "Attic Night," of Anulus Gallus, is highly prized for the fragments of several lost works which it contains, while one of the few extant poems of Sappho comes to us as a quotation by Longinus, the Greek philosopher and critic. In like manner Enselins, the Christian historian, has preserved for us highly important quoted passages from the Egyptian historian, Manetho, and the Assyrian, Berosus.

"He ranced his tropes, and preach'd up patience, Back'd his opinion with quotations." *Prior: Paulo Purganti.*

\*3. A quota, a share, a proportion

4. *Print.*: Any small piece of metal furniture.

**II. Comm.**: The current price of commodities or stocks, published in price-currents; a price quoted or given for a commodity.

**quotation-mark**, *s.* One of the marks placed, in writing or printing, before and after a quoted word or passage.

\***quō-tā'-tion-ist**, *s.* [*Eng. quotation*; -*ist*.] One who quotes; one who makes quotations.

"Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectual of *quotationists* and common places." *Milton: On Divorce; To the Parliament.*

**quōte**, \***cote**, \***coate**, *v.t. & t.* [*O. Fr. quoter* (*Fr. coter*), from *Low Lat. quoto* = to mark off into chapters and verses; prop. to say how many, from *Lat. quot* = how many; *Sp. & Port. cotar*; *Ital. quotare*.] [*QUOTA*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. To mark with a reference; to mark for reference.

"It was thus *quoted* in the margin, as ye see." *Poe: Martyrs*, p. 1, 110.

\*2. To note; to set down, as in writing.

"He's *quoted* for a most perfidious slave!" *Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 1.

\*3. To observe, to notice, to examine.

"Note, how she *quotes* the leaves." *Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

\*4. To perceive, to read, to detect.

"How *quote* you my folly?" *Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\*5. To interpret.

"We did not *quote* them so." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

6. To adduce or cite from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from an author, by way of proof or illustration of a point or question; to cite or repeat the words of.

"What men understood by rote, By as implicit sense to *quote*." *Butler: Upon Plagiarism.*

7. To adduce or bring forward for the sake of illustration or argument; as, To *quote* the case of a certain person.

**II. Comm.**: To name, as the price of an article or commodity; to name the current price of.

"At about the same value now *quoted*." *Standard*, April 5, 1886.

**B. Intrans.**: To adduce or cite the words of or passages from an author or writer; to give a quotation or quotations; as, I am *quoting* from Shakespeare.

\***quōto**, *s.* [*QUOTE*, *v.*] A note upon an author. (*Cotgrave*.)

\***quōte'-lēs**, *a.* [*Eng. quote*, *v.*; -*less*.] Not capable, or not worthy of being quoted.

**quōt'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. quot(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

"I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which *his quoter* put upon it." *Asterbury*.

**quōth**, \***quath**, \***quod**, *v.t.* [*Prop.* a p. tense, though sometimes used as a present. The infinitive was \**quath*, only used in the compound *bequath*. A.S. *cweðan* = to speak, to say; *pa. t. cweðð* (pl. *cweðdon*), *pa. par. cweðen*; cogn. with *Icel. kveitha*, *pa. t. kveitha*, *pa. par. kveithinn*; *O. Sax. quethan*; *M. H. Ger. queden*, *queden*, *pa. t. quat*, *quat*.] Said, spoke.

**boil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-clan**, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**, **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

(Used generally in the first and third persons, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative: as, *Quoth I, quoth he*, &c.)

"How now, Sir John, quoth I!"

*Shakesp.: Henry V., II. 2.*

\***quoth'-a**, *interj.* [For *quoth a*, in which *a* is for *I* or *he*.] Forsooth, indeed.

**quō-tid-i-an**, \***quō-tid-i-al**, \***cō-tid-i-an**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *cotidian* (Fr. *quotidien*), from Lat. *quotidianus* = daily (*a.*), from *quotidie* = daily (*adv.*), from *quotus* = how many, and *dies* = a day; Sp. *cotidiano*, *cotidiano*; Ital. *quotidiano*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Daily; happening or recurring every day.

"Pressing the people with quotidian taxes." *Præface: Preachery & Disloyalty*. (App.) p. 23.

**B.** *As subst.*: Anything that returns every day. Specifically, a fever whose paroxysms return every day. It usually refers to ague, or malarial fever, whose regular periodicity is one of its most marked and constant characteristics, its attacks returning every twenty-four, forty-eight, seventy-two, or a greater number of hours with great regularity. Hence the terms *quotidian*, *tertian*, *quartian* ague, &c., have arisen to denote the periods of its return.

"He seems to have the quotidian of love upon him." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, III. 2.

**quō-tient** (*ti as sh*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *quotiens* = how many times; *quot* = how many.]

*Arith.*: The result obtained by dividing one quantity by another, and showing how often the lesser number is contained in the greater. [DIVISION, II. 2.]

\***quō-ti-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *quot* + *-ity*.] A proportionate part or number.

"An actually existing quantity of persons." *Curley: French Revolution*, vol. I, bk. IV., ch. II.

\***quot-quean**, *s.* [COTQUEAN.]

\***quōt-ŭm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *quotus* = how much.] [QUOTA.] A quota, a share; a proportionate part or share.

"The upper seam will contribute its 'quotum.'" *Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 5, 1880.

**quō war-rān-tō**, *phr.* [Lat. = by what guarantee or warrant.]

*Law*: A writ formerly issuing from the Queen's Bench against any person or persons who claimed or usurped any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he or they supported his or their claim, in order to determine the right. It lay also in case of non-user, or long neglect of a franchise, or misuser, or abuse of it; and commanded the defendant to show by what warrant he exercised such a franchise, having never had any grant of it, or having forfeited it by neglect or abuse. The writ is now fallen into disuse, but its end is obtained by the Attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. A similar change has taken place in the United States, the former writ of *quo warranto* being superseded by an information, which is a criminal proceeding in form, though civil in substance. In case of the usurpation of the franchises of a municipal corporation, proceedings must be begun by the attorney-general of the state. But in the case of the election of a corporate officer, the writ may be issued at the instance of the attorney-general or of any person interested. In various states it has been held that *quo warranto* proceedings may be instituted against sheriffs, city councilors, county treasurers, governors, probate judges, presidential electors, militia officers, &c., the defendant being bound to show a right to the office or franchise in question. There are two forms of judgment. Against officials or individuals it is *ouster*. There being no franchise forfeited, they are simply put out of office. Against a corporation it is *ouster and seizure* of the corporate franchise, it being held that violation of any of the conditions of a charter works a forfeiture of the charter. This is done in case of *perversion*, where the corporation injures the public by an act inconsistent with the terms of the charter, and in case of *usurpation*, where it performs acts which it has no right to exercise. Corporations are creatures of the Legislature, and on dissolution their franchises revert to the state; these may, however, be granted anew to the old corporators or to others.

\***quōz**, *s.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

\***quue**, *s.* [QUEUE.]

**q.v.**, *abbrev.* [See def.] For Lat. *quod vide* = which see. It refers a reader to the word which it immediately follows.

## B.

**B**, the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English language, is classed as a semi-vowel and a liquid. It is also called a trill. It is generally considered to have two sounds: the first, when it begins a word or syllable, and when it is preceded by a consonant, being then produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost touching the palate or gum near the front teeth, with a greater or less tremulous motion, as in *ran, tree, morose*, &c.; the second, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, being formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate, as in *her, star, heard*, &c. With many English speakers *r* when followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable is scarcely heard as a separate distinct sound, but has merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, becoming in such cases a vowel rather than a consonant. In Scotch, and some dialects, *r* has always the same sound, being uttered with a strong vibration of the tongue, but less guttural than in French or German. By the Romans *r* was called the "dogs' letter" (*littera canina*), from its sound resembling the snarling of dogs. In words derived from the Greek we follow the custom of the Romans, who represented the aspirated sound with which *r* was pronounced by the Greeks, by *rh*, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric*, &c. In such words, however, the *h* has no influence on the pronunciation of the English word, and is, therefore, entirely superfluous. *R* and *l* are frequently interchanged (see remarks under *L*). They also sometimes change places. *R* sometimes represents a more original *s*, as in *ear* = Goth. *auso*; *iron* = O. Eng. *isen, tren* = Goth. *isarn*. It has disappeared from some words, as *speak* = A.S. *spæcan*; *pin* = A.S. *pen*; *palsy* = Mid. Eng. *parlesie*, Fr. *paralyse*, Gr. *παράλυσις* (*paralysís*); *cockade* = O. Fr. *cocart*, &c. *R* has intruded itself into several words to which it does not properly belong, as *groom* (bridegroom) = A.S. *guma*; *hoarse* = A.S. *hōs*; *partridge* = Fr. *perdre*, Lat. *perdix*; *cartridge* = Fr. *cartouche*; *culprit*, from Lat. *culpa*; *corporal* = Fr. *corporal*. In *celery* it represents an original *n*, Gr. *σέλινον* (*selinon*).

"[*R*] that's the dog's name; *R* is for the dog."

*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 4.

**I.** As an initial: *R* represents the Latin *rex* = king, as *George R.* = *George*, king; or *regina* = queen, as *Victoria R.* = *Victoria*, queen. It also represents English *royal*, as *R.N.* = *Royal Navy*, *R.A.* = *Royal Artillery*. In astronomy it stands for *right*, as *R.A.* = *Right Ascension*; in proper names, for *Richard*, *Robert*, &c.; in monumental inscriptions, for *requiescat*, as *R.I.P.* = *requiescat in pace* = may he (or she) rest in peace. In the navy and mercantile marine, it stands for *run* (i.e., deserted) when placed after the name of an officer or seaman.

**II.** As a symbol: *R* was formerly used to stand for 80, and with a dash over it, *R̄*, for 80,000. In medicine, *R̄* stands for Lat. *recipe* = take. [RECIPE.]

¶ The three *R*'s: A humorous and familiar designation for the three elementary subjects of education: reading, writing, and arithmetic. It originated with Sir W. Curtis.

"The House is aware that no payment is made except on the three *R*'s." *Times*, Feb. 28, 1867.

\***ra**, *s.* [A.S. *rá*.] A roebuck. [ROE (1).]

**raab**, *s.* [Hind. *rab*.] A kind of juggery (q.v.).

\***raas**, *v.t.* [RASE.]

**raasch**, *s.* [Arab.] [THUNDERFISH, L.]

**ráb**, *s.* [RABBIT (2), *s.*]

\***ráb-g-nēt**, *s.* [RABINET.]

**ráb-at**, *s.* [RABET, *v.*] A polishing material of potter's clay which has failed in baking.

**ra-bâte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rabatre* = to beat down; pref. *re*, and *abatre* = abate (q.v.).]

*Falconry*: To bring down or recover a hawk to the flat again.

\***ra-bâte**, *s.* [RABATE, *v.*] Abatement, diminution.

\***ráb-at-ine**, *s.* [A dimin. of *rabato* (q.v.).] A small rabato.

**ra-bát-mënt**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Shipbuild.*: The draft of the real shape of the moulding edges of pieces of the frame in any required position.

\***ra-bá-tō**, *s.* [Fr. *rabat*, from *rabatre*.] [RABATE, *v.*] A neck-band or ruff; originally the collar turned back.

"'Trot! I think, your other *rabato* were better.'" *Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 2.

\***ráb-ban**, *s.* [RABBI.]

\***ráb-ban-ist**, *s.* [RABBINIST.]

**ráb-bët**, \***ráb-bót**, \***ráb-ët**, **rô-bâte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to lay level; *rabot* = a joiner's plane; O. Fr. *rabouter* = to thrust back, from Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *a* (= Lat. *ad*) = to, and *bouter* = to thrust.]

*Carpentry*:

1. To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may form a joint with another board similarly cut, by lapping; also to cut a rectangular groove or recess longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c., so as to form a joint.

2. To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

**ráb-bët**, \***ráb-ët**, \***rô-bâte**, *s.* [RABBIT, *v.*]

1. *Carp.*: A sloping cut made on the edge of one board, so that it may join by lapping with another similarly cut; also a rectangular groove made longitudinally along the edge of one piece to receive the edge of another. It is common in panelling and in door-frames.

2. *Shipbuild.*: That part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into.

**rabbet-joint**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A mode of joining wooden stuff in which rabbets are made upon the edges of the boards, so as to overlap each other.

**rabbet-plane**, *s.*

*Joinery*: A plane for plunging a groove on the corner edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are known as square-rabbet, side-rabbet, or skew-rabbet planes.

**rabbet-saw**, *s.* A saw adapted for forming grooves in the edges of planks, &c.

**ráb-bi**, **ráb-bi** (pl. **ráb-bis**, **ráb-bies**), \***rab-y**, \***ráb-ban**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Hebrew Hist. & Lit.*: Rabbi (Heb. [רַבִּי] Gr. *Paßßi*) is the noun *Rab* (רַב) with the pronominal suffix, and in Biblical Hebrew = a great man, distinguished for age, rank, office, or skill (Job xxxii. 9; Dan. I. 3; Prov. xxvi. 10), where, however, it only occurs without the suffix. In post-Biblical Hebrew it is used as a title indicating sundry degrees by its several terminations. Thus, the simple term *Rab* (רַב) = teacher, master, and was the title which Babylonian Jews gave a doctor of the Law. *Rabbi* (= my master), which is the same, with the pronominal suffix first person singular, is the Palestinian title, and is the one so frequently given to Christ (cf. Matt. xxiii. 7, 8; xxvi. 25, 49, &c.). *Rabbon* (רַבּוֹן), which is the same term, with the pronominal suffix first person plural (= our teacher, our master), is the Aramaic form of it, and is the highest degree. This form, however, is also used as a noun absolute, the plural of which is *Rabbonin* and *Rabbonim* (רַבּוֹנִין, רַבּוֹנִים). *Rabboni* (Paßßoni) = our master, the title given to Christ in Mark, which is spelled *Rabbouni* (Paßßouvi) in John xx. 16, is the form of the title with the suffix first person plural. This title was conferred when three authorised Rabbins called a student Rabbi, which invested him with the right to administer the penal law. The title is first found applied after the time of Herod, subsequently to the disputes between the two schools of Shammai and Hillel. The title *Rabban* (our master) was first given to Gamaliel, grandson of Hillel, and prince-president of the Sanhedrim, and was only

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēr**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **qūb**, **cūre**, **qnite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**, **æ**, **ō** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

borne by seven other exalted chiefs of schools. At present the degree of *Morena* (our teacher) bestowed upon a candidate, as evidence of his erudition in the written and oral law, makes him eligible to the post of Rabbi, though the title carries no authority with it except on a few points of ritualistic observance. The Rabbi of to-day simply teaches the young, delivers sermons, assists at marriages, and the like, and has the power to decide some ritual questions.

"Among the gravest rabbis, disputant."  
Milton: *P. R.*, lv. 212.

**\*rāb-bīn, \*rab-īnē, s.** [Fr.] A rabbi (q.v.).  
"Som of those rabbines (in Godd's name) . . . be as who saythe peccies."—*Sir T. Elyot. The Governour*, bk. iii, ch. xiii.

**rāb-bīn-īc, \*rāb-bīn-īck, a. & s.** [Fr. *rabbīnīque*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the rabbins, their opinions, learning, or language.

"Those rabbīnīck writers commonly interpret certain places of the scripture to this sense."—*Cudworth Intel. System*, p. 469.

**B. As subst.**: The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

**rāb-bīn-īc-al, a.** [Eng. *rabbīnic*; -al.] The same as RABBINIC (q.v.).

**\*rāb-bīn-īc-al-lī, adv.** [Eng. *rabbīnīcal*; -ly.] In a rabbīnīcal manner; like a rabbi.

"He reasoned very rabbīnīcaly."—*Botolph's* fragments, esp. 61.

**rāb-bīn-īgm, s.** [Fr. *rabbīnisme*.] An expression or phrase peculiar to the language or dialect of the rabbins.

**rāb-bīn-īst, s.** [Fr. *rabbīniste*.] (See extract.)

"Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of rabbīnists."—*Shackhouse Hist. of the Bible*, vol. ii, bk. vi, ch. iv.

**rāb-bīn-īte, s.** [Eng. *rabbīn*; -ite.] A rabbīnist (q.v.).

**rāb-bīt (1), rab-et, \*rab-bet, s.** [A dimin. from an older word only found in O. Dut. *robbe* = a rabbit. (*Skeat*.)]

**I. Lit. & Zool.**: *Lepus cuniculus*, a well-known burrowing rodent, with a very wide geographical range. It probably had its home in the western portion of the Mediterranean basin, but has spread over western Europe, Britain, and Ireland. It has been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, and has multiplied there to such an extent as to become a positive pest, so that ferrets have been imported and poison made use of to keep the number down. The rabbits introduced from Spain into Porto Santo, an island near Madeira, in the early part of the fifteenth century increased in a like manner, and actually caused the abandonment of the settlement; but they have degenerated in respect to size, and their limb-bones bear to those of an ordinary English wild-rabbit the proportion of 5 to 9. (*Darwin: Animals & Plants* (ed. 1868), i. 113.) The rabbit is smaller than the hare (q.v.); its muzzle is slender, and the palate larger and narrower. The ears and feet are shorter, the former with a smaller black tip (in some cases it is entirely absent), and the general colour is gray. They begin to breed at six months old, and have several litters in each year. The young—usually from five to eight in number—are born blind and naked, and are produced in a separate burrow. Domesticated rabbits have been greatly modified by the skill of the breeder; they have increased in size and vary in colour, albinos being very common, and forming a separate race. Rabbits form an important article of food. During the winter from 100 to 200 tons are imported into England weekly from Ostend, whither they are sent by the Belgian peasants who breed them in hutches. Their flesh, prepared and tinned, is imported from Australia. Recently the open hutch or Morant system of rabbit-breeding has been introduced. The rabbits are confined in large hutches, the floor of which is formed of coarse galvanized wire, through which they feed on the succulent grass, the hutches being moved from place to place when necessary.

**II. Fig.**: A horse which cannot always be depended upon to run well. (*Racing slang*.)

"Milan, though somewhat of a rabbit, as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

† *Welsh rabbit*: Cheese melted by heat, and

mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread, toasted and buttered. Generally considered to be a corruption of Welsh rarebit.

**rabbit-berry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Shepherdia argentea*.

**rabbit-eared perameles, s.**

*Zool.*: *Macrotis lagotis*, the native rabbit of the Swan River district. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a long pointed muzzle, naked at the tip; ears long, oval, tubular at the base; eye small, tail somewhat shorter than body.

**rabbit-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Chimæra monstrosa*. (*CHIMÆRA*, 2.)

**rabbit-hutch, s.** A hutch or box for keeping tame rabbits in.

**rabbit-like reithrodon, s.** [*REITHRODON*.]

**rabbit-root, s.**

*Bot.*: *Aralia nudicaulis*.

**rabbit-spout, s.** A rabbit-hole. (*Prov.*)  
"Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a rabbit-spout in the gorse."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**\*rabbit-sucker, s.** A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

"Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

**rabbit-warren, s.** A warren or piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

**rāb-bīt (2), rāb, s.** [Fr. *rabot* = a plane.] [*RABBIT*, v.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

**rāb-bīt (1), v. i.** [*RABBIT*, s.] To hunt or ferret for rabbits.

"To look at them fishing or rabbiting."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

**\*rāb-bīt (2), v. t.** (See def.) A verb occurring only in the imperative mood, and used as an interjection = Confound! Its reduplicated forms, *drabbit* and *ol-rabbit* (= God confound), are frequently abbreviated into *drat* (itself probably contract. from *Od* (= God) *rot*).

"'Rabbit the fellow,' cries he, 'I thought by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket.'"—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*.

**\*rāb-bīt-rī, s.** [Eng. *rabbit* (1), s.; -ry.] A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

"Every breeder should keep a stuffed hare in his rabbitry."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

**rāb-ble (1), \*rab-lī, \*rable, s. & a.** [From the noise made by a crowd; cf. O. Dut. *rabbelen* = to chatter; Prov. Ger. *rabbeln* = to chatter, to prattle.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a mob; a confused disorderly crowd.

"Resembling a rabble crowding home from a fair after a faction fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. (*With the definite article*): The lower class of people, without reference to an assemblage; the mob; the common people.

"Where men great and good  
Have by the rabble been misunderstood."  
*Carew: To Master D'Avenant*.

3. A rhapsody; a confused medley; idle, incoherent discourse.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, or characteristic of a rabble; riotous, disorderly, tumultuous, low, vulgar.

"A low rabble suggestion."—*North: Examen*, p. 306.

**rabble-rout, s.** A tumultuous crowd; a rabble.

**rāb-ble (2), s.** [*Etym. doubtful*.]

*Metal.*: An iron bar with one end bent at a right angle, used for stirring the molten iron in the puddling or boiling furnace, &c.

**rāb-ble (1), \*ra-ble, v. t. & i.** [*RABBLE* (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

† 1. To assault in a riotous manner; to mob.

"There was once a talk of rabbling him the fifth of November."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxi.

2. To gabble or chatter incoherently.

"To rabble out the scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason."—*Fox: Martyrs* (an. 1555).

3. To tumble, to crumple.

"It looks as though it had been rabbled up for the purpose."—*Mrs. H. Wood: The Channings*, p. 5.

**B. Intrans.**: To talk incoherently; to talk nonsense. (*Scotch*.)

**rāb-ble (2), v. t.** [*RABBLE* (2), s.] To work, as the iron in a puddling furnace, with a rabble.

**rāb-ble-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *rabble* (1), s.; -ment.] A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a rabble, a mob.

"And hush'd the hubbub of the rabblement."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, li. 4.

**rāb-blēr, s.** [Eng. *rabbl(e)* (2), v.; -er.]

*Metal.*: A scraper.

**rāb-bō-nī, s.** [*RABBI*.]

**rāb-dī-ō-nite, s.** [*Gr. ῥαβδίων (rhabdion)* = a small rod; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A soft mineral occurring in stalactites. Sp. gr. 2.80; lustre dull; when rubbed looks greasy; colour, black. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 45; sesquioxide of manganese, 13; alumina, 1.40; protioxide of copper, 14; protioxide of manganese, 7.61; protioxide of cobalt, 5.1; water, 13.5 = 99.61. Proposed formula, (CuO, Mn, OCoO) (FeO, Mn, OCoO) + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. Found at Nijne Tagilsk, Ural.

**rāb-dōd-al, a.** [*RHABDOIDAL*.]

† For other words derived from the Greek not found under RA, see RHA.

**Rāb-ē-lāi-sī-an, a.** [See def.] Resembling, or characteristic of Rabelais or his style; extravagantly grotesque or humorous.

**rāb-ī, s.** [*RUBEE*.]

**\*rā-bī-āte, a.** [*Lat. rabies* = madness.] Mad, rabid.

"Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate."  
*Chaucer: Lamentation of Myr Magdalen*.

**\*rā-bī-ā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *rabid(e)*; -or.] A furious or rabid animal or person; a violent greedy person. (*Scotch*.)

**\*rāb-īc, a.** [Eng. *rab(ies)*; -ic.] The same as RABID (q.v.).

"By the introduction of the rabie virus directly on to the brain."—*Field*, March 27, 1886.

**rāb-īd, \*rab-īde, a.** [*Lat. rabidus* = furious, from *rabio* = to rage; *rabies* = madness.]

**I. Literally:**

1. Mad, raging; suffering from rabies.

"The flesh being torn off the bones by the claws of the rabid wolf."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 24, 1886.

2. Pertaining to, caused by, or connected with rabies; as, rabid virus.

3. Furious, mad.

"My rabid grief."—*Crashaw: Psalm xxxiii*.

**II. Fig.**: Excessively or extravagantly enthusiastic or zealous.

"The home of the Caucasus, where every man is a rabid politician."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 26, 1883.

**\*ra-bīd-ī-tī, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being rabid; rabidness, rabies.

"Thus proving the rabidity of the animal concerned."—*Fall Malt Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

**rāb-īd-lī, adv.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ly.] In a rabid manner; madly, furiously.

**rāb-īd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rabid; madness, fury.

"The fury, and the rabidness of self-tended man."—*Feltham: Desolates*, pt. I, rec. II.

**rā-bī-ēp, s.** [*Lat. (HYDROPHOBIA)*.]

† *Dumb rabies*:

*Animal Pathol.*: Rabies in the dog in which the lower jaw falls from paralysis, and the animal in consequence ceases to bark.

**\*rāb-ī-nēt, \*rāb-ā-nēt, s.** [*Elym. doubtful*.] A kind of small ordnance, weighing about 300 lbs., and carrying a ball about an inch and a half in diameter.

**\*rā-bī-ōus, a.** [*Lat. rabiosus*, from *rabies* = madness.] Raging, furious.

"Against this rabious invader."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 15.

**\*ra-ble-ment, s.** [*RABBLEMENT*.]

**rā-bōt, s.** [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to smooth.]

*Marble-working*: A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing.

**\*rā-ca, a.** [*Chal. rēkē* = worthless.] A term of contempt or reproach; worthless, dissolute. (*Matt.* v. 22.)

**rāc-ca-hōut, s.** [Fr. *racahout*, from Arab. *raḥmūt*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary Oak, *Quercus*

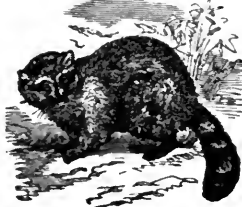
boil, boy; pōat, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, a; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -gion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*Ballota*, sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. An imitation of it is made of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

**rac-coon', ra-coon', s.** [North Amer. Ind. *arrathkune*, *urathcone* = *Procyon lotor*; Fr. *raton laveur*; Ger. *waschbär*, from its habit of dipping its food in water. According to Skeat a corrupt. of Fr. *raton*, dim. from *rat* = a rat.]

#### Zoology:

1. *Sing.*—The genus *Procyon* (q.v.), and espec. *Procyon lotor*, a handsome animal, about the size of a large cat, brown furry hair, tail bushy and ringed; body large and unwieldy, legs short, feet with strong fossorial claws. It is omnivorous and ranges over a large part of North America, where it is hunted for its fur. The Crab-eating Raccoon (*P. cancrivorus*), from South America, ranging as far north as Panama, differs chiefly from the former in the shortness of its fur, and consequent slender shape. The black-footed form has received specific recognition as *P. nigripes*. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1875, p. 421; 1885, pp. 346-53.)



RACCOON. (*Procyon lotor*.)

#### raccoon-dog, s.

*Zool.*—*Nyctereutes procyonides*, somewhat resembling a raccoon in appearance. Body about twenty-eight inches in length, covered with long brown fur, tail about four inches long; the back arched somewhat like that of a weasel; legs long and slender.

**raçe (1), s.** [Fr. *race*, from O. H. Ger. *reiza* = a line, a stroke, a mark, cogn. with Icel. *reitr* = a scratch, a line. Compare the use of *line* and *lineage* in the sense of family, descent. Probably there was some confusion with Lat. *radix*, for which see *RACE* (2), s.; Sp. *raza*; Port. *raça*; Ital. *razza*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Lineage, line, family, descent.

"Pupils . . . of noble race."

*Shakesp.: Pericles v. (Prot.)*

2. A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; the descendants collectively of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, nation, or people belonging, or supposed to belong, to the same stock.

"The whole race of mankind."

*Shakesp.: Timon, iv. L*

##### 3. The same as II.

\*4. Origin; hence, used for a particular or distinguishing strength, flavour, or taste, as indicating the origin of some natural production.

"There came, not six days hence, from Hull, a piece of rich Canary, which shall speed itself for my lady's honour."

"Is it of the right race?"

*Musgrave: New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 2.*

\*5. A strong flavour, as of wine, accompanied with a certain amount of tartness.

"Race and raciness, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness."—*Blackstone: Note on Shakespeare.*

\*6. Raciness, spirit, piquancy.

"I think the Epistles of Plutarch to have more race, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any other I have ever seen."—*Sir W. Temple: Works, iii. 463.*

\*7. Natural disposition; inherent quality.

"Now I give my sensual race the rein."

*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.*

II. *Biol.*—A permanent variety of mankind, one of the inferior animals, or a plant in which the characters are hereditarily transmitted.

**race-knife, s.** A tool with a bent, sharp lip for scrubbing.

\***raçe (2), \*raçe, s.** [O. Fr. *rais*, *raiz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix* = a root; Sp. *raiz*.] [RADIX.] A root.

"I have a gammon of bacon, and two *raças* of ginger."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., ii. 1.*

**race-ginger, s.** Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

**raçe (3), \*rase, \*rees, \*res, s.** [A.S. *ries* = a rush, a swift course; cogn. with A.S. *ris* = a race, a running.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) The act of running; a rapid course.

"Doe seeme more slacke, as weary of their race." *Stirling: Domes-day: Second Houre.*

(2) A contest of speed; especially and properly a trial of speed in running, but also applied to contests in riding, driving, rowing, sailing, &c., in which the prize goes to the swiftest; a trial of speed for a prize or honour.

"He that would win the race must guide his horse obedient to the customs of the course." *Cosper: Truth, 14.*

"In the plural the word usually means horse-races: as, Are you going to the races?"

(3) Speed attained in running.

"The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beast."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 681.*

(4) A strong or rapid current of water, or the passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

##### 2. Figuratively:

(1) A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through, the idea of a contest or struggle against opponents or difficulties being understood: as, A *race* for power, a *race* for wealth, the *race* of life, &c.

(2) The course taken by events.

(3) Prosecution; carrying on.

"The prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitable patrimony of the first aggressor."—*Bacon: On a War with Spain.*

#### II. Technically:

1. *Hydraul-eng.*: The canal or course by which water is conducted to a water-wheel from the mill-pond or stream above, and is conveyed away after having done its work. The water reaches the wheel by the head-race, and leaves it by the tail-race.

"Here in the bright gravelly beds the fish in couples turn up furrows in the stream bed."—*Daily Telegraph, Aug. 18, 1855.*

##### 2. Weaving: A lay-race (q.v.).

**race-card, s.** A card on which is printed the list of races to be run at a meeting, with the names of the horses entered, and their owners, the colours of the riders, weights to be carried, &c.

##### race-cloth, s.

*Manège*: A cloth used in connection with race-saddles; it has pockets to hold the weights needed to meet the requirements of the rules of the race-course.

##### race-course, s.

1. The ground or path on which races are run. It is generally circular or elliptical in shape.

2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel; a mill-race.

**race-cup, s.** A cup or piece of plate given as a prize for a race.

**race-glass, s.** A field-glass (q.v.).

**race-goer, s.** One who habitually attends races.

"The regular *race-goers*, who do not let the state of the elements deter them."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

##### race-ground, s. A race-course (q.v.).

##### race-horse, s.

1. *Zool., &c.*: A blood-horse, specially bred for racing or steeple-chasing. It appears from the first edition of the *Stud Book* (1791) that the first strain of Arab blood was derived from a horse bought by James I. of a Mr. Markham for 500 guineas, but since then many Arab, Barb and Turkish sires and dams have contributed to form the breed of race-horses. Youatt (*The Horse*, p. 44.) notes as their chief points: A beautiful Arabian head, fine and finely set-on neck, oblique lengthened shoulders, well-bent hinder legs, ample muscular quarters; flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards, and long elastic pastern.

2. *Ornith.*: *Micropterus brachypterus* (*Oldemia patuchonicha*). Called also the Steamer-duck. Both names refer to the swiftness of its motion through the water.

**race-meeting, s.** A certain day or days appointed for the holding of races at a certain place.

##### race-saddle, s.

*Manège*: A very small light saddle, used for racing purposes.

##### race-track, s. A race-course.

\***raçe, a.** [Fr. *raçé*.] The same as *RAZZE*.

**raçe (1), v.i. & t.** [A.S. *raesan*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To run swiftly; espec., to contend in a race.

2. To follow racing systematically, or as a profession; to keep race-horses.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To cause to run swiftly; to cause to contend in a race; to drive swiftly in a trial or contest of speed.

2. To contend in a race with or against.

\***raçe (2), v.t.** [RASE, v.]

\***raçe (3), v.t.** [RASH (2), v.] To tear out or away.

**ra-çe-mâte, s.** A salt of racemic acid.

\***raç-ë-mâ-tion, s.** [RACEME.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes.

"The whole racemation or cluster of eggs."—*Brounne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxviii.

2. The trimming, cultivation, or gathering of clusters of grapes.

"Some curious instruments out of Italy for racemation, engraving, and 'racing.'"—*Burnet: Life of Bishop Beckett*, p. 120.

##### raç-ë-më, s.

[Fr. *racème*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus* = a

cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *πάγος* (*rhagis*), genit. *πάγος* (*rhagos*) = a berry, espec. a grape; Sp. & Port. *racimo*.]

*Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence, in which the flowers

are on simple stalks distinct from each other, and arranged around a common axis. [CORYMB, CORYMBOSE.]

"Its racemes of nodding whitish flowers."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 256.

**raç-ë-mëd, a.** [Eng. *racem(e)*; -ed.] Having a raceme or racemes.

**ra-çe-mic, a.** [Fr. *racémique*, from *racème* = a raceme (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or obtained from grapes.

##### racemic acid, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{CH}(\text{HO})-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

$\text{CH}(\text{HO})-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  Paratartaric acid.

An acid found with tartaric acid in the mother liquor of the argol obtained from the grapes of the Upper Rhine and the Vosges, and most readily prepared by heating tartaric acid with one-tenth of its weight of water to 170°-180°, in sealed tubes. It forms rhombic prisms, less soluble in water than ordinary tartaric acid. Racemic acid exerts no action on polarized light, as it is a compound of dextro-tartaric and levotartaric acids in equal quantities.

##### racemic ether, s.

*Chem. (PL)*: The best known compounds of this group are the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl.

(1) Ethyl racemic acid (Racemovinic acid),  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$ , is produced by digesting four parts of absolute alcohol and one part of racemic acid in a retort at a gentle heat, saturating with baric carbonate, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long oblique prisms, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

(2) Methyl racemic acid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$ , is prepared in a similar way. It crystallizes in colourless rectangular prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in ether.

**raç-ë-mif-ër-öüs, a.** [Lat. *racemus* = a cluster; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing racemes or clusters, as the currant.

**ra-çe-mö-, pref.** [Eng. *racem(ic)*; o connect.] Derived from, or containing racemic acid.

**racemo-carbonic acid, racemo-**

**oxalic acid, s.** [DESOXALIC-ACID.]



RACEME.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wöre, wōlf, wörk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**rac-ē-mōse**, \***rac-ē-mōis**, *a.* [Lat. *racemiosus*; Fr. *racémeux*; Sp. & Port. *racimoso*; Ital. *racemoso*.]

1. Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.

2. Bearing flowers in the form of racemes; racemiferous.

**racemose-glands**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.* : Glands in which the secreting cavity is made up of a number of smaller lobules. Those with but few lobules, like the sebaceous glands, are sometimes termed Simple, and resemble a portion of larger or Compound racemose glands, of which the mammary gland is an example.

**rac-ē-mōse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *racemose*; *-ly*.] In a racemose manner.

**racemose-corymbose**, *a.*

*Bot.* (Of flowers): Disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or composed of numerous racemes forming a corymb.

**rac-ē-mō-vin-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *racemo-*, and Eng. *vinic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid and ethyl.

**racemovinic-acid**, *s.* [RACEMIC-ETHER.]

**rac-ē-mūle**, *s.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; dimin. suff. *-ule*.]

*Bot.* : A small raceme.

**rac-ēm-ū-lōse**, *a.* [Eng. *racemule*; *-ose*.] *Bot.* : Bearing very small racemes.

**rac-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *race*(*e*), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. Ordinary Language :

1. One who races; one who contends in a race.

"Less swiftly to the goal a racer flies." *Holcs. : Jerusalem Delivered*, bk. vi.

2. An animal or thing kept for racing, as a race-horse, a racing yacht, bicycle, &c.

II. *Zool.* : *Ophibolus getulus*, an American snake, black in colour, and with a slender body. So called because it glides very quickly.

\***rach**, \***rache**, \***racche**, \***rathe**, *s.* [Icel. *rakki*; O. Sw. *racha* = a bitch.] A dog which hunted by scent, as distinguishing from a greyhound. [BRACH.]

"They hunt about as doth a *rache*."

*Old Poem, in Asmode's Theat. Chem.*, p. 155.

\***rac-chi-āl-gī-a**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*algos*) = pain.]

*Pathol.* : Pains of the bowels, supposed to arise from the nerves of the spinal marrow. (Parr.)

**rac-chid'-i-an**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachis*) = the spine or backbone.]

1. Pertaining to the spine; vertebral.

2. Pertaining to the rachis of an odontophore.

"The rachidian teeth sometimes form a single series."—Woodward; *Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 21.

†**rac-chil'-la**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *rachis* (q.v.).]

*Bot.* : The zigzag rachis or axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

**rac-chi'-ō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachis*) = the spine; *-odon*.]

*Zool.* : The typical and sole genus of the anomalous family Rachiodontidae, with three species. The nomenclature of the genus is very confused. It is also known as *Anodon* (Smith), *Deironodon* (Owen), *Daaypeltis* (Wagler), and the type-species *Rachiodon scaber* = *Coleuber scaber* (Linn.). There are no true teeth; but so-called gular teeth are present, these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebrae. These snakes live principally on eggs, and when the shell is broken by the gular teeth it is ejected from the mouth and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach.

**rac-chi'-ō-dōnt**, *a.* [RACHIODONTIDÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rachiodontidae; possessing gular teeth.

**rac-chi'-ō-dōn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rachiodon*, genit. *rachiodonti*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ti-dæ*.]

*Zool.* : A family of Colubriform Snakes, of doubtful affinities, from South and West Africa, with a single genus *Rachiodon* (q.v.).

**rac'-chis**, *s.* [Gr. = the spine or backbone.]

1. *Botany* :

(1) The axis of inflorescence; a peduncle proceeding nearly in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (Lindley.)

(2) (Of Composites) : A receptacle, not fleshy, surrounded by an involucre. (Lessing.)

(3) The caudex of an acotyledonous plant.

2. *Comparative Anatomy* :

(1) The spine, either of man or of the lower vertebrates.

(2) The central portion of an odontophore.

**rac-chit'-ic**, *a.* [RACHITIS.] Of or pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

**rac-chi'-tis**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rach(is)*; *-itis*.]

1. *Pathol.* : [RICKETS].

2. *Veg. Path.* : Abortion of the fruit or seed.

**rac'-chī-tōme**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

*Surg.* : A post-mortem or dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

**rac'-ci-al**, *a.* [Eng. *raci*(*e*) (1), *a.*; *-tal*.] Of or pertaining to race, family, or descent; of or pertaining to the races of mankind; ethnological.

"The object of my museum is not racial."—*Daily News*, Aug. 2, 1881.

**rac'-ci-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *racy*; *-ly*.] In a racy manner.

\***rac-ine**, *s.* [Fr.] A root.

**rac'-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *racy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being racy; piquency, pungency.

**rac'-cīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RACK (1), *v.*]

**racīng-bit**, *s.*

*Manège* : A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings varying in size from three to six inches.

**racīng-calēdar**, *s.* A list of races to be run, and of races run with their results.

**rack** (1), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of arrack (q.v.) : as, rack punch.

**rack** (2), \***racke**, \***rekke**, *s.* [Prop. that which is stretched out or straight, from *rack*, *v.* cf. Ger. *rack* = a rail, a bar, a framework; Prov. Ger. *reck* = a scaffold; *reckbank* = a rack for torture; *recke* = a stretcher; Low Ger. *rakk* = a shelf, as in Eng. plate-rack.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Literally :

(1) An instrument for stretching or straining; as,

(a) A contrivance or appliance for bending a bow.

"These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any tender or rack."—*Wilkins : Mathematical Magic*.

(b) An apparatus for the judicial torture of criminals or suspected persons. It consisted of a large, open wooden frame, within which the person to be tortured was laid on his back on the floor, with his wrists and ankles fastened by cords to two rollers at the ends of the frame. These rollers were then drawn or moved in opposite directions until the body rose to a level with the frame. Interrogations were then put, and if the prisoner refused to answer, or if his answers were not considered satisfactory, the rollers were further moved, until at last the bones of the sufferer were forced from their sockets. The rack was formerly much used by the civil authorities in the cases of traitors or conspirators, and by the officers of the Inquisition to force a recantation of heretical or so-called heretical opinions.

"The trial by rack is utterly unknown to the law of England; though once, when the Dukes of Exeter and Suffolk, and other ministers of Henry VI., had laid a design to introduce the civil law into this kingdom as the rule of government, for the beginning thereof they erected a rack for torture; which was called in derision the Duke of Exeter's Daughter, and still remains in the Tower of London; where it was occasionally used as an engine of state, not of law, more than once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 35.

(2) An open framework or grating; as,

(a) A grating on which bacon is laid.

(b) A framework on or in which articles are laid or arranged : as, a plate-rack, a bottle-rack, a hat-rack, &c.

(c) A frame of open-work to hold hay or other food for cattle, horses, or sheep.

"Unyoke the steed, his racks beap high with hay." *Grainger : Tibullus*, ll. 1.

(d) A frame to carry hay or grain, placed on wheels, for hauling in the harvest.

\* 2. *Figuratively* :

(1) That which is extorted; an extortion, an exaction. [RACK-RENT.]

"The great reuts and racks would be unsupportable."—*Sanders : State of Religion*, O. 2 b.

(2) Torture; extreme pain or anguish; agony.

"A fist of the stone puts a king to the rack."—*Temple*.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Gearing* : A toothed bar whose pitch-line is straight, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel [PINION, *s.*, II.], for the purpose of changing rectilinear into circular motion, or vice versa. This contrivance is called a rack-and-pinion, and the motion so imparted rack-and-pinion motion.

2. *Horol.* : A steel piece in the striking part of a clock. It consists of a bar attached radially to an axis, and having a lower and an upper arm. The former is called the rack-tail (q.v.). The latter is indented with twelve notches, to effect the striking of the right number.

3. *Lace* : A certain length of lace-work, counted perpendicularly, and containing 240 meshes.

4. *Metal.* : An inclined frame or table, open at the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes off the lighter portions.

5. *Nautical* :

(1) A frame of wood with belaying-pins, or a row of blocks for fair-lead-ers, or a row of sheaves for reeving the running-rigging.

(2) A frame with holes for round-shot.

(3) A box in which the halyards are coiled away.

¶ (1) Rack-and-pinion : [RACK (2), *s.*, II. 1.]

\* (2) To live at rack and manger : To live of the best at free cost. (Carlyle : *Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.)

**rack-bar**, *s.*

*Naut.* : A billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

**rack-block**, *s.*

*Naut.* : A range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

**rack-rail**, *s.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which meshes a cog-wheel on the locomotive. Now only to be found in some forms of inclined-plane railways.

**rack-rent**, *s.* A rent raised to the uttermost; a rent stretched to the full value, and greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay.

**rack-rent**, *v.t.* To subject to the payment of a rack-rent; to assess at a rack-rent.

"Men whose poverty was brought about by rack-renting."—*Times*, March 30, 1885.

**rack-renter**, *s.*

1. One who rack-rents his tenants.

"The landlords, whose leases have fallen in, and who have now become rack-renters, often of very distressable property."—*Pail Mail Gazette*, Dec. 6, 1885.

\* 2. One who is rack-rented. (Wharton.)

**rack-saw**, *s.* A saw with wide teeth.

**rack-tail**, *s.*

*Horol.* : A bent arm connected with the toothed segment-rack, by which the striking mechanism of a repeating clock is let off.

**rack-vintage**, *s.* Wines drawn from the lees.

**rack-work**, *s.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack-and-pinion or the like.

\***rack** (3), \***racke**, \***rakke**, \***rak**, *s.* [Icel. *rek* = drift, motion; *skýrrek* = the rack or drifting clouds, from *reka* = to drive, to toss.]

[WRACK.] Light vapoury clouds; floating vapour in the sky.

"Mixed with the rack, the snow mist fly."

*Scott : Marmion*, iv. (Intro.)

**rack** (5), *s.* [For *wreck* (q.v.).] Wreck, ruin, destruction; now used only in the phrases to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shām. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

**rack** (6), *s.* [Either for *rock*, *v.*, or connected with *rack* (5), *s.*]

*Manège*: A quick amble.

"Col. Dodge's dismount of a *rack* is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**rack** (7), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *reka* = to drive.] A track, a cart-rut.

**rack** (1), *v.* **racke**, *v.* [O. Dut. *racken* = to stretch; to reach; *racken* = to rack, to torture; Icel. *rekja* = to stretch, to trace; *rekja* = to strain; Ger. *recken* = to stretch; Dan. *række*. *Rack* is closely connected with *reach* (q.v.), and is a doublet of *reach* (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

*Literally*:

\* (1) To stretch, to strain.

\* (2) To stretch or strain on the *rack*; to put to the *rack*; to torture with the *rack*.

"He was *racked* and miserably tortured, to the extent he should either change his opinion or confess to other of his profession."—*Fox: Table of French Martyrs* (Jan. 1551).

\* (3) To place on or in a *rack* or frame; as, To *rack* bottles.

2. Figuratively:

\* (1) To stretch, to heighten, to exaggerate.

\* "What we have we prize not to the worth, While we enjoy it: but being *rack'd* and lost, Why, then we *rack* the value."

*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

\* (2) To strain, to stretch, to worry, to puzzle; as, To *rack* one's brains.

\* (3) To wrest, to distort, to strain, to pervert.

"*Racking* and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

\* (4) To raise to the highest or uttermost point; as, To *rack* rents.

\* (5) To harass or oppress by exacting excessive rents. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 917.)

\* (6) To oppress by exactation generally.

"The Commons *rack* thou *racked*."

*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 1.

\* (7) To torture; to affect with extreme pain, torment, or anguish. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 203.)

ii. Mining: To wash on the *rack*. [*Rack* (2), *s.*, II. 4.]

¶ To *rack* a tackle:

*Naut.*: To bind together two ropes of a tackle to retain it at a tension and prevent the ropes reeving back through the blocks.

**rack** (2), *v.* [*Rack* (5), *s.*] To fly, as vapour or light floating clouds. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 1.)

**rack** (3), *v.* [*Rack* (7), *s.*]

*Manège*: To go at a racking pace; to amble quickly.

"He did not so much as *rack*."—*Fuller: Worthies*, II. 173.

**rack** (4), *v.* [O. Fr. *raqué*, *vin raqué* = small or coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture (*Cotgrave*).] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor, from its sediment.

"Some toll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the *low*, and after a few days' resettlement *rack* it off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\* **rack** (5), *v.* [*Rack* (1), *v.*]

\* **rack** (6), *v.* [*A.S. ræcan*.] To relate. [*RECKON*.]

\* **rack-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rack* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who racks, tortures, or torments.

2. One who harasses or oppresses by exactations.

3. One who wrests, twists, perverts, or distorts.

"These *rackers* of Scriptures are by St. Peter styled, unstable."—*Hales: Golden Remains*, p. 11.

**rack-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rack* (3), *v.*; *-er*.] A horse which moves at a racking pace.

"As to pace, a *racker* will go six miles an hour."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

**rack-ër** (3), *s.* [Eng. *rack* (4), *v.*; *-er*.] One who racks liquors, as wine, &c.

**rack-ët** (1), *s.* [Gael. *racaid* = a noise, a disturbance, from *rac* = *to make* a noise like geese or ducks. Cf. *rackle*.]

1. A noise, a clamour, a din; a confused clattering noise.

"What an infernal *rack* and riot!"

*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

2. A smart stroke. (*Scotch*.)

¶ (1) To be (or go) on the *rack*: To go on the loose; to be dissipated. (*Slang*.)

"He had been off on the *rack*, perhaps for a week at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

(2) To *stand the racket*: To take the consequences; to be responsible; to put up with.

"He is as ready as myself to *stand the racket* of subsequent proceedings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

**rack-ët** (2), *ra-quet*, *\* rak-et*, *s.* [*Fr. raquette*, from Sp. *raqueta* = a racket, from Arab. *rahit* = the palm of the hand, *rah* = the palms. Cf. *Fr. pousse* = (1) the palm of the hand, (2) tennis.]

1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, consisting of an elliptical loop formed of a thin strip of wood, across which net-work of cord or gut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

"When we have *match'd* our *rackets* to these balls." *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, I. 2.

2. (*Pl.*): A game of ball; a modern variety of the old game of tennis (q.v.).

3. A snow-shoe, formed of corals stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. (Used in Canada.)

4. A broad, wooden shoe or patten for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or wet ground. (*Webster*.)

5. Ornith.: A spatule (q.v.).

**racket-court**, *\* racket-ground*, *s.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played.

"The area it appeared . . . was the *racket-ground*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

**racket-tails**, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Steganura* (q.v.), so called because the tail terminates in a spatule.

\* **rack-ët** (1), *v.* [*RACKET* (1), *s.*] To knock about; to frolic.

"The last fortnight or three weeks I have *racketed* about like other people."—*R. Carter: Letters*, i. 92.

\* **rack-ët** (2), *v.* [*RACKET* (2), *s.*] To strike, as with a racket; to toss.

"Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another."—*Hewitt: Nine Sermons*, p. 63.

\* **rac-kët-ër**, *v.* [Eng. *racket* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A person given to racketing or noisy frolic; a gay or dissipated person.

"I shall be a *rac-kët-ër*, I doubt."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, I. 117.

\* **rac-kët**, *\* rak-ët*, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.]

*Music*:

1. An obsolete wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages, but no keys. It was not of an extended compass, being incapable of producing harmonics. It was a double-reed instrument, the reed being at the end of a tube through which the player blew. The tone was nasal and produced with difficulty. The rackett was improved by Denner at the beginning of the last century, but was not able to hold its own against the then much superior bassoon.

2. An organ stop of 16 ft. or 8 ft. pitch.

**rack-ët-ÿ**, **rack-ët-tÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *racket* (1), *s.*; *-ÿ*.]

1. Making a racket or noise; noisy, clamorous.

2. Gay, dissipated.

"The unhappy dispenser of police law and his *rackett* son."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1886.

**rack-ÿng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*RACK* (4), *v.*]

*A. & B.* As *pr. par.* & *particip. adv.*: (See the verb.)

*C.* As *subst.*: The act of decanting wine from the lees in a cask, after fermentation or fining.

**racking-can**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

2. *Metall.*: A can filled with sour beer, in which wire is steeped before drawing.

**ra-cō-di-üm**, *s.* [*ANTENNARIA* (2).]

**ra-coon**, *s.* [*RACCOON*.]

**ra-coon-dä**, *s.* [*Native name*.] [*COYPU*.]

**Ra-cō-vi-an**, *a. & s.* [From *Racovia*, the Latin name of Racow, a town of Poland, on the Czarna. It was built in 1569.]

*A.* As *adj.*: Of, or belonging to Rakow.

*B.* As *subst.*: A Socinian belonging to Racow, where that sect had a celebrated school or college.

**Racovian-catechism**, *s.*

*Theol.*, &c.: A catechism containing a popular exposition of the Socinian creed. Properly speaking there were two, a smaller and a larger, both published in Germany by Sinalcius, the former in 1605, the latter in 1608. The larger one was translated into English in 1652, probably by John Biddle.

**rac-quët** (qu as k), *s.* [*RACKET* (2), *s.*]

**rac-ÿ**, *a.* [From *race* (2), *s.*]

1. Strongly flavoured; tasting of the soil.

"The *rac-ÿ* juice" *Philips: Cerealia*.

2. Having a strong distinctive character; spirited, pungent, piquant.

"Rich *rac-ÿ* verses in which we" *Conley: Answer to a Copy of Verses*.

\* **räd** (1), *pret. of v.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

\* **räd** (2), *\* red*, *\* radde*, *pret. of v.* [*READ*.]

**räd**, *s.* [See def.] A contract of Radical (q.v.).

"They say the *Rads* are going to throw us over."—*B. Dierael: Coningsby*.

**räd**, *\* rade*, *a.* [Icel. *hræddr*.] Afraid, frightened. (*Scotch*.)

"For the *erle* full *rade*." *MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 122.

**ra'-dau-ite** (au as öw), *s.* [After *Radau* Valley, Hartz, where found; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Labradorite (q.v.), forming one of the constituents of a gabbro. Believed by Breithaupt to differ from ordinary Labradorite in its chemical composition.

**räd-dle** (1), **red-le**, **rüd-dle**, *v.* [*Prob. a corrupt. of hurdle or riddle*.]

1. To interweave, to intertwist, to wind together.

2. To wrinkle.

**räd-dle** (2), *v.* [*RADDLE* (2), *s.*] To paint as with ruddle.

"*Ruddled* like an old bell-wether."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xlii.

**räd-dle** (3), *v.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] To get over work in a slovenly, careless manner.

**räd-dle** (1), *\* rad-el*, *s.* [*RADDLE*, *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar piece of wood.

"The houses of the Britons were alight set up with a few posts and many *raddels*."—*Rollinsh: Descript. of Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xli.

2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees and shrubs. (*Prov.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: The same as *RABBLE*, (2).

2. *Naut.*: Interlacing yarns to make flat gasket.

3. *Weav.*: A bar with upright pegs, used by weavers to keep the threads in place when winding the warp on to the beam.

**raddle-hedge**, *s.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together.

**räd-dle** (2), *s.* [*RUDDLE*.] A red pigment used for marking sheep.

"A yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 52.

**rä-döck**, *s.* [*RUDDOCK*.] The robin-redbreast.

"The *raddock* would" *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

\* **räde**, *s.* [*RAID*.]

\* **räde**, *pret. of v.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

\* **ra-deau** (eau as o), *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. rates* = a boat, a raft.] A number of pieces of wood bound together to form a float; a raft.

\* **radevore**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] Tapestry.

\* **rädöze**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] Some kind of wildfowl.

"The *Rädze* is next unto the Tale in goodness."—*Fenner: Via recta ad vitam longam*, p. 93.

**rä-dí-al**, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. radius* = a radius (q.v.).]

**ráto**, **fát**, **fáro**, amidst, **whát**, **fáll**, father; **wó**, **wët**, **hóre**, camel, **hór**, **thére**; **píne**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, marine; **gó**, **pöt**, **er**, **wóre**, **wólf**, **wór**k, **whó**, **són**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unít**, **ón**ir, **rúle**, **rüll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **se**, **ce** = **é**: **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Of, or pertaining to a radius.
2. Resembling, or having the quality or appearance of a ray or radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre.

"Radiolaria, so called from the radial arrangement of their pseudopodia."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**II. Technically:**

1. Anat.: Of, or belonging to the radius; as, the radial artery, nerve, and vein.
2. Bot.: Growing on the circumference of a circle.

**radial-curves, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including circle, and appear like so many semi-diameters.

**radial-fibres, s. pl. [MULLERIAN-FIBRES.]****radial-symmetry, s.**

*Compar. Anat.*: The arrangement of similar parts round a central axis. Used chiefly of the Echinoderms; but the radial symmetry is often more apparent than real, inasmuch as in very many a medium plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane, and with a few exceptions the embryo leaves the eggs as a bilaterally symmetrical larva. (*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert.*, ch. ix.)

**rā-dī-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *radial*; -ly.] In a radial manner; like radii or rays.

"The pseudopodia do not extend straight out radially."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**rā-dī-ānge, rā-dī-ān-cŷ, s.** [Eng. *radiant*(t); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being radiant; brightness appearing or shooting in rays; bright or brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

"She shi'n'd in an attire

That cast a radiance past the ray of fire."

*Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Venus.*

**rā-dī-ant, rā-di-aunt, rā-di-aunte, rā-dŷ-aunt, a. & s.** [Lat. *radians*, genit. *radiantis*, pr. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); Fr. *radiant*; Sp. & Ital. *radiante*.]

**A. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Radiating; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; giving out rays; radiated, radiate.

2. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; sparkling with beams of light; shining; vividly bright or sparkling.

"From his radiant seat he rose."

*Milton: P. L. x. 28.*

3. Exhibiting a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; beaming; as, a radiant countenance.

**II. Technically:**

1. Bot.: Diverging from a common centre, like rays.

2. Her.: An epithet applied to any ordinary or charge, when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonnant; rayonné.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Astron.*: The point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed.

"There was a family likeness about all meteors coming from the same radiant."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 29, 1881.

2. *Geom.*: A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. *Optics*: The luminous body or point from which rays of light falling on a lens or mirror diverge.

**radiant-flower, s.**

*Bot.*: A compound flower in which the florets of the disc are long and spreading and unlike those of the ray.

**radiant-heat, s.**

*Physics*: Heat radiating from a heated body as distinguished from that transmitted by intervening media.

**radiant-point, s. [RADIANT, B. I.]****radiant-stigma, s.**

*Bot.*: A stigma having divisions resembling the rays of a star.

**rā-dī-ant-lŷ, \*ra-di-ant-lie, adv.** [Eng. *radiant*; -ly.] In a radiant manner; with radiance or beaming brightness; with glittering lustre or splendour.

"A certain vessel . . . so radiantly wrought."—*Fox: Martyrs*, (an. 974).

**\*rā-dī-ār-ŷ-a, s. pl. [RADIUS.]****Zoology:**

1. A group of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata and Medusae. (*Lamarck*.)

2. A sub-division of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalapha, and Hydrozoa. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 16.)

**\*rā-dī-ār-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *radius* = a radius (q.v.).] One of the Radius (q.v.).

**\*rā-dī-ār-ta, s. pl.** [Lat. neut. pl. of *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A term introduced by Cuvier, in 1812, for the lowest of his great groups or *embranchements*. He described them as having radial, instead of bilateral, symmetry, apparently destitute of nervous system and sense organs, having the circulatory system rudimentary or absent, and respiratory organs on or co-extensive with the surface of the body; and included the Echinodermata, Acalapha, Entozoa, Polypi, and Infusoria. Wider knowledge led to the narrowing of the limits of this group, and though Agassiz (*Classification*, p. 294) pleaded for its retention (with the three classes of Polypi, Acalapha, and the Echinoderms), Huxley's *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* finally broke up what he called the "radiate mob" (p. 86), and distributed its constituents among the Echinodermata, Polyzoa, Vermes, Coelenterata, and Protozoa.

**rā-dī-āte, v. t. & t.** [Lat. *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to shoot out rays; *radius* = a ray; Ital. *radiare*; Sp. *radiar*.] [RADIUS, RAY.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit rays or beams; to be radiant; to shine, to sparkle.

"Virtues . . . radiate like the sun at noon."

*Bozall: Pref. to Herbert's Henry VIII.*

2. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light.

"Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

3. To issue or proceed, as from a central point. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxviii. 5.)

**\*B. Transitive:**

1. To emit or send out, as rays, in a direct line from a point or surface.

2. To enlighten, to illuminate, to irradiate; to shed light or brightness on.

**rā-dī-āte, a. & s.** [Lat. *radiatus*; Ital. *radiato*; Sp. *radiado*.] [RADIATE, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having rays or lines proceeding from or as from a centre; adorned with rays; radiated.

**II. Technically:**

1. Bot.: Diverging from a common centre. [RADIANT.]

2. Min.: Having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre.

3. Zool.: Having the organs of circulation and sensation arranged circularly around a common centre.

**\*B. As substantive:**

1. Zool.: A member of the division Radiata.

**rā-dī-āt-ēd, a.** [RADIATE, a.] Adorned with rays or radiations; rayed, radiate.

**radiated iron-pyrites, s. pl. [MARCASITE.]**

**radiated-ligament, s.** The anterior costocentral ligament of the ribs.

**radiated-tortoise, s.**

*Zool.*: *Testudo radiata*, from Madagascar.

**rā-dī-āte-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *radiate*; -ly.] In a radiate manner; with rays or radiations from the centre.

**rā-dī-āt-īng, pr. par. or a.** [RADIATE, v.]

**Botany:**

1. Diverging from a common centre or from the circumference of a circle. Spec., of an exogenous leaf, having several ribs radiating from the base to the circumference, as a lobed leaf.

2. Forming apparent rays in the circumference of a circle, as the outer florets of many umbellifers.

**rā-dī-āt-īng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *radiating*; -ly.] In a radiating manner; with radiations; radiately.

**rā-dī-ā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *radiationem*, acc. of *radiatio*, from *radiatus*, pa. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); Sp. *radiacion*; Ital. *radiazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of radiating; the state of being radiated; the emission and diffusion of rays.

"We make demonstrations of all lights, and radiations, and of all colours."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*, p. 28.

2. Emission and diffusion from a central point in every direction.

"So it [sound] paralleth in so many other things with the sight, and radiation of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 128.

**II. Physics:** The transmission of heat, light, or actinic power (hence known as forms of "radiant energy"), from one body to another without raising the temperature of the intervening medium. It takes place in all directions around a body. In a homogeneous medium it takes place in straight lines. Radiation proceeds *in vacuo* as well as through air. Its intensity is proportioned to the temperature of the source, and it diminishes according to the obliquity of the rays with respect to the radiant surface, and the radiating or emissive power of a body, or its capability of emitting at the same temperature, and with the same extent of surface, greater or less quantities of heat. The energy received from a radiating body is inversely proportional to the square of the distance; and the radiation of a body is exactly proportional to its absorbing power. If the radiating power of lampblack be reckoned at 100, that of platinum foil is 10-80; copper foil, 4-90; gold leaf, 4-28; and pure laminated silver 3-60.

☞ Solar radiation is the radiation from the sun; terrestrial radiation is from the earth into space.

**rā-dī-ā-tive, a.** [Eng. *radiat*(e); -ive.] Radiating; having the quality or property of radiation; having a tendency to radiate.

**rā-dī-ā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *radiat*(e); -or.] That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays radiate; specif., a chamber or drum in an apartment, heated by steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into the apartment.

**rād-ī-cal, \*rād-ī-call, a. & s.** [Fr. *radical*, from Lat. *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root; Sp. & Port. *radical*; Ital. *radicale*.] [RADIX.]

**A. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the root.

"The more you take away of her ranke and superfluous word, the better will she employ the radical sap."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xlii.

2. Pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental, original; going to the root or origin; thorough-going, extreme; as, a radical truth, a radical difference.

3. Implanted by nature; natural, native, innate, constitutional.

"Are radical diseases so suddenly removed?"—*Dryden: Æneis* (D.D.).

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

**II. Technically:**

1. Bot.: Arising from the root or from its crown.

2. *Philol.*: Belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the nature or character of a root; original, primitive; not derived.

"A subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of a radical idea."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

3. *Politics*: Pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as radicals. [B. 4.]

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Chem.*: A group of elements common to a more or less numerous series of allied compounds, and unaffected by the processes whereby these compounds are transformed one into another, e.g., Ethyl ( $C_2H_5$ ), the radical of common alcohol ( $C_2H_5HO$ ).

2. *Math.*: An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. Radicals are divided into orders according to the degree of the root indicated; thus, an indicated square root of an imperfect square is a radical of the second degree, and so on.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ein, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**3. Philology:**

(1) A *radix*, root, or simple underived, uncompounded word. [Root, s.]

(2) A letter which belongs to the root; a primitive letter.

4. *Eng. Pol.*: An ultra-liberal, verging on Republicanism; one of that party in the state which desires to carry out a radical reform of the constitution, and to give greater power to the democracy. The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same party, who wished to introduce radical reforms in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or two. Not used politically in the United States.

**radical-bass, s.**

*Music*: The fundamental bass, ground note, or root of a chord.

**radical-leaf, s.**

*Bot.*: A leaf on the lower part of the stem, close to the ground.

**radical-peduncle, s.** [PEDUNCLE, ¶.]

**radical-pitch, s.** The pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.

**radical-quantities, s. pl.**

*Math.*: Quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

**radical-sign, s.**

*Math.*: The sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (in reality a modified form of R, the initial letter of *Radix* = root), written over a quantity, and denoting that its root is to be extracted. The degree of the root is indicated by a figure written over the sign, and called the index. Thus, the expression  $\sqrt[3]{64}$  indicates that the cube root of 64 is to be extracted, and 3 is the index of the radical. In the case of the square root, the index number is generally omitted, and the sign only written.

**radical-stress, s.** The force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.

**rād'-ī-cal-izm, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -izm.] The principles of the Radicals; the doctrine or principle of making a radical reform of government or other existing institutions, by uprooting all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

"Maintaining the hollow truce between Whiggery and Radicalism."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

**\*rād'-ī-cāl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -ity.]

1. Origination

"The *radicality* and power of different forms."—*Browns: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xvii.

2. The quality or state of being radical; relation to a root; essential nature or principle.

**\*rād'-ī-cal-izē, v. t.** [Eng. *radical*; -ize.] To convert or turn to Radicalism.

"Artisan and peasants of the shires, liberal by tradition, are converted by the efforts of Nonconformist ministers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1885.

**rād'-ī-cal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *radical*; -ly.]

\*1. Primarily, originally, essentially; without derivation.

2. As regards root or origin.

"Tho' the word be radically derived from the Dutch word."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, § 6, let. 55.

3. In a radical manner or degree; fundamentally, essentially.

"Yet they were radically distinct, and even opposite in their characteristics."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

**rād'-ī-cal-nēss, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being radical or fundamental.

**rād'-ī-cant, a.** [Lat. *radicans*, pr. par. of *radico* = to take root.]

*Bot.*: Producing roots from the stem; taking root on or above the ground.

**\*rād'-ī-cāte, v. t. & i.** [RADICATE, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to take root; to root; to plant deeply and firmly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Time should rather confirm and radicate in us the remembrance of God's goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, v. i, ser. 8.

B. *Intrans.*: To take root.

"For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prefer them not after planting till they do radicate."— *Evelyn: Sylva*.

**rād'-ī-cāte, rād'-ī-cāt-ēd, a.** [Lat. *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radico* = to take root; *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deeply or firmly rooted or planted, firmly established.

"When it [rancour] is formally radicate."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 17).

**II. Technically:**

\*1. *Bot.*: Having taken root; rooted. Used of a stem, &c.

2. *Zool.* (Of a shell): Affixed to one valve or a byssus to a rock, another shell, &c.

**rād'-ī-cāt-īng, a.** [RADICATE, v.]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICANT (q.v.).

**rād'-ī-cā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *radicatus*, pa. par. of *radico* = to take root; Sp. *radicación*; Ital. *radicazione*.] [RADICATE, a.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The process or act of taking root deeply and firmly.

2. *Bot.*: The disposition of the root of a plant, with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

**rād'-ī-çel, s.** [RADICELLA.]

\***rād'-ī-çel'-la, rād'-ī-çel, s.** [Mod. Lat. *radicella*, dimin. from *radix*.]

*Bot.*: A very small root.

**ra-dīc'-ī-form, a.** [Lat. *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Of the nature or form of a root.

**rād'-ī-cle, s.** [Fr. *radicule*, from Lat. *radicula*, dimin. of *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root; Ital. *radicula*.]

1. *Bot.*: The minute root of an embryo plant.

2. *Chem.*: The same as RADICAL, 1. (q.v.).

**rād'-ī-cōse, a.** [Lat. *radicosus*, from *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root.] Having a large root.

**ra-dīc'-ū-lar, a.** [Eng. *radicul(e)*; -ar.]

*Bot.*: Of, or pertaining to the radicle. (*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

**rād'-ī-cule, s.** [Fr.]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICLE, 1. (q.v.).

**rā-dī-ō, pref.** [Lat. *radius*.]

1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to, or connected with the radius (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: Radiate.

**radio-carpal, a**

*Anat.*: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the carpus; as, the radio-carpal articulation.

**radio-flagellata, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: An order of Infusoria, instituted by Saville Kent, with two families, Actinomonadidae and Echinotomidae. He described them (*Man. Infus.*, i. 225) as "animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the Radiolaria, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages; no distinct oral aperture. Mostly marine."

**radio-muscular, a**

*Anat.*: A term applied (1) to the branches sent off by the radial artery in the first part of its course to the muscles of the fore arm; (2) to the filaments emitted in the same direction by the radial nerve.

**radio-ulnar, a**

*Anat.*: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the ulna; as, the radio-ulnar articulations.

**rā-dī-ō-grāph, s.** Same as SKIAGRAPH (q.v.).

**ra-dī-ō-la, s.** [Lat. *radiolus* = dimin. from *radius* = a ray. Named from the radiatory branches.]

*Bot.*: All-seed, Flax-seed; agenus of Linaceae. Sepals four, two- to four-toothed; petals four, fugacious; stamens four. One species, *Radiola Millegiana*, an annual herb, with filiform branches, opposite leaves, and corymbose cymes of minute flowers.

**rā-dī-ō-lār'-ī-a, a pl.** [Mod. Lat., from *radiola* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.*: According to E. Ray Lankester, a class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnozoa in which the protoplasmic body of the dominant amoeba phase has the form of a sphere or cone (from the surface of which radiate filamentous pseudopodia, occasionally anasto-

mosing), and encloses a spherical or cone-shaped perforated shell of membranous consistency, known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina. He divides the class into two sub-classes: Silico-skeleta and Acanthino-skeleta. They are the Polycistina of Ehrenberg.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Trias onward. The Barbaodes earth, a deposit of sandstones and marls, is principally composed of the siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria.

**rā-dī-ō-lār'-ī-an, s. & a.** [RADIOLARIA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Radiolaria (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the Radiolaria.

**radiolarian-ooze, s.**

*Nat. Science*: (See extract).

"On the 23rd of March, 1874, in the Pacific, in lat. 11° 24' N., long. 163° 16' E., between the Caroline and the Ladrone groups, we sounded in 4,575 fathoms. The bottom was such as would naturally have been marked on the chart from its general appearance 'red clay.' It was a fine deposit, reddish-brown in colour, and it contained scarcely a trace of lime. It was somewhat different, however, from ordinary 'red clay'—more gritty; and the lower part of the contents of the sounding-tube seemed to have been compacted into a somewhat coherent cake, as if already a stage towards hardening into stone. When placed under the microscope, it was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiarians that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name radiolarian-ooze."—*Thomson: Voyage of Challenger*, 1, 230, 231.

**rā-dī-ō-līte, s.** [Eng. *radiolite*; o connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (lithos) = a stone.]

*Min.*: A form of Bergmannite (q.v.), found in radiated masses and nodules at Eckefjord, Norway.

**rā-dī-ō-lī-tēs, s.** [RADIOLITE.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Hippuritidae. Shell inversely conical, biconic, or cylindrical; the valves dissimilar, the lower one with a thick outer layer, often foliaceous; the upper flat, or conical, with a central umbo; teeth angular. Species, forty-two; from the Neocomian to the Chalk. From Britain, France, Egypt, &c.

**rā-dī-ōm'-ē-tēr, s.** [Lat. *radius* = a ray, and Eng. meter (q.v.).]

1. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

2. An instrument invented by Crookes for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy, and exhibited by him at the Royal Society, April 7, 1875. It resembles a miniature anemometer, and is made to revolve by the action of light. The cups of the anemometer are replaced by discs, coloured white on one side and black on the other, and the instrument is inclosed in a glass globe from which air has been exhausted, so that no heat is transmitted. When the discs are exposed to light, revolution begins immediately, and its speed is governed by the intensity of the light. Two candles produce twice the effect of one, and the flame of magnesium wire makes the discs spin round with great rapidity.



RADIOMETER.

\***rā-dī-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *radius*, from *radius* = a ray.]

1. Consisting of rays, as light.

2. Bright, radiant.

"His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear."

*Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.*

**rād'-īsh, rād'-īshe, rād'-īsh, rād'-īk, s.** [Fr. *radis*, from Prov. *radiz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix* = a root; Dut. *radijk*; Sw. *rådisa*, *rättika*; Icel. *radise*; Dan. *radise*, *råddike*; Ger. *radies*.]

*Bot.*: *Raphanus sativus*, the Garden-radish. It was cultivated in ancient times in India, whence it found its way to Europe, reaching England in 1543. It is planted for its root, which is eaten as a salad when the plant is young. It may be either fusiform or nearly round, and of a reddish-purple, yellowish, or white colour. It is stimulating and acrid. Its nitrous juice is antiscorbutic. [RAPHANUS.]

"Spars feast! a radish and an egg."

*Copper: Task*, iv. 174.

**radish-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: An oil obtained by distilling the roots and seeds of the radish with water. It is colourless, slightly soluble in water, and forms a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūlc, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



**rā-dī-ūs** (pl. **rā-dī-ī**, **rā-dī-ūs-ōg**), *s.*  
[Lat. = a ray, a rod, a spoke.] [RAY (1), s.]

1. *Anat.*: The outer of the two bones of the forearm. It extends from the humerus to the carpus, and articulates with the humerus, the ulna, the scaphoid, and the semilunar bones.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: The peduncles supporting the partial umbels in an umbellifer.

3. *Fort.*: A line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side.

4. *Geom.*: The distance from the centre of a circle to any point of the circumference. All radii of the same circle, or of equal circles, are equal. The radius of a sphere is half a diameter, or it is the distance from the centre to any point of the surface. In the same, or equal spheres, all radii are equal. In trigonometry the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

¶ *Radius of curvature of a curve at any point*: The radius of the osculatory circle at that point. It is so called because its reciprocal is taken as the measure of the curvature at the point.

**radius-bar, radius-rod, s.**

*Steam-engine*: One of the guiding-rods in a parallel motion, jointed to the connecting-links, to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam, by guiding the links so that the head of the piston-rod may reciprocate in a line sensibly straight.

**radius-vector** (pl. **radii-vectores**), *s.*

1. *Astron.*: An imaginary line joining the centre of a heavenly body to that of any second one revolving around it. Used of the sun and any planet, of any planet and its satellites, &c.

2. *Geom.*: A straight line, or the length of such line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar co-ordinates.

**rā-dix, s.** [Lat. = a root.]

\* 1. *Alg.*: The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

2. *Anat.*: The root or portion of anything inserted into another, as the root of a tooth; the insertion of a nerve or its branches.

3. *Bot.*: The root of any plant.

4. *Pharm.*: The root of a medicinal plant, as *Rhei radix* = Rhubarb root.

5. *Math.*: Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and also in Briggs' or the common system of logarithms. In Napier's system of logarithms it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively. [LOGARITHM.]

6. *Philol.*: A primitive word from which other words spring; a root, a radical.

\* **rad-ness, rad-nesse, s.** [Eng. *rad*, *a*; -ness.] Terror, fright. (*Morte Arthure*, 120.)

**ra-doub, s.** [Fr.]

*Mercantile Law*: The repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, munitions, and other provisions required for a voyage.

**rād-q-lā, s.** [Lat. = a scraper.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: A term sometimes applied to the odontophore itself, but properly confined to that portion which is armed with tooth-like processes.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Jungermanniæ. One, *Rubula complanata*, is British. It is common upon the trunks of trees, covering them with pale green patches close to the bark.

**ra-dū-li-form, a.** [Lat. *radula* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

*Zool.*, &c.: Shaped like a rasp: as, *raduli-form teeth*.

**rāō, s.** [ROE (1).]

\* **rāff, raffe, v.t.** [O. Fr. *raffer, raffer* = to snatch, to seize, from Ger. *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch; cogn. with Icel. *hrapa* = to hurry.] [RAFFLE, s.] To sweep, draw, or huddle together, hastily or without distinction; to collect promiscuously.

¶ Their causes and effects, which I thus raffe up together. —Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 66.

\* **rāff, raf, raffe, s.** [RAFF, v.]

1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

¶ To settle a raff of errors and superstitions. —Barrow. *Unity of the Church*.

2. Lumber, sweepings, refuse.

3. Hence, a person of worthless character; the rabble; the scum or refuse of society. (Used only or chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff-raff*.)

¶ Taken of the rym and raff.

Suche gylours for pompe and pride.

Asper: *Appendix*, p. 240.

4. Plunder.

¶ Iik a manne agayne his god he gaffe.

That he had taue with ryle and raff.

M.S. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, fo. 148.

**raff-merchant, s.** A lumber merchant.

**Rāf-fā-ōlle, s.** [For etym. and def. see compound.]

**Raffelle-ware, s.** A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by Raffaele (1483-1520). Marryatt has shown that this is improbable, but that the designs were furnished from original drawings by Raffaele. The designs of this ware are scenes from ancient mythology, or other fancy subjects, or portraits painted in natural colours.

**rāf-fin-ōse, s.** [Fr. *rafiner* = to refine, as sugar, &c.; -ose (Chem.).]

*Chem.*: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>11</sub> + 5H<sub>2</sub>O. A saccharine body found in the molasses of the beet, and recently discovered by O'Sullivan in barley. It crystallizes in colourless, flat, oblique prisms, very soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. It has a faint sweet taste, is unfermentable, but capable of transformation by boiling with dilute mineral acids into two sugars, one of which is dextrose.

**rāf-fish, a.** [Eng. *raff*, *s.*; -ish.] Resembling or characteristic of the raff or rabble; scampish, worthless, villainous, low.

¶ We had imagined it was still the raffish haunt of profligate planters, and white men of the lowest type. —Good Words, Sept., 1881, p. 602.

**rāf-fe, s. raffe, s.** [Fr. *raffe* (O. Fr. *raffe*), from *rafer* = to catch or seize, from Ger. *raffin* = to snatch up, frequent. of *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch, to raffle (q.v.).]

\* 1. A game at dice. According to Cotgrave, one with three dice in which he who threw all alike won the stakes.

¶ Most commonly they use raffe. That is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets win, except you throw in and in, which is called raffe; and that wins all. —Dryden. *Mock Astrologer*, iii.

2. A chance or lottery in which some article is put up by the owner to be thrown for by several persons who subscribe a small sum each, he who throws the highest number to become possessor of the article. The money subscribed goes to the original owner of the article.

¶ Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the paltry raffie of colony faction. —Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, iv. 7.

**raffe-net, s.** A kind of fishing-net.

**rāf-fe, v.t. & t.** [RAFFLE, s.]

*A. Intrans.*: To engage in a raffie; to try the chance of a raffie; to throw dice in a raffie.

¶ Those Jew troopers, that threw out,

When they were raffing for his coat.

Butler: *Satire upon Gaming*.

*B. Trans.*: To dispose of in or by means of a raffie: as, *To raffle a watch*.

**rāf-fēr, s.** [Eng. *raffe* (v.); -er.] One who raffles.

**rāf-fē-sī-a, s.**

[Named after Sir

Thomas Stamford

Raffles (1781-1826),

lieut.-governor of

Java, and after-

wards of Bencoolen.]

*Bot.*: The typical

genus of Rafflesi-

acæ (q.v.). The

first and finest species

discovered was

*Rafflesia Arnoldii*, found by Raffles and Dr.

Arnold in Sumatra in 1818. The flower

(there is no stem) is more than a yard across,

the lobes of the perianth a foot, the cup of a

capacity to hold twelve pints, the estimated



RAFFLESIA.

weight of the whole plant fifteen pounds. All this development takes place in a few months. The flowers are fugacious, and have a fetid scent when they putrefy. *R. Arnoldii* is parasitic on a *Cissus*, as is *R. Patma* from Java, where it is considered a powerful styptic.

**rāf-fē-sī-ā-cō-ōs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *raf-flesi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

*Bot.*: Rafflesiads; an order of Rhizogens. Stemless plants, having flowers immersed among scales, and growing directly from the surface of leaves. Perianth globose or campanulate, superior, limb five-parted, the throat surrounded by calli, either distinct or constituting a ring. Column salver-shaped, or globose, with a row of anthers one or many-celled. Ovary inferior, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, and many seeds; fruit indehiscent. Parasites from the East Indies and South America. Known genera five, species sixteen. (Lindley.)

**rāf-fē-sī-ā-cō-ōus** (c as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rafflesiace* (a); Eng. suff. -ous.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Rafflesiaceæ. (*Nature*, May 27, 1886, p. 73.)

**rāf-fē-sī-ād, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rafflesia* (a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The Rafflesiaceæ (q.v.). (Lindley.)

**rāf-fīng, pr. par. or a.** [RAFFLE, v.]

**raffing-net, s.** A raffie-net (q.v.).

**raft, raffe, s.** [Icel. *rafr* = a rafter; Dan. *raft* = a rafter (q.v.).]

\* 1. A spar, a beam.

¶ "Ay this gripus a schaffe,

Was his rude na a raffe,

Asomeynge of King Arthur, xxv.

2. A sort of log or framework, consisting of logs or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for convenience in transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c.

3. A floating structure made and used in the emergency of shipwreck. Rafts are made of materials usually accessible on shipboard, spars lashed together by ropes, the floatative power being increased by empty casks lashed in the structure. When made and furnished as a part of a ship's equipment they are constructed with pontoons, and provided with stanchions and ropes, which form a protection against persons falling or being washed overboard. Such a raft is carried in a collapsed condition for compact stowage, and is more readily launched in that less bulky condition; after it is in the water it is brought into working shape by the purchases.

¶ If thou art she, tell me where is that son,  
That floated with thee on that fatal raft.

Shakspeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

4. A large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down the great rivers of the Western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallow places, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

5. A large number; a host. (*Amer.*)

**raft-bridge, s.**

*Hydr. Eng.*: A bridge of expediency, where rafts are used as pontoons to support the beams and the traffic.

**raft-dog, rafting-dog, s.** A bar, with bent-over and pointed ends, for securing logs together in a raft.

**raft-merchant, s.** A lumber merchant. (*Amer.*)

**raft-port, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A square port in the sides of a vessel for passing cargo.

**raft, v.t. & t.** [RAFT, s.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To transport on a raft.

2. To unload and convey logs of timber from in rafts.

¶ These casual men are not capable of rafting a ship.

—Mayhew: *London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 305.

*B. Intrans.*: To unload logs of timber from ships, and float them away in rafts; to be engaged in rafting.

¶ I had 18a week when I first commenced rafting.

—Mayhew: *London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 306.

\* **raft, raffe, pret. of v. & pa. par.** [RAVE.]

**bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhln, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z**  
-cian, -tian = sham. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

**raft-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *raft*, *v.*; *-ër*.] A labourer employed in conveying logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore.

"The rafters are all freemen, for otherwise they could not work on the river."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 305.

**raft-ër** (2), *s.* [A.S. *rafter*; cogn. with Dan. *rafter*; Icel. *rafr* = a raft, a beam, *ráf*, *rafr* = a roof; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *ráfo*; M. H. Ger. *rávo* = a spar, a rafter.]

**Build.**: One of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the shingle or slate nails are driven. The rafter, in one or more lengths, extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof; at its lower end resting on the wall-plates, and at its upper end abutting upon a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate, as the case may be. Rafter, though all performing the same general duty, have specific names according to their particular functions.

**raft-ër**, *v.t.* [RAFTER (2), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To form into or like rafters.

2. To furnish or provide with rafter.

"No raftered roofs with dance and tabor sound."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 189.

II. Agric.: To plough up one half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

**rafts-man**, *s.* [Eng. *raft*, and *man*.] One who rafts timber; one who manages a raft; a rafter.

"Raftmen are sometimes swept off there by the current."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 33.

**raft-ÿ**, *a.* [Prob. for *raffy*, from *raft* (q.v.).]

1. Musty, rancid.

"The occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*."—*Robinson: Euuaca*, p. 146.

2. Damp, misty, foggy; wet and cold. (*Prov.*)

**rág**, \***ragg**, \***ragge**, *s.* [Prob. A.S.; cf. *raggie* = rough, shaggy; cogn. with Sw. *ragg* = rough-hair; *raggig* = shaggy; *raggi* = having rough hair, slovenly; Dan. dial. *ragg* = rough, uneven hair; *ragum* = shaggy; Icel. *rágg* = shaginess; *raggadr* = shaggy; Gael. *rag* = a rag.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a piece of cloth torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a tatter, a shred; a fragment of cloth or dress.

"The dog and rag market is hard by."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 4, let. 7.

2. (PL.) Tattered, torn, or worn out garments; mean or poor dress.

"His ragges thel anone drawe."—*Gower: C. A. I.*

3. A jagged or sharp flaw or fragment projecting from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate.

\*4. A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin, a tatterdemalion.

"Thanks to the gods, I am not one of the raggs Or rage end of the people."—*Timon, a Play*, p. 10.

5. A provincial term for any rock deposit consisting of hard, irregular masses, as *Kentish-rag*, &c.; specif. *ragstone* (q.v.).

"A clump of chestnutts . . . would have preferred more depth of soil and better rags."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 407, p. 491 (1881).

6. A slang term for a common or low newspaper.

**rag-baby**, *s.* A doll made of common cloth; also, a humorous or contemptuous designation for inconvertible paper-money and for a party or faction advocating such a system, as the Greenback Party of the United States.

**rag-bag**, *s.* A bag or similar receptacle for receiving or storing rags and other scraps.

**rag-bolt**, *s.* A bolt having barbs or jags on the shank, pointing backwards, to prevent it from being easily withdrawn after having been driven. Also called a Barb-bolt, Barbed-bolt, or Spring-bolt.

**rag-bushes, rag-trees**, *s. pl.*

**Anthrop.**: Bushes or trees usually, but not invariably, situated near holy-woods, on which pilgrims and passers-by hang rags in the hope of freeing themselves from some evil, physical or moral. It is a relic of Tree-worship (q.v.). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 150, 223) gives

examples of the practice, with a copious bibliography.

"The origin and development of all these observances seen traceable to the *rag-bushes* and *rag-trees*, common now, and in all recorded ages, in every quarter of the Old and New Worlds."—*Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, ix. 104.

**rag-carpet**, *s.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen chain and a filling or web of strips of rags or cloth, sewed together end on end.

**rag-dust**, *s.* The refuse of woollen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock papers.

**rag-engine**, *s.* A machine in which rags are partially comminuted in paper manufacture.

**rag-fair**, *s.* A fair or place where old clothes or cast off garments are sold.

\***rag-mannered**, *a.* Rude, vulgar.

**rag-moss leather**, *s.*

**Bot.**: A popular name for the fungaceous genus *Antennaria* (q.v.), or *Racodium*.

**rag-picker**, *s.* One who collects rags, bones, and other waste articles from the streets, ash-pits, dung-hills, &c.

**rag-shop**, *s.* A shop where rags, waste, grease, scrap metal, and such refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

"The lowest rag-shops and pot-houses of Ratcliffe Highway."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**rag-tag**, *s.* The lowest rank of the population; the residuum or scum of the people; tag-rag.

**rag-trees**, *s. pl.* [RAG-BUSHES.]

**rag-turnsole**, *s.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crotophora tinctoria*, the dye being soaked out when to be used.

**rag-wheel**, *s.* A wheel with a notched or serrated margin; a sprocket-wheel.

**Rag-wheel and chain**: A contrivance consisting of a wheel the periphery of which has pins or projecting portions, which are caught by the links of the chain. It is used instead of a band or belt, when great resistance is to be overcome.

\***rág** (1), *v.t.* [RAO, *s.*] To fray; to become ragged.

"Leather . . . will quickly fleet and rag out."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 35.

**rág** (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *ragna* = to imprecate, to curse, to swear; O. Icel. *ragja* = to accuse; A.S. *wreagan*; Goth. *wrōkan*; O. H. Ger. *ruogen*; Ger. *ruagen*.] To scold or rail at; to torment, to banter. (*Prov.*)

\***rág-a-básh**, \***rág-a-brásh**, *s.* [First element Eng. *rag*, etym. of second element doubtful.] A ragamuffin.

"The most unalike, habited *ragabashes* that ever lived."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*.

**rág-a-múf-fín**, \***rág-a-múf-fi-an**, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. *Ragamuffin* was the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

**A. as subst.**: A mean paltry fellow.

"Be not afraid, lady, to speak to these rude *ragamuffins*. There's nothing shall offend you."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.

**B. as adj.**: Ragged, vulgar.

"Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. viii., ch. xlii.

**råge**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rabies*, accus. of *rabies* = madness, rage, from *rabio*, *rabio* = to rage, to rave. cogn. with Sansc. *rabh* = to desire vehemently, to act inconsiderately; Sp. *rabia*; Ital. *rabbia*; Cf. *Mahratta rag* = anger.] [RABIES.]

1. Violent anger or passion, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; fury.

"Anger . . . when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

2. Extreme violence; wild impetuosity; ferociousness. (In this sense sometimes used in the plural.)

"One for all, or all for one we *rage*;" As life for honour in fell battle's *rage*."—*Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece*, iii.

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful: as, the *rage* of hunger, the *rage* of a fever.

4. Enthusiasm, rapture.

5. Extreme desire, eagerness, or passion directed towards some object.

"You purchase pain with all that joy can give,

And die of nothing but a rage to live."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, ii. 100.

¶ *The rage, All the rage*: Something eagerly sought or run after by a number of people; an object of general and eager desire or seeking; fashion, vogue. (*Collog.*)

"Criterion was all the *rage*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1853.

**råge**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *rager*; Sp. *rabiar*.] [RAGE, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To be in a rage; to be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to storm.

"Then time we *rage* and set up the bristled."—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 120.

2. To act violently or tumultuously. (*Psalm* li. 1.)

3. To be violently driven or agitated.

"The winter storms of raging seas."—*Shaksp.: King John*, v. 7.

\*4. To rave.

"Doth he still *rage*?"—*Shaksp.: King John*, v. 7.

5. To ravage; to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect.

"The fire continued to *rage* with great fury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1855.

\*6. To be violently or strongly excited.

"Those raging appetites."—*Shaksp.: Othello*, i. 3.

\*7. To toy, to play, to dally; to sport wantonly.

"She hygan to *plale* and *rage*."—*Gower: C. A. I.*

\***B. Trans.**: To enrage, to chafe; to throw into a rage or fury; to excite.

"Young hot colts, being *ragged*, do *rage* the more."—*Shaksp.: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

**råg-eë, råg-geë**, *s.* [Mahratta.] [ELEUSINE.]

\***råge-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *rage*, *s.*; *-ful* (l).] Full of rage; furious, violent.

"The monarch meets him with a *rageful* frown."—*Mickle: Luclid*, viii.

\***ragery**, \***ragerie**, *s.* [Eng. *rage*; *-ry*.]

1. Wantonness.

"I was young and full of *ragerie*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 357.

2. Rage, fury.

"Plucked off in a *ragery*."—*Browne: Shepherd's Pipe*, Eccl. 1.

\***rågg**, *s.* [RAO.]

**råg-géd**, \***rag-gede**, *a.* [Eng. *rag*; *-ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Shaggy, rough.

"A *ragged* colt."—*King Alisaunder*, 684.

2. Worn or torn into rags or tatters; tattered.

"With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails."—*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

3. Having broken or rough edges; uneven, ragged, jagged. (*Isaiah* ii. 21.)

4. Growing unevenly and scantily.

"The *ragged* furze."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

5. Uneven, rough; out of time: as, The rowing was *ragged*.

6. Wearing tattered, torn, or shabby clothes; dressed in rags or mean, shabby clothes; shabby.

"His army is a *ragged* multitude."—*Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 4.

\*7. Poor, miserable.

"Upon thy back hangs *ragged* misery."—*Shaksp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 1.

\*8. Harsh, rough, discordant.

"My voice is *ragged*."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

II. Her.: Raguly (q.v.).

**ragged-robin**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. The flowers are in loose dichotomous cymes; the petals four-leaf. Found in moist meadows, &c.

"Pick'd a *ragged-robin* from the hedge."—*Tennyson: Geraint & Enid*.

**ragged-schools**, *s. pl.* A name applied in recent times in Britain to institutions founded for the moral reclamation and Christian instruction of the juvenile and adult necessitous poor. The initiatory movement of Raikes's Gloucester was virtually a ragged-school crusade; but, more strictly, the earliest pioneers were T. Cranfield, who inaugurated the work in South London in 1810; John Pounds, who gathered a large class at Portsmouth, and died in 1839; and, in Scotland, Dr. Guthrie (1805-73). Soon after the close of the great European wars, ragged-

fåte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fæther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôl, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, gnite, ôur, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

school operations among orphan and neglected children on the Continent were inaugurated by John Falk at Weinmar and Baron Kottwitz at Berlin. In London the movement received a powerful stimulus by the institution of the Ragged-school Union in 1844, under the leadership of Lord Ashley (afterwards seventh Earl of Shaftesbury). John Pounds, the virtual founder of the movement, was a poor shoemaker of Portsmouth, who for twenty years before his death gathered the ragged children of his district around him as he sat at work, and taught them gratuitously. His humble efforts were so successful as to induce more influential persons to engage in the work, principal among them Dr. Guthrie, whose famous "Plea for Ragged Schools" gained for its author the credit of being the father of the system. At present there is scarcely a town of any importance in Britain that has not one or more Ragged Schools. Ragged Schools have not extended to the United States, there being no need of them here, though the class of children represented are being cared for in various ways.

**răg-géd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ragged*; -ly.] In a ragged manner or condition; in rags.

**răg-géd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ragged*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being ragged, or worn to rags.

"It was a brave raggedness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. The state of being dressed in rags or shabby clothes; shabbiness, poverty.

"Loop'd and window'd raggedness."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 4.

3. The state of being rough, uneven, or jagged.

**răg-gör-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; -ery.] Raggedness, rags.

"Draped in majestic raggy."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

**răg-ging**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; -ing.]

1. *Metall.*: The rough breaking of ore to reduce its size and enable the rejection of the poorer portions.

2. Rough-dressing the surface of a grindstone to clear its face of imbedded metallic particles. Also termed *straggling*.

**ragging-hammer**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A steel-headed hammer, weighing from six to eight pounds. It is used in rough-dressing ores.

**răg-gle**, *v.t.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; frequent. suff. -le.] To notch or groove irregularly.

**răg-gŷ**, \***răg-gle**, *a.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; -y.] Ragged, rough, rugged, uneven.

"Raggie, rugged rymes."—*Drant: Horace; Ep. to Augustus*.

**Ra-ghū-vān-sa**, *s.* [Sansk.]

*Hindu Literature*: A poem by Kālidāsa, to celebrate the family of Rāghu, in which the deity Rāma is said to have been born.

**răg-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAGE, *v.*]

\***răg-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *raging*; -ly.] In a raging manner; in a rage; furiously; with rage or fury.

"Wicked sprites . . . that ragingly assaunt us."—*Udal: Ephesians vi.*

\***răg-iouŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *rage*; -ous.] Raging, furious, violent.

"Many great and ragious floods."—*Fisher: Seven Psalms*, Ps. cxliii, pt. 2.

\***răg-iouŷ-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ragious*; -ness.] Fury, madness.

"What a ragiousness is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot."—*Vince: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. iii, ch. vii.

**răg-lan**, *s.* [After Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the English Army in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, with very loose sleeves.

**răg-man** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *man*.] A man who collects or deals in rags.

\***răg-man** (2), \***rage-man**, \***ragge-man**, \***rag-mon**, *s.* [Icel. *ragr* = cowardly, craven, and Eng. *man*.]

1. A craven, a coward.

2. The devil. (*Piers Plowman*, xix. 122.)

3. The same as **RAGMAN-ROLL**, 1. (q.v.). (*Piers Plowman*, i. 73.)

**ragman-roll**, *s.*

1. A deed with seals, such as a papal-bull.

2. The collection of deeds by which the Scottish nobles were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. in A.D. 1296. It consists of four large rolls of parchment, composed of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. (Also written *Ragman's-roll*.)

3. A long list or catalogue.

4. An old game, in which, in imitation of the bull with its many seals depending from it, a parchment-roll was provided, on which were written verses descriptive of persons' characters, and against each verse was fastened a string. The parchment was rolled up, with the ends of the strings hanging out. The player chose one of the strings, and thus learnt his character.

5. An unintelligible or tedious story. [*RIMAROLE*.]

\***ra-goô**, *s.* [RAGOUT.]

\***ra-gounce**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The jacinth (q.v.).

**ra-gout** (' silent), *s.* [Fr., from *ragouter* = to bring back one's appetite: Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *a* (Lat. *ad*) = to, and *gout* = taste.] A dish of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

"If Protestant, or sickly, or a woman,

"Would rather die in sin on a ragout."

*Byron: Beppo*, ix.

**răg-stôn**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *stone*.]

*Geol.*: A rough siliceous rock, breaking into rag-like fragments. It is well adapted for sharpening steel instruments. Applied (1) to the Rowley Rag (q.v.), and (2) by Dr. Wright to what he calls an Upper Ragstone found in the Inferior Oolite at Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham. Associated with it are the Trigonia and Gryphaea beds. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xii. 293.)

**ra-gul'-ŷ, ra-güled'**

**răg-n-lăt-ed**, *a.*

[RAG, *s.*]

*Her.*: Terms applied to any charge or ordinary that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner.



CROSS RAGULY.

**răg-weed**, *s.* [Eag. *rag*, *s.*, and *weed*.]

*Botany*:

1. The herb ragwort.

"W' you on ragweed nags

They skim the muffs an' dizzy crags.

*Burns: Address to the Deil*.

2. *Ambrosia trifida*, an American plant.

**răg-wool**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *wool*.] The inferior sort of wool obtained by tearing up woolen rags in a tearing-machine; shoddy.

**răg-wörk**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *work*.]

*Mason.*: Wall laid with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and leaving a rough exterior, whence the name is derived.

†**răg-wörm**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *worm*.]

*Zool.*: The Mudworm (q.v.).

**răg-wört**, \***rag-wrote**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *work*.]

*Bot.*: *Senecio Jacobaea*, a tall, erect, glabrous or somewhat cottony plant, with pinnatifid or irregularly twice pinnatifid leaves, and densely corymbose, rayed, bright yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures throughout Britain.

**ra-ha-neô**, *s.* [RANEE.]

\***rahate**, *v.t.* [RATE (2), *v.*] To rate, to scold.

"He never linned rahating of those persons."—*Udal: Aepoph. of Erasmus*, p. 36.

**raht-ite**, *s.* [After Capt. Raht, of Tennessee; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous, impure blende (q.v.), found at Ducktown, Tennessee.

**ră-ia** (1 as *y*), *s.* [RAJA.]

**răi-ble**, *v.t. & i.* [RABBLE, *v.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To ravel, to entangle, to complicate, to confuse.

2. To talk nonsensically. (*Scotch*.)

"Wee Miller neist the guard relieves

"An' orthodoxy rabbles."—*Burns: Holy Fair*.

*B. Intrans.*: To talk nonsense; to chatter.

**răid, rade**, *s.* [A northern form of *road* (q.v.); Icel. *reið* = a riding, a raid.] A hostile and predatory incursion, espec. of mounted men; a foray, an inroad.

†**Raid of Ruthven**:

*Scottish Hist.*: A conspiracy led by Alexander Ruthven to seize James VI. of Scotland, and remove from him his favourites Lennox and Arran. It took effect on Aug. 23, 1582, and James VI. remained under the power of the conspirators till he escaped to the Castle of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1583. In 1584 Gowrie was put to death for the part he took in the raid. Called also the First Gowrie Conspiracy.

\***răid**, *v.t.* [RAID, *s.*] To make a raid on; to plunder.

"A few thirty members of the brotherhood raided a chemist's shop."—*Echo*, May 13, 1893.

**răid-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *raid*; -er.] One who joins in or goes on a raid.

"Our lines of communication will be constantly harassed by daring raiders."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1893.

\***raied**, *a.* [RAYED.]

**ră-i-dæ** (1 as *y*), *s. pl.* [RAJIDÆ.]

\***răike**, \***rayke**, *v.t.* [RAKE (3), *v.*]

\***răike**, \***rayke**, *s.* [RAIKE, *v.*] Course, way.

"Rydes one a rawndowne, and his rayke holdes."

*Morte Arthure*, 2988.

**răil** (1) \***rayle** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *rasle* (Fr. *râle*) = a rattling in the throat, a rail, from *raller* (Fr. *râler*) = to rattle in the throat; *Fr. ralle* = a rail; *Sw. ralla* = to chatter: *ralligél* = a landrail.]

*Ornith.*: A name popularly applied to any bird of the family *Rallidae*, but more particularly to *Rallus virginianus*, the American Rail, a favorite game bird in the United States, also to the Land-rail, or Corncrake, and Water-rail of Europe.

\***răil** (2), \***raille** (1), \***rayle** (2), *reghel*, *s.* [A.S. *aragil*, *hregl* = swaddling clothes; cogn. with O. Fris. *areil*, *reil* = a garment; O. H. Ger. *hregil*.] A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. [NIGHT-RAIL.]

**răil** (3), \***raille** (2), **rayle** (3), *s.* [Low Ger. *regel* = a rail; *Sw. regel* = a bolt, a bar; O. Dut. *richel*, *rijchel* = a bar; Ger. *riegel*; O. H. Ger. *rigil*. For the disappearance of the *g* between two vowels, compare *hail*, *nail*, &c.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A post or bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.

"Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd

"With spiculated paling."

*Mason: English Garden*, ii.

2. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c.; a railing.

3. A railway or railroad: *as*, To travel by rail.

*II. Technically*:

*1. Joinery*:

(1) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead. Known as head-rail, &c., according to position.

(2) A horizontal piece in a frame, as of a door, sash, or other panelled work.

(3) The same as **HANDRAIL** (1).

*2. Nautical*:

(1) The top of the bulwarks proper.

(2) A curved timber extending from the bow of a ship to support the knee of the head.

3. *Railways*, &c.: One of the iron or steel bars laid parallel on a railway or tramway, and forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive, carriages, cars, and waggon.

The first rails were of timber, which material was soon superseded by iron. The first steel rail was made in 1857. The rails are laid continuously, and are supported on chairs, resting on and fixed to transverse or longitudinal sleepers, made usually of wood but occasionally of iron. Numerous forms of rails have been suggested or used at different times, but those most commonly in use are the double-headed rail and the flange rail, the latter of which requires no chairs, but is attached directly to the sleepers. The double-headed rail is in depth about five inches, the width over the top and bottom being about two and a half inches, and the thickness of the middle vertical rib about seven-eighths of an inch.

†**Forecastle-rail**: The rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle deck.

**băil, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, fell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -uan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -clous, -tious, -sious = şhûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bêl, dêl.**

(2) *Poop-rail*: A rail across the fore part of the poop or quarter deck.

(3) *Top-rail*: A rail extended on stanchions across the after part of each of the tops.

**rail-bender**, *s.* The same as JIMCROW.

**rail-car**, *s.* A railway carriage. (*Amer.*)

**rail-clamp**, *s.* A railway-chair (q.v.).

**rail-coupling**, *s.*

*Railway*:

1. A bar which ties the two lines of rails together, to prevent spreading.

2. A fastening plate for the abutting ends of two rails in a track.

**rail-faggot**, *s.* [FAGGOT, *s.*, II. 2.]

**rail-fence**, *s.* A fence composed of wooden rails.

**rail-guard**, *s.*

*Rail-eng.*: Any contrivance for throwing aside obstructions on the line.

1. In England, the rail-guards are attached to the front of the frame of the locomotive, and reach down within about two inches of the rail, to catch and throw on one side any obstruction which may be on the rails. In the United States it is called cow-catcher (q.v.).

2. A guard-rail (q.v.).

**rail-jack**, *s.*

*Rail-eng.*: An apparatus for lifting railway rails to ballast beneath the ties and level the track.

**rail-joint**, *s.* The fish-joint (q.v.).

**rail-post, railing-post**, *s.* The same as NEWEL, 2.

**rail** (1), \*rayle (1), *v.t. & t.* [RAIL (3), *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To inclose or fence in with rails.

"It ought to be fenced in and *railled*."—*Aylife: Parverson*.

\*2. To draw up or range in a line.

"They were brought to London all *railled* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart."—*Bacon*.

\*3. To send by rail, as goods, &c.

\**B. Intrans.*: To ride or travel by rail.

**rail** (2), \*ralle (1), \*rayle (2), *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *railer* = to jest, to deride, to mock, from a Low Lat. \**radulo*, a dimin. from Lat. *rado* = to scrape: cf. Sp. *rallar* = to grate, to scrape, to molest, to vex; Port. *ralar* = to scrape, from Lat. *rallum* = an instrument for scraping earth from a plough.]

*A. Intrans.*: To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff, to scold; to utter reproaches; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. (Followed by *at*, formerly also by *on*.)

"Others at that doctrine *rail*."

*Compter: Love of the World Repressed.*

\**B. Trans.*: To bring or drive into some state by railing or scolding; to effect by railing.

"I shall sooner *rail* thee into wit."

*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 1.

\***rail** (3), \*ralle (2), \*rayle (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Fr. *rouler* = to roll.] To run, to gush, to flow.

"The purple drops downe *railled* bloudy red."

*Puissances: Tasso*, III. 80.

\***rail-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rail* (1), *v.*; -*ër*.] One who makes or furnishes with rails.

**rail-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rail* (2), *v.*; -*ër*.] One who rails, scoffs, or reproaches with opprobrious language; a scoffer.

"Take that, thou likeness of this *railer* here."

*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 5.

**rail-îng**, *s.* [Eng. *rail* (3), *s.*; -*îng*.]

1. A fence of wood or iron, consisting of posts and rails.

2. Material for rails; rails generally.

**rail-îng**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *rail* (2), *v.*; -*îng*.]

*A. Adj.*: Insulting, reproaching, scoffing. (2 Peter ii. 11.)

*B. Subst.*: Insolent and reproachful language; railillery.

"Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,

In praise or *railing* ne'er his name forgot."

*Byron: Lara*, I. 17.

**rail-îng-lý**, \*rayl-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *railing*, *a.*; -*ly*.] In railing manner; with railing or railillery.

"Was afayed openly to speak *railyngly* to the duell."—*Udai: Jude*.

\***rail-îp-ô-tent**, *a.* [Eng. *rail* (2), *v.*; *t* connect., and *potent* (q.v.).] Powerful in railillery or abuse; abusive.

"Have shown themselves . . . valiantly *railipo-tent*."—*Fitzisward Hall: Modern English*, p. 14.

**rail-lër-ý**, *s.* [Fr. *railleur*.] Slight satire; good-humoured pleasantry; banter; jesting language.

"Since the refinement of this polish'd age  
Has swept humour *railley* from the stage."  
*Byron: An Occasional Prologue*.

\***rail-leür** (û long), *s.* [Fr., from *railer* = to jest.] A jester, a banterer; one who turns what is serious into jest; a mocker.

\***rail-lôn**, *s.* [Fr.] A sort of three-edged dagger. (*Ozell: Rabelais*.)

**rail-ly**, *s.* [A.S. *hregol, hregl*.] A garment worn by women; a rail. [RAIL (2), *s.*] (*Scotch*.)

**rail-road**, *s.* [Eng. *rail* (3), *s.*, and *road*.] (The Railroad of the United States is termed Railway in England. The street railway of the United States is the tramway of England.)

A way or road provided with rails of iron or steel, upon which the wheels of the carriages run in order to lessen the friction. The "rails" were originally of timber, laid straight and parallel upon transverse sleepers, and secured with pegs of wood, the sleepers being imbedded in the material of the roadway; the wheels of the wagons had flanges on one side of the periphery, to confine them to the track. The roadway was scantling, five by seven, pegged down to oak sleepers, four by eight, six feet long, and laid two and a half feet apart. The track for the horses was filled in with ashes above the sleepers. Such roads (tramways) were first laid down by Mr. Beaumont at Newcastle, England, in 1602. About 1716, the wooden ways were capped with thin plates of malleable iron, having flanges along one side. Cast-iron bars were substituted in 1767. The modern railroad consists of one or more series of iron or steel rails [RAIL (3), *s.*, II. 3.], laid parallel and continuously at a certain distance or width from each other, called the gauge. [GAUGE, *s.*, II. 7.] The wooden tramways of the collieries, before the invention of the iron rail, had a gauge of four feet. One pair of parallel rails constitutes a single line of railroad, two pairs a double line. A railroad, as a general rule, is carried in as straight a line from point to point as the nature of the country and the necessities of local and intermediate traffic will allow. It is carried over valleys by embankments or viaducts, over rivers and roads by bridges, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches, technically called cuttings, or by tunnels. [CUTTING, *C. II. 3*; *PERULE*, *s.*, II. 3 (2).] Spoil is surplus material, left over and deposited in a spoil-bank, when the amount excavated exceeds that required for embanking. When the material excavated is insufficient for the embankments, recourse is had to side cuttings, that is to widening the cuttings, so as to obtain extra material to supply the deficiency. A perfect railroad would be one laid on a level line, but as this is not always possible owing to the inequalities in the country traversed, or the difference of levels of the places to be connected, the line follows the level of the country traversed, rising and falling according to circumstances. These slopes or inclines of the line are called its gradients, and the whole arrangement of inclines is called the grading of the line. The way or track of the railroad is laid with clean gravel or broken stones, called ballast, and in this the sleepers are laid either transversely or longitudinally, the former arrangement being the more usual. [SLEEPER, *s.*] The rails are, in most instances, supported at short intervals by cast-iron frames, called chairs, which are fastened firmly by spikes to the sleepers, and in which the rails are firmly secured by wooden blocks, called keys. [CHAIR, *s.*, A. II. 4; KEY, (3), *s.*, II. 6.] Where flange-rails are used there are no chairs, the rails being attached direct to the sleepers. Transverse sleepers are laid at a distance of from two feet six inches to three feet from centre to centre. The rails are jointed at their extremities generally by fish-joints (q.v.). In order to allow trains of freight or passenger cars to pass each other, or to pass from one line to another, sidings and junctions are constructed. Sidings are generally used for cars or trains to remain on temporarily while being loaded or unloaded, or while another train is allowed to pass on the line of rails on which the first train is

proceeding. The change from one line of rails to another at a junction is effected by means of points or switches (q.v.), and the process of turning a train into a siding or from one line to another is termed switching off, or, in England, shunting (q.v.). When a railroad is thus completed, the work is called the permanent way (q.v.). The extremities of a railroad are called its termini [TERMINUS], and the various places, provided with offices, &c., along the line where trains stop to take up or set down passengers or goods are termed stations, formerly called depots. The motive power usually employed on railroads in drawing the trains of cars is steam. Attempts have also been made to utilize atmospheric pressure as a motive power. [ATMOSPHERIC-RAILWAY.] Electrical power is now being employed.

¶ The first railroad opened was that from Stockton to Darlington, England (Sept. 25, 1825), the second in that country that from Liverpool to Manchester (Sept. 15, 1830). The first railroad for freight and passenger traffic in the United States was begun by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the first section (14 miles long) being opened in May, 1830, horse traction being at first employed. A railroad three miles long, from Quincy, Mass., to Neponset River, for freight traffic, had been previously built, also one for the use of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. The first locomotive in this country, the *Stourbridge Lion*, was imported from England in 1829. The second, The Best Friend of Charleston, was built here in 1830, for the South Carolina Railroad. In the sixty years between 1830 and 1890 167,000 miles of railroad, an average of nearly 2800 miles yearly, were constructed in the United States, a total which is far in advance of that of any other country and equal to that of all the remainder of the world, the total mileage in 1890 being about 342,000 miles.

**rail-wây**, *s.* Same as RAILROAD.

**railway-brake**, *s.* [BRAKE (1), *s.*]

**railway-car, railroad-car**, *s.* A vehicle for conveying passengers or freight on railroads.

**railway-chair**, *s.* [CHAIR, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

**railway-crossing**, *s.* A place where a road crosses a railway on a level; a level crossing.

**railway-frog**, *s.* [FROG (3), *s.*]

**railway-gauge**, *s.*

1. [GAUGE, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. A bar with shoulders, indicating the distance between the rails, and by which they are laid.

**railway-guard**, *s.* In England the official who has charge of a railway train.

**railway-jack**, *s.* A lifting device for pulling up rails, raising cars, and other like purposes.

**railway-printing-machine**, *s.*

*Print.*: A printing-machine in which the bed is carried by a truck upon a railway, being usually driven by a crank motion.

**railway-saw**, *s.* A sawing-machine in which the saw-mandrel is mounted on a carriage which slides on ways.

**railway-signal**, *s.* [SIGNAL, *s.*]

**railway-slide**, *s.* A turn-table (q.v.).

**railway-whistle**, *s.* A whistle, connected with a locomotive, and made to sound by steam, so as to give warning of the approach of a train, &c.

**râi-mënt, \*ray-ment**, *s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *araiment* or *araiment*; cf. O. Fr. *arrement* = good array, order, equipage. (Cotgrave.)] [ARAIMENT.] Dress or clothing in general; garments, vestments, vesture, clothes. (*Matt. vi. 25*.)

**râi-mônd-ite**, *s.* [After Dr. Raimondi, of Bolivia; suff. -ite (*Mfn.*).]

*Mfn.*: A mineral found in thin, hexagonal tables, with replaced basal edges. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 3 to 3.25; sp. gr. 3.19 to 3.22; lustre, pearly; colour, honey- to ochre-yellow; streak, ochre-yellow; opaque. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 35.0; sesquioxide of iron, 46.6; water, 18.4 = 100, which corresponds to the formula 2Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.3SO<sub>3</sub> + 7H<sub>2</sub>O. Occurs in scales on cassiterite at the tin mines of Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôl, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw



**rain**, \***raïne**, \***rayne**, \***reine**, \***reyne** (pa. t. *rained*, \**rainde*, \**reinede*, \**rinde*, \**roon*, \**ron*), v. i. & t. [A.S. *hregnian*, *regnian*, from *regn*, *rén* = *rain* (q.v.); Dut. *regnen*; Dan. *regne*; Sw. *regna*; Ger. *regnen*; O. Icel. *regna*, *rigna*; Goth. *regnjan*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To fall in drops from the clouds, as water (Generally used with it as a nominative: as, it rains, it will rain, &c.)

"For after all the best thing one can do When it is raining, is to let it rain."  
Longfellow: *The Post's Tale*

#### II. Figuratively:

1. To fall or drop like rain.

"The tears, which long have rained,"  
Shakesp.: *Venus & Adonis*, 88.

\*2. To weep, to shed tears.

"A kind of St Swinburn-hero, always raining,"  
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Æneid*, (Ded.)

3. To be showered thickly; to fall thickly like rain. (Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* xii. 312.)

B. *Trans.*: To pour or shower down like rain from the clouds; to pour down in abundance (*Exodus* xiv. 4.)

**rain** (1), \***raïne** (1), \***rayne** (1), \***reghn**, \***rein**, \***reine**, \***ren**, \***rene**, \***reyno**, s. [A.S. *regn*, *rén*; cogn. with Dut. *regen*; Ital., Dan. & Sw. *regn*; Ger. *regen*; Goth. *regn*. For the loss of *y* cf. *rail* (3), s., *hail*, &c.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

\*2. *Fig.*: A shower or pouring down of anything.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Meteor.*: The fall of water in drops from the clouds, or the drops which fall. A cloud consists of aqueous vapour, the individual vesicles of which are very small. When by the constant condensation of fresh aqueous vapour these vesicles become large and heavy, and several of them unite, they are unable to resist the action of gravity and fall as rain.

2. *Geol.*: The direct action of rain, as distinguished from its indirect one in creating streams, rivers, &c., is a potent aqueous cause. In many places, however, its effect is much diminished by the protective influence over the soil exerted by the vegetation (*Lyell*: *Principle*, ch. xlv.). Penetrating into crevices of rocks, it is frozen and splits them. [Ic.] Moreover, in passing through the atmosphere, it absorbs a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, which enables it to transform the carbonate of lime in limestone rocks into the soluble bicarbonate, and ultimately waste them away; it acts also on felspar, &c.

#### rain-band, s.

*Physics*: A darkening of the solar spectrum, in the neighbourhood of the D (sodium) line, caused by the presence of water vapour in the atmosphere.

#### rain-bird, s.

*Ornith.*: A name given somewhat indiscriminately to two cuckoos in Jamaica: (1) *Savotrothera* (*Cuculus*, Linn.) *vetula*, a large, handsome bird, soft brown-grey on the back, dullish yellow on the under surface, and rust-colored on the wings, with the long tail showily barred with black and white. It feeds on animal substances. Gosse says (*Birds of Jamaica*, p. 275), "I have found in various individuals, locusts, Phasmata, spiders, Phryni, a whole mouse, caterpillars, &c." It is sometimes also called Tom Fool, from its silly habit of gratifying its curiosity instead of securing its safety. (2) *Cuculus pluvialis*; head dark gray, merging on the neck into dark grayish-green, the hue of the back, rump, and wings, with metallic gloss. Tail feathers black, barred with white; throat and breast white; remaining under parts deep red-brown.

\***rain-beat**, a. Beaten by the rain; weather-beaten. (*Ep. Hall*: *Satires*, iv. 3.)

#### rain-bow, s. [RAINBOW.]

#### rain-chamber, s.

*Metal.*: In the extraction of copper, a compartment into which spray is injected, and through which the smoke is compelled to pass, to remove poisonous vapours. Proposed by Sir Humphry Davy.

**rain-channel, s.** A channel produced by rain. Prof. Seeley believes that valleys of denudation were thus produced. (*Phillips*: *Geol.*, i. 147.)

**rain-cloud, s.** A nimbus (q.v.).

#### rain-crow, s.

*Ornith.*: *Savotrothera vetula*.

"He is indeed known in some sections as the rain-crow."—*Burroughs*: *Pepacton*, p. 116.

**rain-drop, s.** A drop of rain.

**rain-gauge, s.** An instrument or contrivance for measuring the amount of rain which falls on a given surface. They are made of various forms. One simple form consists of a copper funnel five to seven inches in diameter, inserted in the neck of a bottle placed on a stand and protected from the sun's rays, to prevent evaporation. The rain collected in the bottle is measured in a glass jar having one-tenth the area of the funnel, and graduated so that a rainfall of one-tenth of an inch collected by the funnel is measured by one inch on the side of the vessel. The stand should be placed at a sufficient distance from any buildings, &c., to prevent their affecting the amount falling into the funnel.



#### rain-giver, s.

*Compar. Religions*: A divinity who causes rain.

"To the negro of West Africa the Heaven-god is the rain-giver."—*Taylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 259.

#### rain-god, rain-goddess, s.

*Compar. Religions*: In systems of polytheistic Nature-worship the god or goddess who causes rain. This may be (1) a special divinity, or (2) the Heaven-god exercising a special function, as Jupiter Pluvius of the Romans (*Tibul.* I. 8, 26); cf. *Zeus vérios*.

"In later ages, when drought parched the fields of the mediæval husbandman, he transferred to other patrons the functions of the Rain-god, and with processions and Hymns sought help from St. Peter or St. James."—*Taylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 261.

#### rain-goddess, s. [RAIN-GOD.]

#### rain-line, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

#### rain-paddock, s.

*Zool.*: *Brevicaps gibbosus*, from South Africa and the Cape. It lives in holes in the ground, and only emerges during rainy weather.

#### rain-prints, s. pl.

*Geol.*: Indentations produced in geological times by raindrops on sedimentary strata when the latter were soft.

#### rain-quail, s.

*Ornith.*: *Coturnix coromandelica*, from South Africa and India.

\***rain-tight**, a. So tight as to exclude rain; impervious to rain.

**rain-water, s.** Water which has fallen from the clouds in the shape of rain.

*Rain-water-pipe*: A pipe placed up the outside of a house to carry off the rain-water from the roof.

**rain (?)**, \***raïne** (2), s. [RHENE.] A ridge, a furrow, a limit. (*Prov.*)

"They reaped the corn that grew in the rain to serve that turn, as the corn in the ridge was not ready."—*Wynne*: *History of the Goodwin Family*, p. 67.

**rain-bow**, \***rayne-bowe**, \***reyn-bouwe**, s. & a. [A.S. *renboga*; Ger. *regenbogen*.]

#### A. As substantive:

1. *Meteor.*: A luminous bow or arch appearing in the clouds opposite to the sun when they are resolved into rain. Theoretically several bows may co-exist; generally, however, there is but one. Sometimes there are two, very rarely three or even four—the largest number authentically on record. Every rainbow exhibits the prismatic colours. When there are two bows, the lower, or primary, is very bright, and has the red highest; the outer, or secondary, is more faint, and has the violet the highest colour. They are produced chiefly by the refraction and dispersion of the light in passing through the raindrops, partly also by its reflection from the back of the drops, without which the appearances would not reach the eye. The secondary bow ceases to be visible when the sun is 54° above the horizon.

2. *Ornith.*: The genus *Diphlogena*, containing two of the most brilliantly plumaged Hum-

ming-birds. The bill is straight and very long, the tail deeply forked. The sexes are so different that for a long while the female of *Diphlogena iris* was considered to be a distinct species. Two species are known, *D. iris* from Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* from Ecuador.

B. *As adj.*: Having colours or hues like the rainbow; many-coloured.

"Varying its rainbow hues."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, I.

#### rainbow-agate, s.

*Min.*: A variety of agate (q.v.), which, in thin section in sunlight, is iridescent.

#### rainbow-chalcedony, s.

*Min.*: A very fine-fibrous variety of concentrically-banded chalcedony, which, when in thin section and held towards the light, shows an iridescent play of colour.

\***rainbow-chase**, s. The pursuit of a visionary object; a wild-goose chase.

"A fact which had led Mr. Rylands off a rainbow-chase after a visionary Chancellorship."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 10.

#### rainbow-quartz, s.

*Min.*: Quartz (q.v.) which exhibits an internal iridescence having the colours of the rainbow, due to the refraction of light from the surfaces of exceedingly fine fissures.

#### rainbow-worm, s.

*Pathol.*: A disease, *Hesperis iris*, consisting of vesicles which break out on the back of the hand, &c.

#### rainbow-wrasse, s.

*Ichthy.*: *Coris julis*, the only British species (*C. giegredi* being probably the female). It has a black spot over the origin of the pectoral, a blue spot on the extremity of the operculum, and a violet spot between the dorsal spines. There are many varieties, distinguished by red or white lateral bands.

**rain-bowed**, a. [Eng. *rainbow*; -ed.] Formed with or like a rainbow; encircled with a rainbow or aureola. (*Kingsley*: *Saint's Tragedy*, I. 3.)

\***rain-deer**, s. [REINDEER.]

\***raïne** (1), s. [RAIN (1), s.]

\***raïne** (3), \***rayne** (2), s. [Fr. *règne*, from Lat. *regnum* = a kingdom.] [REIGN, s.] A kingdom, a region. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

**rain-fall**, s. [Eng. *rain* (1), s., and *fall*.] A fall or shower of rain; the amount of rain which falls in a particular district.

"The course, owing to the recent rainfalls, was in splendid condition."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1888.

"Other things being equal, more rain falls in tropical than in temperate climates, evaporation being on a larger scale in the former. In London it is 23½ inches; at St. Domingo 107·6. It is greater near the ocean than in inland deserts. The falling of forests diminishes the rainfall in particular districts."

**rain-iness**, s. [Eng. *rainy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rainy or showery.

\***rain-iness**, a. [Eng. *rain* (1), s.; -less.] Free from or without rain.

"The next day was . . . dark, beclouded, yet rainless."—*C. Brontë*: *Fillette*, ch. xiii.

**rain-māk-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rain* (1), s., and *maker*.] One who professes to bring on rain by charms among uncivilized tribes (also called rain-doctor), or who undertakes rain-making by the use of explosives or otherwise.

† The Garpugares, or Rainmakers, form a distinct caste in many Mahratta villages of Central India.

**rain-māk-ing**, s. The production of rain by artificial means, the use of explosives, &c.

\***rain-mēnt**, s. [See def.] An abbreviation of arraignment (q.v.).

"The raiment and death of the duke of Suffolk."—*Fox*: *Martyrs* (ed. 1554).

**rain-ŷ**, \***rain-ic**, \***reyn-ic**, a. [A.S. *reynig*; Ger. *regnerisch*.]

I. *Lit.*: Abounding in rain; wet, showery, moist. (*Blackley*: *Voyages*, I. 251.)

\*2. *Fig.*: Raining tears; weeping; wet with tears. (*Shakesp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.)

† A rainy day: Evil or less fortunate times; a day or time of misfortune or of less prosperity.

"They must in prosperous times, put by something for a rainy day."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1888.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ċ**  
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**: -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**cloud**, -**tiours**, -**siours** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

**raip**, *s.* [ROPE.] A rope; a rood, or six ells in length. (Scotch.)

**rair**, *s. & v.* [ROAR.] (Scotch.)

**rais**, *s.* [REIS.]

**rais-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rais(e)*: -able.] That may or can be raised; capable of being raised.

**raise**, *pret. of v.* [RISE, *v.*] (Scotch.)

**raise**, \**reize*, *v.t.* [fecl. *reisa* = to raise; caus. of *reisa* = to rise; Dan. *reise*; Sw. *resa*; Goth. *raisjan* = to raise, from *raisan* = to rise. *Raise* and *rear*, *v.*, are doublets.] [RISE, *v.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to rise; to take, lift, or bring upward or from a lower to a higher place or position; to put or place in a higher position; to elevate.

"'Tis just (said Priam) to the sire above  
To raise our hands; for who so good as Jove?"  
Pope: *Homer*; *Iliad* xiv. 870.

2. Hence, in derived or specific senses: as

(1) To bring to or place in a higher position, condition, or situation; to elevate in rank, position, dignity, or the like; to promote, to advance, to prefer.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised  
To that high influence." Milton: *P. L.* II. 4.

(2) To increase the value, price, or estimation of; to enhance in value: as, To raise the price of a commodity, to raise a tax.

(3) To bring, call, or summon up from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits.

"The spirits I have raised abandon me."  
Byron: *Manfred*, I. 2.

(4) To recall from death to life; to restore to life; to bring back from the dead. (1 Cor. xv. 17.)

(5) To increase the strength, power, energy, vigour, or force of; to intensify; to heighten; to invigorate: as, To raise the spirits, to raise the temperature of a room, &c.

(6) To lift or cause to rise to higher or nobler things; to elevate.

"Raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile."  
Spenser: *F. Q.* I. (Introd.)

3. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to lift from a horizontal or other position to a vertical; to set upright: as, To raise a pole or mast. Hence, specifically:

(1) To cause to rise or stand up from a horizontal or recumbent position; to rouse up, as from a state of sleep, quiet, or the like.

(2) To cause to rise into the air; to stir up.  
"Dust raised by your troops."  
Shaksp.: *Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 4.

(3) To rouse to action; to incite; to stir up; to excite, as to tumult, war, a struggle, &c.  
"A word's enough to raise mankind to kill."  
Byron: *Lara*, II. 8.

(4) To stir up, to excite.  
"To raise a mutiny."  
Shaksp.: *Henry VI.*, IV. 1.

(5) To set in commotion or a state of activity; to disturb. (Psalm cvii. 25.)

4. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise or origin to; to produce, to create, to originate.

(1) To form or produce by the accumulation and disposition of materials or constituent parts; to erect, to construct.  
"He hath raised the wall."  
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, II. 1.

(2) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, propagated, or bred; to grow, to rear.  
"To raise the most valuable, which are generally to the least expensive crops." Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v. ch. II.

¶ In America raise is frequently applied to the rearing of human beings: as, He was raised in Kentucky. It was formerly applied to the breeding of slaves for the market: as, To raise negroes.

(3) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise or appear. (Jer. I. 41.)

(4) To cause to appear; to call up; to give cause for.

"[Horace] would raise a blush, where secret vice he found."  
Dryden: *Persius*, sat. I.

(5) To bring together; to collect; to gather together for use or service; to levy.

(6) To obtain or get together by an effort.  
"He raised money on his pony and cart."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1886.

(7) To collect by assessment: as, To raise a tax.

(8) To give rise or origin to; to start; to set a-going; to originate, to occasion. (Ezodus xxiii. 1.)

(9) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.  
"Loud exclamations were raised."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

(10) To bring forward or suggest, as for discussion: as, To raise a question or point.

5. To heighten or elevate in pitch: as, A sharp raises a note half a tone.

6. To increase the loudness of; to make louder: as, To raise one's voice.

7. To excite, to irritate, to influence, to madden. (Scotch.)

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To create, to originate, to constitute: as, To raise a use.

2. *Naut.*: To cause to appear elevated, as by gradual approach towards an object: as, To raise the land.

3. *Gaming*: To bet a larger sum.

¶ (1) To raise a blockade (or siege): To relinquish or abandon the attempt to take a place by blockade (or siege); to cause such an attempt to be abandoned.  
"He raised his siege and went to mete him."—Goldings: *Cæsar*, fol. 183.

(2) To raise a purchase:

*Naut.*: To dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.

(3) To raise one's bristles: To excite one's anger; to irritate one. (Vulgar.)

\* (4) To raise paste: To make a paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

(5) To raise steam: To produce steam sufficient to drive an engine.

\* (6) To raise the market on one: To charge one more than the current or market price.

(7) To raise the wind: To obtain ready money by some shift or contrivance, as by pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills or the like.

**raise**, *s.* [RAISE, *v.*]

\*1. Rise, or rising.

\*2. A mound or other elevation.

3. The act of raising in any sense.

4. An increase, as in wages. (Collog.)

**raised**, *pa. par. or a.* [RAISE, *v.*]

**raised sea beach**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A sea beach which has been upheaved so as now to be at a greater or less elevation above high water mark. They are usually of moderate elevation, but at Uddevalla, in Sweden, the height of the raised beach is 200 feet, at Christiania, in Norway, 400 feet, and further north 600 to 700 feet. In South America Darwin observed them at an elevation of 1000 feet, and even 1300 feet near Valparaiso. They are common in high Arctic regions, as Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.

**raised-upon**, *a.*

*Shipbuild.*: Having the upper works heightened; the opposite of *razed* (q.v.).

\* **rais-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *raised*; -ly.] In an elevated, dignified, or fine manner.

"They have spoken very raisedly and divinely."—*More: Of Enthusiasm*, § 55.

**rais-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *rais(e)*; *v.*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who raises, builds, erects, collects, levies, produces, causes, or propagates; a causer, a grower. (Dan. xi. 20.)

2. *Carp.*: The same as *Riser* (q.v.).

**raisin** (1) (as *rāzn*), \**reis-in*, \**reis-yn*, \**reys-yn*, *s.* [Fr. *raisin*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus* = a cluster or branch of grapes; Sp. *racino*; Ital. *racemo*. *Raisin* and *raceme* are thus doublets.]

\*1. A cluster of grapes.

"Neither in the vineyard thou shalt gather reysyns and greynes falluynge down."—*Wycliffe: Lec.* xix. 10.

2. *Comm. (Pl.)*: Grapes dried in the sun. In the case of the best grapes the process is effected by cutting half through the fruit-stalk without detaching it from the tree, or by gathering the grapes when fully ripe and dipping them in a ley made of the ashes of the burnt tendrils, after which they are exposed to the sun, or they may be simply laid out to be desiccated. Inferior qualities are dried in

an oven. Raisins are largely produced in Spain, Turkey, California, &c.

3. *Pharm.*: Raisins are slightly reticent. In Britain they are used solely to sweeten preparations, in India they are given as a medicine. They are an ingredient of compound tincture of cardamoms and of tincture of senna.

4. *Bot.*: *Ribes rubrum*.

\* **rais-in** (2), *s.* [Etyrn. doubtful; prob. for *raising* (q.v.).] A raising-piece (q.v.).

"Frauke-posta, raising, beames . . . and such principals."—*Harrison: Descript. Eng.*, bk. II. ch. xii.

**rai-si-neô**, *s.* [Fr.] A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

**rais-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RAISE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of lifting, building, erecting, producing, causing, or propagating.

II. Technically:

1. *Leather-man.*: The operation of swelling the pores of leather by steeping in dilute acid, in order to enable the tanning liquor to penetrate more easily.

2. *Print.*: [UNDERLAY.]

3. *Metal-work*: The process of forming circular work or embossing in sheet-metal by striking up or raising from the interior surface.

**raising-bee**, *s.* The setting up of the framework of a house or barn by the united services of the neighbours of a farmer. (Amer.) [BEE (1), II. 2.]

"Raising-bees were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the fiddle-stick."—*W. Irving: New York*.

**raising-board**, *s.* A corrugated board which is rubbed upon leather to raise the grain.

**raising-gig**, *s.* A Giggling-machine (q.v.).

**raising-hammer**, *s.*

*Metal-work*: A long-headed hammer with a rounded face, used by silver and copper smiths to convert a sheet of metal into a bowl-shape.

**raising-knife**, *s.*

*Cooper*: A knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask.

**raising-piece**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams.

**raising-plate**, *s.*

*Carp.*: That plate of a frame which rests on the vertical timbers and supports the heels of the rafters. Also called an Upper-plate.

**rai-sôn-nô**, *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically: as, a catalogue *rai-sonné*.

**raivel**, *raithe*, *s.* [A form of *ravel* (q.v.).] An even (q.v.). (Scotch.)

**raj**, *s.* [RAJAH.] Rule, dominion. (East Indian.)

**rā-ja** (1), **rā-ī-ja** (1, 1 as y), *s.* [Lat. *raia* = a flat-fish, a skate.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Ray; the typical genus of the family Rajidae (q.v.). Two dorsal fins on the tail without spine; caudal fin absent or rudimentary; ventrals divided by a deep notch; pectorals not extending to extremity of snout. Nasal valves separated in the middle; teeth small, obtuse, or pointed. Chiefly from temperate seas, more numerous in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. Representative species are the Skate (*Raja batia*), the Thornback (*R. clavata*), the Electric Ray, the Sting Ray, and the Eagle Ray. They are sluggish creatures, living a sedentary life at the sea bottom. Some of them are six feet in width. They are generally edible.

2. *Paleont.*: Dermal spines of *Raja antiqua*, allied to *R. clavata*, are abundant in the Crag deposits of Norfolk and Suffolk. Etheridge puts the species at three.

**ra'-jah**, **ra'-ja** (2), *s.* [Sansk. *rájan* (in comp. *rāja*) = a king; allied to Lat. *rex* = a king.] A Hindoo king or chief.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**ra'-jah-ship**, s. [Eng. *raja*; *-ship*.] The dignity, principality, or jurisdiction of a *raja*.

**rā'-jā-dae, rā'-ij-dae** (J, i as y), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *raj(a)*, *raja*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Rays; a family of Petoidei; disc broad, rhombic, generally with asperities or spines; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side. Pectorals usually extending to the snout. Genera: *Raja*, *Psammobatis*, *Sympterygia*, and *Platyrrhina*.

2. *Falco*nt.: Although, probably, this family was well represented in Cretaceous and Tertiary formations, the remains found hitherto are comparatively few. Arthropods, from the Liass, seems to have been a true Ray. (*Giinther*). [MYLIOBATUS, PLEURACANTHUS.]

**Raj-ma-hal'**, s. [Sansk. &c. = the palace, mansion, or district of the king.]

*Geol.*: A town and adjacent mountain range on the west bank of the Ganges in lower Bengal.

**Rajmahal-fibro**, s. [JETTEE.]

**Raj'-poot, Raj'-pūt**, s. [Sansk. = the son of a king or of kings.]

*Anthrop. (Pl.)*: An Indian aristocratic caste, class, or nationality, professedly derived from the ancient Kshetriyas, or Warrior caste. Their main seat is Rajpootana, in which are various Rajpoot protected states. [INFANTICIDE.]

**rāke** (1), s. [A.S. *raca*: cogn. with Dut. *rakel*; Icel. *reka* = a shovel; Dan. *rage* = a poker; Sw. *raka* = an oven-rake; Ger. *recken* = a rake. From the same root as Goth. *rikan* (pat. t. *rak*) = to collect, t. heap up; Gr. *ἀεγω* (*legō*) = Lat. *lego* = to collect.]

1. *Agric.*, &c.: An implement having a head provided with teeth and a long handle projecting from the head in a direction transverse to that of the teeth and nearly perpendicular to the head. Specific names indicate purpose or construction, as hay-, stubble, barley, manure, horse, tilting, drag, &c. Hand-rakes are of wood for hay or grain, and of metal for garden use. Horse-rakes are of several kinds, some with, others without, wheels. In some the teeth are independent, so as to yield to obstacles without affecting the operation of other teeth.

"If I should see him as much money as he would spend, that would surely buy me to the rake and the spade."—*Udal: Flowers*, fol. 182.

2. A small instrument, somewhat resembling a hoe, having a turned down blade set at right angles to the handle, used by the croupier to collect the stakes on a gambling table.

\* **rake-kennel**, s. A scavenger.

**rake-off**, s. An extra or contingent profit on a transaction, usually accruing to a middleman or an inactive participant. (*Slang*.)

**rāke** (2), s. [From Mid. Eng. *rakel*, through the corrupted form *rakehell* (q.v.).] [REBAKE.] A loose, wild, dissolute fellow; a debauchee, a rōue.

"And every brother rake will smile to see That miracle, a moralist in me."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

**rāke** (3), s. [RAKE (4), v.] An inclination or slope; specif. applied to—

1. *Arch.*: The slope or pitch of a roof.

2. *Mach.*: The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

3. *Mining*: A rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; a rake-vein. It is the commonest form of vein.

4. *Naut.*: (1) The backward slope of a mast, funnel, &c.; (2) [FORE-RAKE]; (3) The backward slope of the stern, by so much as it overhangs the keel. Called the aft-rake.

**rake-vein**, s. [RAKE (3), s., 3.]

**rāke** (1), v.t. & i. [A.S. *racian*; Dan. *rage*; Sw. *raka*; Ger. *recken*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To apply a rake to; to gather or collect with a rake. (Generally with *in* or *up*.)

"The man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straw."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

2. To clean and make smooth and neat with a rake.

3. To collect or draw together; to collect with labour or difficulty.

"Squandered away with as little conscience as they were raked together."—*L'Esperance: Fables*.

\* 4. To scrape or touch, as with a rake.

"Every mast, as it passed, Seemed to rake the passing moon."

*Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

\* 5. To scour; to search thoroughly and closely.

"The statesman rakes the town to find a plot."

*Swift*.

\* 6. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. (Possibly connected with II.)

"Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies."

*Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms*, lxxvi.

¶ The last two meanings may be connected with Rake' (3), v.

7. To heap together and cover; to rake the fire is still used, that is, to cover live embers by raking ashes over them, or to heap small coals on the fire that it may burn all night.

8. To command.

"Seated on an eminence, it looked straight down, and therefore raked the stretch of water from a point where the stream makes a sharp bend."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 19, 1855.

II. *Mil. & Naut.*: To enfilade; espec. to cannonade a ship, so that the shot shall range in the direction of her whole length between decks. (*Smyth*.)

"He took up a raking position, and poured broad-side after broadside."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1855.

B. Intransitive:

1. To use a rake; to work with a rake.

\* 2. To seek by raking; to scrape or scratch for something.

\* 3. To search closely or narrowly.

"Even in your hearts there will he rake for it."

*Shakespeare: Henry T., II. 4*

\* 4. To seek, to try.

"Now he prodigally spends his own, at another time he rakes after other men's goods."—*Lennard: Of Widdome*, bk. I, ch. xxxviii.

¶ (1) To rake a horse:

*Farr.*: To draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand.

(2) To rake out a fire: To rake or draw all the coals out of a grate, &c., so as to extinguish a fire.

(3) To rake up:

(a) To cover over by raking.

(b) To uncover by raking.

(c) To bring up again or revive: as, To rake up an old grievance, &c.

(d) To rake or collect together.

"To rake up straw and sticks."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

\* **rāke** (2), v.i. [RAKE (2), s.] To live the life of a rake; to lead a loose dissolute life.

**rāke** (3). \* **raik**, \* **rayke**, v.i. [Icel. *reika*; Sw. *raka* = to wander.]

1. To wander, to ramble, to range about.

2. To fly wide of the game. (Said of hawks.)

\* 3. To go, to proceed, to hurry. (*Morte Arthur*, 3, 469.)

**rāke** (4), v.t. & i. [RAKE (3), s.] [Sw. dial. *raka* = to reach; *raku fram* = to reach over; to project; Dan. *rage* = to project, to jut out. *Rake* is a doublet of *reach* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Arch.*: To incline from the horizontal, as the rafters of a roof; to slope.

2. *Naut.*: To incline or slope from a perpendicular direction. It is applied to the masts, stem, stern-post, funnels, &c. Masts generally rake aft.

B. Trans. : To give a rake or slope to; to slope.

**ra-keō', ra-ki'**, s. [Russ.] A coarse spirit infused chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

\* **rāke'-hōll**, a. & s. [A corrupt. of *rakel* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Dissolute, debauched.

"Some lewd earl, or rakehell baronet."

*Cowper: Progress of Error*, st. 4.

B. As subst.: A dissolute fellow; a rake, a rōue.

"A handfull of rakehells which he had scummed together."—*Lambard: Perambulation*, p. 478.

\* **rāke'-hōll-ly**, a. [Eng. *rakehell*; -y.] Dissolute, rakehell.

"I scorn and spew out the rakehellly rant of our ragged rymers."—*E. K.: Epistle to Maister Harvey*.

\* **rak-el**, **rac-kle**, \* **rak-le**, \* **rak-yl**, \* **rak-ele**, \* **rak-il**, a. [Sw. dial. *rakkel* = a vagabond, connected with *raklla* = to wander, to rove, frequent. of *raka* = to run hastily; O. Sw. *raka* = to run about.] [RAKE (3), v.] Rush, hasty.

"He that is to rake to render his clothes."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poema*, iii. 526.

\* **rak-el-ness**, s. [Eng. *rakel*; -ness.] Hastiness, rashness.

"O, every man beware of rakelessness. Ne trowe nothing withouten strong witness."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17, 231.

\* **rak-ente**, s. [A.S. *racente*; Icel. *rekend*.] O. H. Ger. *raichinza*.] A chain.

"Therragnel in his rakentes hym reer of his dremes."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poema*, iii. 188.

\* **rak-en-teie**, s. [A.S. *racenteag*.] A chain.

"His rakenteis he al-to-rof."—*Beves of Hamtoun*, 1, 656.

**rāk-ēr**, \* **rak-ere**, s. [Eng. *rak(e)*, (1), v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which rakes; specif.,

1. One who uses a rake.

"A ryhboure and a ratoner, a raker and hus knave."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 106.

\* 2. One who raked and removed filth from the streets; a scavenger.

3. A machine for raking hay, straw, &c., by horse or other power.

4. A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bricklaying*: A piece of iron having two points bent at right angles, used for picking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls preparatory to pointing or replacing it by new mortar.

2. *Steam-eng.*: A self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate of a locomotive.

† 3. *Ichthy.*: A rake-like organ, as the pharyngeal bones of some fishes.

\* **rāk-ēr-ry**, s. [Eng. *rake* (2); -ry.] Dissipation.

"All the rakery and intrigues of the town."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 300.

\* **rāke'-shame**, s. [Eng. *rake* (2), and *shame*; cf. *rakhell*.] A dissolute fellow; a rake.

"It had been good to have apprehended the rake-shame."—*Brome: Merry Beggars*, III.

**rāke'-stale, rake-stele**, s. [Eng. *rake* (1), s., and *stale* = a handle.] The handle of a rake.

"But that tale is not worth a rakestele."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5, 551.

\* **rak-et**, s. [RACKET, s.]

**rāk-īng** (1), a. & s. [RAKE (1), v.]

A. As adj.: Enfilading; sweeping with shot or shell in the direction of the length.

"And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send."—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxxxii.

B. As substantive:

1. The act of using a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; the quantity of hay, straw, &c., raked together at one time.

\* **rāk-īng** (2), a. [RAKE (2), v.] Rakish, dissolute.

"I do with all my heart renounce your raking suppers."—*Eliz. Carters: Letters*, III. 518. (1699.)

**rāk-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAKE (4), v.]

**raking-pieces**, s. pl. Pieces laid upon sills supported by the footings or impost of a pier.

**rāk-īsh** (1), a. [Eng. *rak(e)*, (2) s.; -ish.] Loose, wild, dissolute, dissipated.

"His appearance is saucy, rakish, and severe."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1852, p. 602.

**rāk-īsh** (2), a. [Eng. *rak(e)*, (3) s.; -ish.]

*Naut.*: Having a rake or inclination of the masts aft or forward, instead of being upright.

**rāk-īsh-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); -ly.] In a rakish, wild, or dissolute manner; like a rake.

**rāk-īsh-ness**, s. [Eng. *rakish* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being rakish; dissipation, debauchery.

**rāle**, s. [Fr. = a rattle; O. Fr. *rasle*.] [RATTLE, s.]

**ral-lēn-tan'-dō**, *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

\***rāl-lī-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. rally; -ance.] The act of rallying.

**rāl-lī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rall(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Ornith.*: Rails; a family of Gallinæ, with very wide distribution. Bill long, curved at tip, sides compressed, nostrils in membranous grooves; wings moderate, tail rounded; tarsi and toes long and slender. The classification is in an unsettled state; but the family may be divided into five sections or sub-families: Parnine, Ralline, Gallinuline, Fulicine, and Helionithine. The last is sometimes made a family.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains of some species have been found in the Mascarene Islands, and historical evidence shows that they have been extinct for little more than a century. They belong to Fulica and to two extinct genera, *Aphanapteryx* and *Erythromachus*. *Aphanapteryx* was a large bird of a reddish colour, with loose plumage, perhaps allied to *Ocydromus*. *Erythromachus* was much smaller, of gray and white colour, and is said to have lived chiefly on the eggs of the land-tortoises. (Wallace.)

**rāl-līed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

**rāl-lī-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. rally (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who rallies or reunites persons thrown into disorder.

**rāl-lī-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. rally (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who rallies another; a banterer.

**rāl-lī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rall(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

*Ornith.*: True Rails; a sub-family of Rallidæ (q.v.). No frontal shield; bill long and slender, keel bold, sides compressed; toes free at base. Chief genera: *Rallus*, *Porzana*, *Ortygometra*, *Ocydromus*, and *Aramides*.

**rāl-līne**, *a.* [RALLUS.] Of or pertaining to the Rails or Rallidæ.

**rāl-lūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [RAIL, (1), *s.*]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Rallinæ (q.v.). Bill curved from nostrils to tip, which is slightly scooped; nostrils in groove, extending two-thirds the length of the bill; opening narrow; hind toe short and slender. Eighteen species, with world-wide distribution. *Rallus aquaticus* is the Water-rail (q.v.).

**rāl-lý** (1), \***rāl-lie**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rallier*, from Lat. *re* = again, back; *ad* = to, and *ligo* = to bind.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To reunite; to bring together and reduce to order, as troops that have been thrown into disorder or dispersed.

"The Gascons rally'd soon the fight renew." *Hoole: Tasso*, bk. xx.

2. To collect for a fresh effort; to unite. "To rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy." *Deacy of Piety*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To reunite; to come back to order; to reform into an orderly or organized body.

"Since rallying from our wall we forc'd the foe, Bull aimed at Hector have I bent my bow." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* viii. 359.

2. To collect together; to unite, to assemble. "Our Paches rallied round the state." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, li. 14.

3. To recover strength or vigour; to gain strength; to improve in health or strength; as, The patient rallied.

4. To improve in value or price; to recover from a fall; as, Prices rallied.

**rāl-lý** (2), *v.t. & i.* [The same word as rail (2), *v.*]

**A. Trans.**: To attack with raillery or banter; to use good humoured pleasantry or satire towards or on; to banter, to joke, to chaff.

"Not urged by malice against the person he rallies." *Tatler*, No. 59.

**B. Intrans.**: To use raillery or banter; to joke.

**rāl-lý** (1), *s.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

1. The act of rallying or reforming into an orderly or organized body; the act of collecting and reducing to order.

"With their subtle rally they began In small divisions hidden strength to try." *Duvenant: Gondibert*, l. 1.

2. The act or state of recovering strength.

3. A set-to, as in boxing, rackets, &c.

"The rallies in the next two hands of each side being well-contested." *Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. The rough and tumble gambols indulged in by the pantomimists at the end of the transformation scene (q.v.), and before the business of the pantomime proper.

"Let the Liberatorists provide connectors, pantomimic rallies, and breakdances." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1885.

**rāl-lý** (2), *s.* [RALLY (2), *v.*] The act of rallying; the use of good-tempered pleasantry or banter; banter.

**rāl-stōn-ite**, *s.* [After the Rev. J. G. Ralston; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A pseudo-isometric mineral, analogous to garnet in optical characters, being biaxial, with an angle of 90°. Habit, octahedral. Compos. a hydrated fluoride of aluminium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium, the formula given being  $3(\text{Na}_2\text{MgCa})\text{F}_2 + 8(\text{Al}_2)\text{F}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Occurs in small crystals, associated with crystallized cryolite and thomsenobite (q.v.), at Arksut Fiord, West Greenland.

**rām**, \***ramme**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ram*, *rom*; cogn. with Dut. *ram*; O. H. Ger. *ram*; Ger. *ramm*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The male of the sheep or ovine genus. In some parts also called a Tup.

"There was a ram, that men might see, That had a fleece of gold, that shone so bright." *Chaucer: Legend of Bipeiphila*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Machinery*:

(1) The same as MONKEY, *a.*, II. 2

(2) [HYDRAULIC-RAM.]

(3) [MONKEY, *s.*, II. 3.]

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A beak of iron or steel at the bow of a war-vessel, designed to crush in the sides of an adversary by running against her "end on. The ram is frequently detachable.

(2) A steam ironclad, armed at the bow below the water-line with such a beak.

"To show how possible is the sinking of an armoured ship, struck by a ram moving at a high velocity." *Brit. Quarterly Review*, liv. 120. (1873.)

\* 3. *Old War.*: [BATERING-RAM.]

4. *Shipbuild.*: A spar, hooped at the end, and used for moving timbers on end by a jolting blow.

**B. As adj.** [Ice. *ramr* = strong]: Rammish, strong-scented, stinking.

¶ *The Ram*: [ARIES.]

**ram-block**, *s.* [DEAD-EYE.]

**ram-bow**, *s.* A bow produced so as to form, or furnished with, a ram.

"When design and construction have been imperfect there is danger of the ram-bow being forced in." *Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 66.

\* **ram-cat**, *s.* A tom-cat.

"Ram-cats on moonlight tiles." *Morning Herald*, Oct. 26, 1890.

**ram-goat**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Fagara microphylla*.

**ram-head**, *s.*

\* 1. *Naut.*: A halyard-block (q.v.).

\* 2. An iron lever for raising up great stones.

\* 3. A cuckold.

"To be called ram-head is a title of honour." *Taylor, The Water-Poet*.

**ram-line**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A line used in striking a straight middle line on a spar, being secured at one end and hauled taut at the other.

**ram's head**, *s.*

*Bot.*: An American name for *Cypripedium arietinum*, and for the seeds of *Cicer arietinum*, the ram's head chick pea.

**ram's horn**, *s.*

1. *Fort.*: A semi-circular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

2. *Palæont.*: A popular name for Ammonites.

3. *Bot.* (PL.): *Orchis mascula*.

**rām**, *v.t. & i.* [RAM, *s.*] [Ger. *rammen*; Dan. *ramler* = to ram, to drive; *ramme* = to strike, to hit.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike with a ram; to drive a nail against; to batter.

"The 'Minotaur' accidentally rammed her consort." *Brit. Quarterly Review*, liv. 120. (1873.)

2. To force in; to drive together or down, as, To ram down a cartridge into a gun.

3. To fill compactly by driving and pounding.

4. To stuff, to cram.

"Ram thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ear." *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, li. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To use a battering-ram or similar device.

"To turn their ships and ram at a certain signal." *Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1884, p. 66.

**ra'-ma-dān**, **ra'-ma-dhān**, **ra'-ma-zān**, *s.* [Arab. *ramadan* = the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza* = to be hot.]

1. The ninth month of the Muhammedan year. The Muhammedan months being reckoned by lunar time, each month begins in each successive year eleven days earlier than in the preceding, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.

2. The great annual Muhammedan fast, kept up throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

\* **ram'-age** (age as *ig*), *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. \**ramaticum*, from Lat. *ramus* = a bough.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Branches of trees.

2. The warbling of birds among the branches of trees.

"Birds their ramage did on thee bestow." *Drummond*, pt. ii. son. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; line, lineage, kindred. (*Cotgrave*.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having left the nest, and begun to sit on the branches.

2. Wild, shy, untamed. (Generally applied to an untrained hawk.)

"The distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks." *Brown: Miscellany Tract*.

\* **ram'-age** (age as *ig*), *v.t.* [RUMMAGE.]

\* **ra-mā'-glōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *ramage*, *s.*; -*ous*.] Belonging to the branches; flying amongst the branches; hence, wild, not tamed or trained.

"As soon as he hath knit him that knot, Now is he tame that was so rammigous." *Chaucer: The Remedy of Loue*.

**ram'-a-kīn**, *s.* [RAMEKIN.]

**ra'-mal**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch or bough.]

*Bot.*: The same as RAMEOUS (q.v.).

**ram'-a-lī'-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *ramalina* = twigs.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Usneæ, *Ramalina fraxinea*, *R. fastigiata*, and *R. farinacea* are common on the bark of trees. *R. polymorpha* and *R. scopulorum* are good dyeing lichens.

\* **ra-māss**, *v.t.* [Fr. *ramasser*.] To collect together.

"When they have ramass many of several kinds and tastes." *Comical Hist. of World in the Moon*.

**Ra-may'-an-a**, *s.* [SANSK.]

*Hindoo Literature*: One of the two great Indian epic poems. Its author was Valmiki, of the aboriginal tribe of Kolis on the Bombay coast. It celebrates the exploits of Rama, king of Oude, who, aided by the Monkey-god Hunooman (q.v.), conquered Ceylon, and brought back his queen, Sita, whom Ravana, the giant and tyrant of that island, had carried away.

**ram'-bāde**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Naut.*: The elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding.

**ram'-bēh**, *s.* [MALAY.]

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Picardaria sativa* or *dulcis*, which grows in the peninsula of Malacca.

\* **ram'-bēge**, *s.* [Fr. *rame* = an oar, and *barge*.] A long narrow kind of war-ship, swift and easily managed.

**ram'-ble**, **ram-mle**, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *roam* (Prov. *rame*).]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **gnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **so**, **oe** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.



1. To rove; to wander about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any definite object in view; to stroll about; to wander carelessly or indefinitely.

"The English officers *rambled* into the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To move, grove, or extend without any certain direction.

"Over his ample sides the *rambling* sprays Luxuriant shot."—*Thomson: Spring*, 706.

3. To speak or think in an incoherent manner; to wander in speech or thought.

**ram'-ble**, s. [RAMBLE, s.] A roving; a wandering about without any definite object; a strolling or roaming about.

"To enjoy a *ramble* on the banks of Thames."—*Cowper: Task*, l. 115.

\* **ramble-headed**, a. Unsteady, giddy.

"We *ramble-headed* creatures."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 34.

**ram'-bler**, s. [Eng. *rambl(e)*, v.; -er.] One who rambles about; a stroller; a rover, a wanderer.

"I love such holy *ramblers*."—*Scott: Marmion*, l. 25.

**ram'-bling**, pr. par. or a. [RAMBLE, v.]

1. Wandering, roving, or roaming about carelessly or irregularly.

2. Straggling, irregular, without method, wandering; as, a *rambling* story.

**ram'-bling-ly**, adv. [Eng. *rambling*; -ly.] In a rambling manner.

**ram'-boó-tán, rām-bú-tán**, s. [Malay *rambut* = hair, from the soft spines covering the fruit.]

*Bot.* *Nephelium lappaceum*, found in the Malayan archipelago. Its bean, a red edible fruit, is about the size of a pigeon's egg.

**ram'-booze, \*rām-būse**, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *booze*.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time. (*Bailey*.)

\* **ram-būs-tious** (as *y*), a. [Prob. a corrupt. from *boisterous* (q.v.).] Boisterous, noisy, violent; careless of the comfort of others.

**rā-mé-ol**, a. [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus* = a branch.] The same as *RAMEOUS* (q.v.).

† **Ra-mé-an**, a. & s. [RAMISM.] The same as *RAMIST* (q.v.).

"The faults of the *Ramean* system of dialectics have long been acknowledged."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 900.

**raméd**, a. [Eng. *ram*; -ed.]

*Shipbuid.*: Said of a ship on the stocks when the frames, stem, and stern-post are up and adjusted.

**ra-meó, ra-mi-ó**, s. [Malay.]

*Bot.* *Böhmeria nivea*. [GRASSCLOTH PLANT.]

**ram'-é-kin, rām-ə-kin, \*rām-mé-kin, \*rām-é-quin** (qu as k), s. [Fr. *ramequin*, from O. Dut. *rammeken* = toasted bread.]

*Cook.*: A small slice of bread covered with a mixture of cheese and eggs.

**ram'-el, rām-mel, \*rām-mell, \*ram-al**, s. [Lat. *ramale* = a withered, dead, or useless branch; *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *ramilles* = small sticks or twigs.]

1. Brushwood, dead wood, or branches.

"To write of scragges, brome, hadder, or *rammell*."—*G. Douglas: Eneid* ix., Prol. 44.

2. Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments; rubble.

"The river Tiberis, which in time past was full of *rammell* and the ruins of houses."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 61.

**ramel-wood, rammell-wood**, s. *Copse wood, brushwood.*

\* **ram'-el, \*rām-mel**, v.t. [RAMEL, s.] To moulder to pieces; to turn to rubbish.

**ram'-ént**, s. [Lat. *ramentum* = a chip, a shaving, from *rado* = to scrape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scraping, a shaving.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: [RAMENTA.]

**ra-mén-ta**, s. pl. [Lat.] [RAMENT.]

*Bot.*: Thin, brown, foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great numbers on young shoots, and on the stems of many ferns.

**rām-én-tā-ceoŭs** (ce as sh), a. [Lat. *ramen(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -aceous.]

*Bot.*: Covered with *ramenta*.

**rā-mé-oŭs**, a. [Lat. *rameus*, from *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the branches. (*Lindley*.)

\* **rām-é-quin** (qu as k), s. [RAMEKIN.]

**rām-feó-zled** (le as el), a. [FæZE, s.] Fatigued, exhausted. (*Scott*.)

**rā-mi**, s. pl. [RAMUS.]

**rām-i-ó**, s. An Eastern Asiatic and Indian perennial shrub of the nettle family (*Urticaceæ*), now cultivated in the Southern United States and the West Indies. The term is also applied to the fine fibre, somewhat resembling that of cotton, made from the young shoots of the plant. Also used attributively; as, *ramie* cloth.

**rām-i-fi-cā-tion**, s. [Fr., from *ramifier* = to ramify (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting out branches from a stem.

(2) The production of figures resembling branches.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surface of these air-buds in an infinite number of ramifications."—*Arbutnot: On Arteries*, ch. ii.

(2) A subordinate branch; an offshoot.

(3) A division or subdivision in a classification; the exposition of a subject, &c.

"When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of scenes in their nature collateral?"—*Johnson: Pref. to Eng. Dictionary*.

II. Botany:

1. The manner in which a tree produces its branches. First the stem is simple, then leaf-buds appear in the axils of the several leaves, and simple branches arise; next in the axils of their leaves other buds develop, and so a tree is formed.

2. Subdivisions of roots or branches.

\* **rām-i-fi-e**, v.t. & i. [RAMIFY.]

**rām-i-form**, a. [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling a branch.

**rām-i-fy, \*ram-i-fi-e**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *ramifier*, from Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *ramificar*; Ital. *ramificare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To divide or separate into branches.

2. *Fig.*: To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions.

"He expanded them to such an extent, and ramified them to so much variety."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To shoot out in branches; to send out branches.

"Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality."—*Arbutnot: On Arteries*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: To be divided or subdivided; to send out or have offshoots or branches.

\* **rā-mi-lí-ó, \*ra-mil-lí-ó** (lasy), s.

[In commemoration of the battle of Ramillies (1706).]

1. A cocked-hat, worn in the time of George I.

2. A wig, worn as late as the time of George III.

3. A long, gradually diminishing plait to the hair or wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

"A head of fine flaxen hair, combed in an elegant irregularity to the face, behind braided into a *ramillie*."—*Monthly Review*, Feb., 1752, p. 121.

\* **rā-mip-ar-oŭs**, a. [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing branches.

\* **rām-ish**, a. [A corrupt. of *ramage*, a (q.v.).] (See extract.)

**Rā-miŭm**, s. [For etym. see def.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The philosophical and dialectical system of Pierre de la Ramée (better known by his Latinized name, Ramus), royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. He was born in 1515, and was one of the victims of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). He was a strong opponent of Scholasticism, and of the dialectics of Aristotle. In his *Institutiones Dialecticæ* (Paris, 1543) he attempted to provide a new system of logic, which, like Cicero, he strove to blend with rhetoric. That book formed the groundwork of the *Logic* published by Milton in 1672.

"In England, Cambridge alone . . . was a stronghold of *Ramism*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 863.

**Rā-mist**, a. & s. [Eng. *ram(ism)*; -ist.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, or connected with *Ramism* (q.v.); *Ramean*.

"Bacon . . . expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the *Ramist* principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.

B. As subst.: A follower of Ramus; a *Ramean*.

"The controversy which ranged between the Aristotelians and the total or partial *Ramists*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 803.

**rām-mel, \*rām-mell**, s. [RAMEL.]

1. Rubbish.

2. A lot of coarse fish. (*Prov.*)

**rām-méls-bérg-ite**, s. [After C. F. Rammeisberg, the German chemist and mineralogist; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An orthorhombic form of nickel arsenide. Hardness, 5.25 to 5.75; sp. gr. 7.009 to 7.188. Compos.: arsenic, 71.7; nickel, 28.3 = 100. Formula like that of chloanthite,  $\text{NiAs}_2$ ; hence this mineral is dimorphic. Occurs in Saxony.

2. The same as *CHLOANTHITE* (q.v.).

**rām-mér**, s. [Eng. *ram*, v.; -er.] One who rams; an instrument with which anything is rammed or driven; specif.:

1. A beetle used for beating the earth to solidity, or by paviors for ramming or driving down paving-stones firmly into their beds.

"The earth is to be well driven and beaten down close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xi.

2. In founding, a round or square tool used for ramming the sand into the flasks.

**rammer and sponge**, s.

*Ordn.*: An instrument used for loading guns. It consists of a wooden staff, with an enlargement at one end for ramming home the shot and charge, and at the other a cylindrical plug of tow, cotton, or hair, securely fixed to the staff, and fully the size of the bore, for cleansing the grooves, and, when used wet, extinguishing any burning particles of cartridge left after firing the previous charge.

\* **rām-mish** (1), a. [RAMISH.]

**rām-mish** (2), a. [Eng. *ram*, s.; -ish; cf. Dan. *ram* = strong-scented, rank; Icel. *ramr* = strong.] Rank-like, strong-scented, rank, fetid, lascivious. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 16,409.)

**rām-mish-néss**, s. [Eng. *rammish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rammish.

**rām-mý**, a. [Eng. *ram*, s.; -y.] Like a ram; rammish, strong-scented.

\* **rām-ól-lés-çenço**, s. [Fr. *ramollir* = to make soft; Lat. *re* = back; *ad* = to, and *mollio* = to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

**ra-mól-lisse-ment** (ent as ân), s. [Fr.]

*Pathol.*: Softening. Used of the brain or of the spinal cord. It is the result of suppuration following on inflammation.

**ra-moŭn**, s. [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Trophis americana*, a West Indian tree, the leaves of which are sometimes given as fodder for cattle.

**rā-móse, rā-moŭs**, a. [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *rameux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ramoso*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branching, ramifying; consisting of full or branches; resembling branches.

"A *ramous* efflorescence, of a fine white spar."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Bot.*: Having many branches; as *flex*.



RAMILLIE WIG.

**ból, bóy, pónt, jówl**; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gém; thin, this; sin, aŕ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**ramp**, \* **rampe**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *rampier* = to creep, crawl, climb; *rampe* = a flight of steps; cf. Ital. *rampa* = a claw, a gripe; *rampare* = to claw; Bav. *rampfen* = to snatch; all nasalized forms corresponding to Ger. *raffen*; Low Ger. *rappen* = to snatch hastily; Dan. *rappe* = to hasten; *rap* = quick; Sw. *rappa* to snatch; *rapp* = brisk.]

#### A. Intransitive:

##### \* 1. To climb, as a plant.

"Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so, *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

\* 2. To rear up on the hind legs; to assume a rampant attitude.

"A lion *ramps* at the top."

Tennyson: *Maud*, l. xiv. 7.

\* 3. To leap with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly. (Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 343.)

\* 4. To spring or bound about; to gambol, to play, to romp.

"They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*."

Swift: *Deser. of an Irish Peasant*.

##### 5. To move along quickly; to romp along.

"We *ramped* along with whole sail."—Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To bend or turn upwards, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to woodwork of a gate, &c.

2. To hustle; to rob with violence; to extort by means of threats. (*Slang Dict.*)

**ramp**, \* **rampe**, *s.* [RAMP, *v.*]

#### \* I. Ordinary Language:

1. A leap, a spring, a bound.

"The bold Ascalonite

Fled from his lion *ramp*."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 159.

2. A romping woman; a masculine woman; a harlot.

"Ione was borne in Burgoyne, . . . and was a *rampe* of such boldness, that she would course horses and ride them to water."—Bail: *Henry IV.* (an. 4).

3. A highwayman, a robber.

#### II. Technically:

1. Fort. : An inclined road in a fortification leading from one level of the enceinte to another.

"The Burmese waited for the attack, which had to be delivered up along *ramp*."—Standard, Nov. 24, 1885.

2. Mason. & Carp. : A concavity on the upper side of a hand-rail formed over risers, or over a half or quarter space, by a sudden rise of the steps above.

3. Bot. (Of the form *rampe*) : *Arum maculatum*.

**rām-pā-cious**, *a.* [Prob. the same as RAMPACIOUS (q.v.).] Rampant, boisterous, high-spirited.

"A very spirited and *rampacious* animal."—Dickens: *Oliver Twist*, ch. 11.

**rām-pāge**, **ram-pauge**, *v.i.* [RAMP, *v.*]

1. To romp; to prance about; to run about wildly. (Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.)

2. To rage and storm; to prance about with rage.

**rām-pāge**, *s.* [RAMPAGE, *v.*] A state of excitement or passion; violent conduct; a romp.

¶ On the *rampage*: In a state of excitement or passion; wild, violent. (Often = on a drinking bout.)

"To start off on the *rampage* in the Viceregal sanctum."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885.

**rām-pā-gious**, *a.* [Eng. *rampage*(s); -ious.] Monstrous.

"There comes along a missionary . . . with a *rampagious* gingham."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 8, 1885.

\* **rām-pāl-li-an**, \* **rām-pāl-li-ōn**, *s.* [RAMP, *v.*] A term of low abuse, applied to either a man or a woman.

"Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fastidious!"—Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

**rām-pān-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *rampant*(s); -cy.] The quality or state of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance, extravagance.

"The temporal power being quite in a manner avenged by the *rampancy* of the spiritual."—More: *On the Seven Churches*. (Ref.)

**rām-pānt**, *a.* [Fr. pr. par. of *rampier* = to climb.] [RAMP, *v.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Leaping, springing. [II.]

"The *rampant* lion hunts he fast."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; July.

2. Springing, climbing, or growing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant.

"Alas! what *rampant* weeds now shame my fields."

Cowper: *Death of Damon*.

3. Overleaping restraint or moderation; excessively prevalent; predominant.

"In these days of *rampant* Chauvinism."—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, 1885.

\* 4. Lustful, salacious, lewd. (Pope.)

II. Her. : Standing upright upon the hind legs (properly on one foot only, as if attacking. (Said of a beast of prey, as the lion.)

#### ¶ Counter-rampant:

Her. : Said of an animal rampant towards the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary-wise in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.

#### rampant-arch, *s.*

Arch. : (See extract).

"When the extremities of an arch rise from supports at unequal heights, the arch is called *rampant*."—Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. I., p. 252.

#### rampant-gardant, *a.*

Her. : The same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced.



RAMPANT-GARDANT.



RAMPANT-PASSANT.

#### rampant-passant, *a.*

Her. : Said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

#### rampant-regardant, *a.*

Her. : Said of an animal in a rampant position and looking behind.



RAMPANT-REGARDANT.



RAMPANT-SEJANT.

#### rampant-sejant, *a.*

Her. : Said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the forelegs raised.

\* **rām-pānt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *rampant*; -ly.] In a rampant manner.

**rām-part**, \* **ram-per**, \* **ram-pl-ar**,

\* **ram-pl-er**, \* **ram-pire**, \* **ram-pyre**, *s.* [Fr. *rampart*, *rempar*, from *remparer* = to fortify, to enclose with a rampart. *Rempar* is the true French form, the *r* being excrecent. *Remparer* is from *re-* = again; *em-* = in, and *parer* (Ital. *parare*, Lat. *parare*) = to prepare, to make ready; *lipar* = a defence; *riparare* = to defend.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit. : In the same sense as II.

2. Fig. : Anything which fortifies and defends from assault; that which affords security or safety; a defence, a bulwark.

"There are no fences so strong, nor any *ramparts* so high, but daring and desultory war may either break through them or leap over them."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 141.

II. Fort. : An embankment around a fortified place. In the more perfect condition the wall of the rampart forms a scarp, and is crowned by the parapet.

"On each tall *rampart's* thundering side."

Warton: *Grave of King Arthur*.

#### rampart-gun, *s.*

Ordn. : A large piece of artillery to be used on a rampart, and not for field purposes.

\* **rām-pārt**, \* **rām-pire**, *v.t.* [RAMPART, *s.*] To protect or fortify with a rampart or ramparts. (Mickle: *Lustad*, vii.)

\* **rampe**, *v.t.* [RAMP, *v.*]

**rām-peē**, **rāmped**, *a.* [ROMPU.]

**rām-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ramp*, *v.*; -er.] A Russian who infests racecourses. [RAMP, *v.*, B. II. 2.]

**rām-phās-tōs**, *s.* [RHAPHASTOS.]

\* **ram-pl-ar**, \* **ram-pl-er**, *s.* [RAMPART, *s.*]

**rām-pl-ōn**, *s.* [Fr. *raponce*; Sp. *reponcha*, *raponce*; Port. *raponto*; Ital. *raperonzo*, from Lat. *rapa*, *rapum* = a turnip.]

#### Botany:

1. *Campanula Rapunculus*, a bell flower two to three feet high, with red, purple, or blue flowers. [CAMPAULA.]

2. The genus *Phyteuma* (q.v.).

¶ Large or German Ramplon is *Enothera biennis*.

\* **rām-pīre**, *s. & v.* [RAMPART, *s. & v.*]

**rām-plēr**, **rām-plōr**, *a. & s.* [Prob. connect. with *ramble* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Roving, rambling, roaming, unsettled.

B. *As subst.*: A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. (Scott.)

**rām-rōd**, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, *v.*, and *rod*.] A rod of wood or metal, used for forcing the charge to the bottom of a gun-barrel, and also, with a wiper or ball-screw attached, for cleaning the interior of the barrel, and for withdrawing a charge. It is held to the gun by thimbles or by grooves in the band and a corresponding groove in the stock.

**ram sa-gul**, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. : *Capra imberbis* (De Blainv.), a domesticated variety of the Tahr, *Capra jemlaica* (Hemitrax jemlaicus).

"There are at least forty acknowledged varieties of the Goat, among which may be mentioned the Berbura, or *Ram sagul*, of India, a Goat which is remarkable for being destitute of beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its smooth fur is white, mingled with reddish-brown."—Wood: *Atlas Nat. Hist.*, l. 672.

**rām-shāc-kle**, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *shake*.]

A. *As adj.*: Loose, disjointed; in a crazy state; in bad repair.

"A *ramshackle* wagon, rough men, and a rougher landscape."—Athenaeum, April 1, 1882.

B. *As subst.*: A thoughtless fellow. (Scott.)

**rām-shāc-kle**, *v.t.* [RAMSHACKLE, *a.*] To search, to ransack, to rummage. (Prov.)

**rām-skin**, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *ramekin* (q.v.).] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also Sefton-cake, because said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

**rām-sōng**, **rām-sōn** (pl. **rām-sōng**, **rām-slēg**), *s.* [A.S. *hramsan*, pl. of *hrama*; Sw. *rams* (*lök*) = ram-leek; Dan. *rams* (*lög*) = ram-leek; Bavarian *ramsen*.]

Bot. : *Allium ursinum*, a British plant with ovate lanceolate leaves, and a trigonous scape bearing an umbel of white flowers. Found in woods, hedge banks, &c. Formerly cultivated in gardens for garlic, but now superseded by *A. sativum*.

**rām-stām**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *ram* = to push, Scotch *stam* = to stamp.]

A. *As adj.*: Forward, thoughtless, rash.

B. *As adv.*: Rashly, precipitately, headlong. (Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.)

**rām-stēd**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot. : An American name for *Linaria vulgaris*.

**rām-tīl**, *s.* [Bengalee & Marhatta.]

Bot. : *Guzotia oleifera*. [GUZOTIA.]

**rām-tīl-lā**, *s.* [RAMTIL.]

Bot. : A synonym of *Guzotia* (q.v.).

**rā-mū-lī**, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *ramulus*, dimin. of *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

Bot. : Small branches, branchlets, twigs.

**rām-q-lōse**, † **rām-q-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *ramulosus*.]

Bot. : Having many ramuli (q.v.); divided into many small branches.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rā'-mūs** (pl. **rā'-mī**), *s.* [Lat. = a branch.]

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) A branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.

(2) The male organ of generation.

(3) Each of two branches or halves of the lower jaw in man and other vertebrates. The portion which rises to articulate with the skull is called the ascending ramus. There are also a superior, or ascending, and an inferior or descending ramus in the pubic bone, and a ramus of the ischium.

2. *Bot.*: A branch.

**rā-mūs-cūle**, *s.* [Late Lat. *ramusculus*, dimin. from *ramus* = a branch.]

*Anat.*: The branch of any ramus.

**rā-mūs-cū-lī**, *s. pl.* [RAMUSCULE.]

*Bot.*: The mycelium of some fungals.

**rān**, *pret. of v.* [RUN, *v.*]

**rān** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Rope-making*: A reel of twenty yards.

2. *Naut.*: Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

\* **rān** (2), *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *rán*.] Open robbery and violence; rapine.

\* **rān** (3), *s.* [Irish & Gael. *rann* = a division, a verse, a poem.] A saying. (*Seven Sages*, 2, 723.)

**rā'-na**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Ranidae (q.v.), with sixty species, absent only from South America and Australia. Fingers quite free, none opposable; toes webbed; vomerine teeth in two series or groups; tongue large, oblong, free, and deeply notched behind; metatarsus with one or two blunt tubercles. *Rana temporaria* is the Common English Frog, and *R. esculenta* the Edible Frog.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Miocene of Germany and Switzerland.

**rā'-nal**, *a.* [RANALES.]

*Bot.*: Of, or belonging to the Ranales (q.v.).

**rā-nā-lēg**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *ranalis*, from *rana* = a frog.] [RANUNCULUS.]

*Bot.*: The Rana! Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Monodichlamydeous flowers, placenta sutural or axile, stamens indefinite, embryo minute, in a large quantity of fleshy or horny albumen. Orders: Magnoliaceae, Anonaceae, Dilleniaceae, Ranunculaceae, Sarracenaceae, and Papaveraceae.

**rā-nan-īte**, *s.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog.] A sect of Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh. (*Annals*.)

**rā-nā-trā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *rana* = a frog.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Nepidae. Body very elongated and cylindrical; rostrum directed forwards, anterior thighs long and slender. One species, *Ranatra linearia*, is aquatic, being found in the mud at the bottom of water. In the evening it sometimes flies forth. Both larva and imago are carnivorous.

**rānche**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.

2. A bar between the legs of a chair.

\* 3. A kind of fine stone. Probably a kind of marble.

"Ivory pillars mixt with jet and rance."

*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, p. 248.

**rānche**, *v.t.* [RANCE, *s.*] To shore up; to prop. (*Scott*.)

\* **rān-chēs-cent**, *a.* [Lat. *rancescens*, pr. par. of *rancesco*, incept. of *rancore* = to be rank.] Becoming rancid, rank, or sour.

\* **rānch**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *wrench* (q.v.).] To wrench, to sprain; to injure by straining.

"Against a stump his task the monster grinds . . . Then, trusting to his arms, young Othryde found . . . And rānch'd his hips with one continual wound." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

**rānch**, \* **rānche**, *s.* [Sp. *rancho*.] The same as RANCHO (q.v.).

"And other ranch territories."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

**rānch**, **rānche**, *v.t.* [RANCH, *s.*] To keep a ranch or farm for the rearing of cattle and horses.

**rān-chō-rī-a**, *s.* The hut of a ranchero, or a collection of such huts.

**rān-chē-rō**, *s.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a man employed on a ranch.

"With certain hard-riding rancheros."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

**rānch-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, *s.*, and *man*.] The keeper or owner of a ranch.

"The ranchmen of the Western territory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

**rān-cho**, *s.* [Sp. = a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a messroom.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation.

**rānch-wom-an**, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, *s.*, and *woman*.] The wife of a ranchman.

"A charming little ranchwoman."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1886, p. 127.

**rān'-cid**, *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, from *ranceo* = to be rank, to stink; Fr. *rance*; Ital. *rancido*.] Having a rank smell; sour, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"She bids him from a goat's deep entrails take The rancid fat."—*Hoole: Orlando Furioso*, xvii.

\* **rān-cid-ī-y**, *s.* [Fr. *rancidité*; Ital. *rancidità*.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidness; a strong sour smell.

**rān-cid-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rancid*; -ly.] In a rancid manner; with a strong sour smell; mustily.

**rān-cid-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rancid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidity, rankness.

"Their flesh has contracted a rancidness."—*White: Selborne*, p. 112.

\* **rānck**, \* **rāncke**, *a. & adv.* [RANK, *a.*]

**rān-cōr**, **rān-coūr**, \* **rān-kor**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rancor*, *rancore*, *rancœur*, (Fr. *rancune*, from Lat. *rancorem*, accus. of *rancore* = rancidness, spite. [RANCID.] O. Sp. *rancor*; Sp. *rancor*; Ital. *rancore*, *rancura*.]

1. Inveterate malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated malice, malevolence, or ill-will; implacable malice or enmity.

"All the rancour of a renegade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* 2. Virulence, corruption, poison.

"Put rancours in the vessel of my peace." *Shaksp.: Macbeth*, III. 1.

**rān-cōr-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *rancor*; -ous.] Full of, or characterized by rancor; deeply malignant; spiteful in the utmost degree; intensely virulent. (*Douie: Pharsalia* vi. 483.)

**rān-cōr-ōus-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rancorous*; -ly.] In a rancorous manner; with rancor or deep malignity.

**rānd**, *s.* [A.S., Ger., Dut., and Dan. = a border, an edge, a brink; Icel. *rönd*.]

\* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A border, edge, or seam.

2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

"They came with chopping knives,

To cut into rānds."

*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wild-goose Chase*, v. 2.

II. *Shoemaking*:

1. One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole, to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel.

2. A thin inner shoe-sole. (*Simmonds*.)

\* **rānd**, *v.t.* [Prob. a form of *rant* (q.v.).] To storm, to rave, to fume, to rant.

"I raved, and rānded, and railed." *J. Webster*.

**rān-dān** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The produce of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran of wheat.

**rān-dān** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *random* (q.v.).]

1. A boat worked by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower using a pair of sculls, the other two one oar each.

"People in punts and gigs, rāndans, gondolas, and canoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 3, 1885.

2. A spree, a drinking-bout. (Used only in the phrase, *To go or be on the rāndan*.)

**rān-dān-īte**, *s.* [After Randan, Puy-de-Dôme, in the neighbourhood of which it was found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A kaolin-like variety of tripolite (q.v.), containing 9·10 per cent. of water.

**rān-dī-a**, *s.* [Named after Isaac Rand, of the Apothecaries' botanic garden at Chelsea.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Gentianide. *Randia dumetorum* is a small thorny shrub growing in the Himalayas. The fruit is a safe emetic; externally applied, it is an anodyne in rheumatism; an infusion of the bark is given to produce nausea. The unripe fruit of *R. utiginosa*, also Indian, is roasted in wood-ashes, and then given for diarrhoea and dysentery. The natives eat the roasted fruits of both trees; raw, that of the first species is used to poison fish. In the North-west Provinces it is employed in calico printing and dyeing to intensify the colour. The fruit of *R. aculeata* is used as a blue dye. About fifteen species are in British hot-houses.

**rānd'-īto**, *s.* [After T. D. Rand; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral described, after an analysis of a small amount of impure material, as a hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium. Occurs as an encrustation of a canary-yellow colour on granite at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

**rān-dlo**, *s.* [RANTLE.]

**rān'-dōm**, \* **rān-don**, \* **rān-doun**, \* **rān-down**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *random* = the swift-ness and force of a strong stream; whence *aller à grand random* = to go very fast (answering to the Eng. *at random*); *randir* = to press on; *randomner* = to run swiftly or violently; Sp. *de random*, *de random* = rashly, abruptly, intrepidly. Ultimate etym. doubtful, but probably from Ger. *rand* = an edge, rim, brink, or margin, so that the reference is to the force of a brimming river.] [RAND, *s.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. Force, violence; a violent or furious course; impetuosity.

\* 2. The distance travelled by a missile; range, reach.

"The angle, which the missile is to mount by, if we will have to go to its farthest random, must be the half of a right one."—*Dugby: On Bats*.

3. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; haphazard. (Only in the phrase *at random*, applied to any thing done at haphazard or chance.)

"Like a scattered seed at random sown."

*Cowper: Table Talk*, 674.

II. *Mining*: The distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. (*Webster*.)

B. *As adj.*: Done at hazard or without any settled aim, purpose, or direction; left to chance; chance, haphazard, casual.

"A random shaft." *Dryden: Virgil; Æn.* iv.

**random-courses**, *s. pl.*

*Mason. & Paving*: Courses of stone of unequal thickness.

**random-shot**, *s.* A shot fired at random; a shot fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

**random-tooling**, *s.* The forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. (Known in Scotland as *drowing*.)

\* **rān-dōm-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *random*; -ly.] In a random manner; at random; wildly.

\* **rān'-dōn**, *s.* [RANDOM.]

\* **rān'-dōn**, *v.t.* [Fr. *randomer*.] [RANDOM.] To stray or rove about at random.

"Shall I leave them free to random of their will?" *Sackville & Norton: Ferrex & Porrex*

**rān-dy**, **rān-die**, *s. & a.* [RAND, *v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatening or abusive language.

2. A scold; an indelicate, forward, or romping girl. (*Scott*.)

**B. As adjective:****1. Riotous, disorderly.**

"For the young laird was stown away by a randy gipsy woman."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

**2. Merry.****3. Lustful.****\*râne, \*râne-deör, s. [REINDEER.]**

**ra'-nêe, ra'-ni, s.** [Maharatta, Hind., &c.] A queen regnant; the wife of a king. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**ra-nêl'-le, s.** [Mod. Lat., dimin from *rana* (q.v.).]

**Zool. & Paleont.** Frog-shell; a genus of Muricidae. Shell with two rows of continuous varices, one on each side; operculum ovate; nucleus lateral. Fifty-eight recent species, from the Mediterranean, the Cape, India, China, Australia, the Pacific, and Western America, ranging from low water to twenty fathoms. Fossil, twenty-three species, from the Eocene.

**\*ran-force, s. [REINFORCE, s.]**

**\*rang, a.** [A.S. *ranc*.] [RANK, a.] Perverse, rebellious.

"YI that ani were so RANG." *Havelok*, 2, 361.

**räng, pred. of v.** [RANG, v.]

**\*rân'-gant, a.** [Fr.]

*Her.*: The same as FURIOUSANT (q.v.).

**ränge, \*rengé, \*rainge, \*raunge, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *renger* (Fr. *ranger*), from *rang* = a rank.] [RANK, v.]

**A. Transitive:**

**1.** To set or place in a rank or row; to dispose or arrange in a regular line or lines; to dispose in proper order or ranks; to rank.

"Their order of ranging a few men."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, iii. 753.

**2.** To dispose or arrange in the proper classes, orders, or divisions; to classify; to arrange systematically or methodically in classes or divisions; to class as; *as, To range plants or animals in genera, species, &c.*

**3.** To roam, rove, or wander over or through; to pass over or through; to search.

"He did range the town to seek me out." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

**\*4.** To sail or pass along or in a direction parallel to; *as, To range a coast; that is, to sail along it.*

**\*5.** To sift; to pass through a range or sieve.

"No come masters that bought and sold grain should beat this unle away from their ranging slaves."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii, ch. xlv.

**B. Intransitive:**

**\*1.** To be placed in order; to be ranked, classified, or classed; to rank; to admit of classification.

"'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief, And wear a golden sorrow."

*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

**2.** To lie in a particular direction; to lie alongside or parallel; to correspond in direction.

"Which way thy forests range, which way thy rivers flow." *Dryden: Polydoron*, s. 1.

**3.** To rove or roam at large; to wander about.

"'Tis true, I am given to range." *Byron: To the Sighing Strephon*.

**4.** To run about wildly; to be wild. (Said of dogs.)

"Down goes old Sport, ranging a bit wildly."—*Field*, March 27, 1888.

**5.** To sail or pass along or in the direction of.

"In which coast ranging, we found no convenient watering place."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, iii. 615.

**6.** To pass or vary from one point to another.

"Readings ranged from 55° at Scilly and Jersey to 45° at Nairn."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 25, 1885.

**7.** In gunnery, to have range or horizontal direction. (Said of shot or shell, and sometimes of a firearm.)

**ränge, \*rengé, s.** [RANGE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1.** A rank, a row; a series of things in a line.

"And in the two ranges layre they hem dresse." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 596.

**2. A line.**

"These ranges of barren mountains."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

**\*3. A class; an order; a classification.**

"The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**4.** A wandering, roving, or roaming; an excursion.

"He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast."—*South: Sermons*.

**5.** Space or room for excursion; space or extent taken or passed over; command, scope, discursive power.

"The oppressor . . . knows not what a range his spirit takes." *Cowper: Task*, v. 77A.

**6.** The step of a ladder; a rung.

**7.** A row of townships lying between two consecutive meridian lines, which are six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north and south from the "base line" which runs east and west: *as, township No. 6 N., range 7 W., from the fifth principal meridian.*

**8.** A kitchen-range (q.v.).

"Therein an hundred rangers weren pight." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 33.

**9.** A bolting sieve to sift meal.

**II. Technically:****1. Gunnery:**

(1) The horizontal distance to which a projectile is thrown. Strictly, it is the distance from the muzzle of the gun to the second intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. A cannon lying horizontally is called the right level or point-blank range: when the muzzle is elevated to 45° it is called the utmost level.

(2) A place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.

"The shooting range at Wormwood Scrubs."—*Times*, April 13, 1886.

**2. Music:** The whole ascending or descending series of sounds capable of being produced by a voice or instrument; the compass or register of a voice or instrument.

**3. Nat. Science:** The geographical limits within which an animal or plant is now distributed, and the limits in point of time within which it has existed on the globe. The first is called range in space, and the second range in time. In the case of marine animals, as the Mollusca, there is also a range of depth, as measured by the number of fathoms which constitute their superior and inferior limits.

**4. Nautical:**

(1) A length of cable a little in excess of the depth of water, ranged on deck ready to run out when the anchor is let go.

(2) A large cleat in the waist for belaying the sheets and tacks of the courses.

¶ **1. Horned ranges:** Two-pronged cleats or kevels.

(2) *To find or get the range of an object:* To ascertain the angle at which to elevate a firearm so as to hit an object.

**range-cook, s.** A faucet for the hot water reservoir of a cooking range.

**range-finder, s.**

*Gunn.*: An instrument for finding the range of an object.

"When a single barrel was used he would prefer a shell gun instead of one of rifle calibre, as it acted as an instantaneous range-finder."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 13, 1885.

**range-heads, s. pl.** The bits of the windlass.

**range-stove, s.** A cooking-stove.

**rañ'-gê, a.** [Fr.]

*Her.*: Arranged in order.

**\*ränge-mënt, s.** [Eng. *range*; -ment.] The act of arranging; arrangement; disposition in order.

"For the better lodgement, rangement, and adjustment of our other ideas."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 468.

**räng'-ër, \*raung-er, s.** [Eng. *rang(e)*, v.; -er.]

\*1. One who arranges or disposes in order; an arranger.

\*2. One who ranges, roves, or roams about; a rover.

"And must be all who keep the Bens For sheep and antlered rangers only." *Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 49.

\*3. A sworn officer of a forest, appointed by letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent

trespasses, &c.; now merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

"Outlaws fell aflag the forest ranger." *Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home again*.

**4.** The keeper or superintendent of a public park.

\*5. One who roves for plunder; a robber, a highwayman.

\*6. A dog that beat the ground. (*Gay*.)

\*7. (*Pl.*): Mounted troops armed with short muskets, who ranged the country and often fought on foot. The name is still preserved in the title Comaught Rangers, applied to the 88th regiment of foot in the British Army.

\*8. A sieve, a sifter.

**räng'-ër-ship, s.** [Eng. *ranger*; -ship.] The office or position of a ranger or keeper of a forest or park.

**rân'-gi-fër, s.** [Formed in the sixteenth century from Fr. *ranche* = a rack, ladder, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

**1. Zool.**: Reindeer (q.v.); a genus of Cervidæ. "There are several varieties or species of this animal, confined to special districts, but they are not yet well determined." (*Wallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 219). Horns with large basal snags near crown; muzzle hairy.

**2. Paleont.**: [See extract under Reindeer; REINDEER-PERIOD.]

**\*rân'-gle, v.t.** [A frequent. or dimin. from *range*, v. (q.v.).] To range or rove about.

"They scaped beat that here and thither rangled." *Barrington: Orlando Furioso*, xiv. 84.

**ra'-ni, s.** [RANEE.]

**rân'-i-çêps, s.** [Lat. *rana* (q.v.); suff. -*ceps* = caput = a head.]

**1. Ichthy.**: A genus of Gadidæ, with one species, *Raniceps trifurcus*, the Trifurcated, or Tadpole-Hake (q.v.). Head large, broad, and depressed; body of moderate length, covered with minute scales; two dorsals, anterior very short, rudimentary; one anal, ventral of six rays; card-like teeth in jaws and on vomer.

**2. Paleont.**: A doubtful Labyrinthodont from the Carboniferous.

**rân'-i-dæ, s. pl.** [Lat. *ran(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ida*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Anouros Batrachians, sub-order Planeroglossa, with twenty-six genera. Upper jaw toothed; diaphyses of sacral vertebra not dilated; neck-glands absent. Distribution almost cosmopolitan.

**ra'-ni'-na, s.** [Mod. Lat., from *rana* = a frog.] **Zool.**: The typical genus of Raninidæ.

**râ'-nine, a.** [Lat. *rana* = a frog.] Pertaining or relating to a frog or frogs.

**ranine-artery, s.**

*Anat.*: A continuation of the lingual artery, which runs forward from the lower part of the tongue to its tip, with numerous branches.

**ranine-vein, s.**

*Anat.*: A small vein beneath the tongue in apposition with the ranine artery.

**ra-ni'-ni-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ranin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ida*.]

**Zool.**: A family of Anomura (q.v.). The four hinder pairs of legs are nearly equal in size, and flattened into four swimming organs.

**rank, \*rank, \*rancke, \*ranke, \*reng, \*renk, s.** [O. Fr. *rang* (Fr. *rang*), from O. H. Ger. *hring*, *hrinc* = a ring (q.v.); Ger. *rang*. The original meaning is therefore that of a ring or circle of persons.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1.** A line, a row; a series of things in a line.

"The rank of oars, by the murmuring stream." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

**2. Specif.**, a line or row of men ranged abreast or side by side.

**3. Position, place, station.**

"Olotocara, which had not learned to keep his rank."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, iii. 858.

**4.** An aggregate of individuals; a class, a series, an order.

"All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings."—*Atterbury*.

**5.** Degree of dignity; eminence or excellence; comparative station or position in civil, military, or social life; relative place.

"The scale of intellectual rank." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, iv. 1

**âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, er, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cüre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = ä; qu = kw.**



6. Specif., a degree or grade in the military or naval service: as, the rank of captain, the rank of admiral.

7. High social position; eminence, excellence, distinction, high degree: as, a man of rank.

**II. Music:** A row of pipes (of an organ), belonging to one stop.

¶ (1) *Rank and file:* [FILE (1), s., ¶ (2)].

(2) *The ranks:* The order or grade of common soldiers: as, To reduce a man to the ranks.

(3) *To fill the ranks:* To supply the whole number, or a competent number.

(4) *To take rank of:* To take, have, or enjoy precedence of; to rank before; to have the right of taking a higher place than.

**rānk, \*ranok, \*rancke, \*ronk, \*ronke, a. & adv.** [A.S. *rinc* = strong, proud, forward; cogn. with *Dut. rank* = lank, slender; *Icel. rúkr* = straight, slender; *Sw. rank* = long and thin; *Dan. rank* = erect. The sense of "strong-scented" or "rancid" is due to confusion with Lat. *rancidus* (= rancid), or O. Fr. *rance* = musty, faulty, stale. (*Skeat.*)]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Luxuriant or coarse in growth; of strong or vigorous growth; high-growing.

"Down with the grasse,  
That groweth in shadow so rānke and so stont."

*Tusser: Husbandry.*

\*2. Copious, free, fluent.

"Such a rānke and full writer."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. II.

3. Causing luxuriant or strong growth; very rich and fertile.

"Where land is rānk, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow."—*Mortimer: Rancid*.

4. Raised to a high degree; excessive, immoderate; violent, utter, extreme.

"Thy rānkest fault."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, v.

5. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a rānk modus in law.

\*6. Violent, fierce.

"Rāncke winter's rage."

*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar: February.*

7. Gross, coarse, foul, disgusting.

"My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name  
As rānk as any flax wench."

*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I. 2

8. Foul-scented, strong-scented, rancid, musty, stinking.

"Hircina rānk with sweat, presumes  
To censure Philis for perfumes."

*Swift: Journal of a Modern Lady.*

9. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

"Divers sea-fowl taste rānk, of the fish on which they feed."—*Boyle.*

\*10. Lustful; inflamed with venereal passion.

"The ewes, being rānk,  
In the end of autumn turned to the rains."

*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 2

\*11. Corrupt, rotten.

"But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,  
Rānk at the core, though tempting to the eyes."

*Byron: Child Harold*, IV. 120.

\*12. (See extract).

"The iron of a plane is set rānk when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

\*B. As adv.: Strongly, fiercely, violently.

"Many iron hammers beating rānk."

*Spenser: F. Q. IV. v. 33.*

\*rank-brained, \*rank-brainde, a. Coarse.

"Every rank-brained writer."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple*. (Fred.)

\*rank-riding, a. Riding fiercely or furiously.

rank-scented, a. Rank, strong-scented; having a strong, coarse smell.

"The muttable, rank-scented may."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, III. 1.

**rānk, v. t. & i.** [RANK, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To place, set, or draw up in a rank or line; to range; to place abreast in a line.

"Stood rānk'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displace their second time  
Of thunder."

*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 608.

2. To range or set in any particular rank, class, division, or order; to class, to classify.

"He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes."

*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, IV. 2.

3. To dispose or arrange methodically; to place or set in suitable order; to range.

"Ranking all things under general and special heads."—*Watts: Logic.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be ranged; to be set, placed, or disposed, as in a particular line, order, division, or rank.

"Let that one article rank with the rest."

*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 1.

2. To be disposed or arranged in a line or rank.

3. To have or hold a certain rank or position as compared with others; to be of equal rank or consideration with others; as, A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt; as, He ranked against the estate.

5. To stand as a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person.

"£19,534 is expected to rank against assets estimated at £18,120 15s. 5d."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 8, 1886.

\*rānk-er (1), s. [Eng. rank, v.; -er.] One who ranks or disposes in rank or order; an arranger.

rānk-er (2), s. [Eng. rank, s.; -er.] An officer who rises from the ranks.

"The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are 'rankers'."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1886, p. 12.

rānk-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [RANK, v.]

¶ **Ranking and Sale:**

**Scots Law:** The process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold, and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete.

rānk-kie, \*ran-kyll, v. i. & t. [Eng. rank, a.; suff. -ie.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To grow or become more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester, as a sore or wound.

"Till lovely Isolda's illy hand  
Had probed the rānkling wound."

*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, III.

2. To produce or cause an inflamed, festering, or painful sore.

"The Hydra's venom rānkling in thy veins."

*Addison: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, II.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To be inflamed; to become malignant, bitter, or virulent.

2. To cause bitterness, ill-will, or self-torment.

"Jealousy, with rānkling tooth."

*Gray: Ode on Elton.*

\*3. To suffer pain or torture; to fret.

"Deprived of sight, and rānkling in his chain."

*Goldsmith: An Orestes*, II.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To inflame, to irritate, to make sore.

2. To attack; to carp at.

"His teeth rānkle the woman's credit."—*Adams: Works*, II. 224.

rānk-ly, adv. [Eng. rank, a.; -ly.]

1. In a rank manner; with coarseness or vigour of growth.

2. With a rank or strong smell; rancidly, mustily.

3. Grossly, foully.

"The coarseness so rānkly practised by the witty Frenchman."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 6.

rānk-nēss, \*rank-nes, s. [Eng. rank, a.; -ness.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Exuberance, coarseness, or vigour of growth; as, the rānkness of vegetation.

\*2. Excess, superfluity, extravagance, great strength.

"The mere rānkness of their joy."

*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, IV. 1.

\*3. Great fertility.

"Bred by the rānkness of the plenteous land."

*Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.*

4. Strength or coarseness in taste or smell; rancidness.

"The crane's pride is in the rānkness of her wing."

*Estrange: Fables.*

\*6. Insolence; outrageous conduct.

"I will physic your rānkness."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I. 1.

**II. Bot. & Hort.:** Over luxuriance of vegetation, as when fruit trees put forth great shoots or feeders while little wood is formed. Its probable causes are too rich a soil or too much manure. In some cases root grafting, and in others root pruning, is beneficial.

\*rann, s. [Ir.] A song.

\*rān-nēl, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

"She was not such a roynish rānnell."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Suppergame*, (1600).

Rān-nōch (ch guttural), s. [See def.]

Geog.: A lake and moor in Perthshire.

Rannoch - geometer, \*Rannoch-leoper, s.

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Fidonia pinetaria*.

Rannoch-sprawler, s.

Entom.: A British cuspidate moth, *Petasia nubeculosa*.

rān-nŷ, s. [Lat. (mus) araneus.] The shrew-mouse.

"The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or ranny."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

\*rān-pick, rān-pike, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A tree, especially an ash, in which a ranny or shrew-mouse has been plucked. (According to Nares, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age.) [SHREW-ASH.]

"Rowland leaning on a rānpike tree."

*Drayton: Pastoral*, I.

rān-sāck, \*ran-sake, v. t. & i. [Icel. *rann-saka* = to search a house, from *rann* = a house, and *sækja* = to seek; *Sw. ransaka*; *Dan. ransage* = to ransack.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To search thoroughly; to search every part of.

"The history of the chosen people was rānsacked for precedents."—*Maccalvey: Hist. Eng.*, v. 1.

\*2. To plunder, to pillage, to sack. (*Shakespeare: King John*, III. 4.)

\*3. To violate, to ravish.

"Treason were it to the rānsack'd queen."

*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To search narrowly or thoroughly.

\*2. To pierce.

"The sword enforced furt  
Had rānsack'd through his ribs."

*Shakespeare: King Lear*, I. 2

\*rān-sāck, s. [RANSACK, v.] A ransacking; pillage.

rān-sōm, \*ran-some, \*ran-soun, \*raun-sōn, \*raym-sōn, \*raun-som, \*raun-sun, s. [Fr. *ransom*; *Fr. rān-som*, from Lat. *redemptio*, acc. of *redemptio* = redemption (q.v.); O. Ital. *razzone*. *Ransom* and *redemption* are thus doublets.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Release from captivity or bondage by payment.

"Sent as prisoners of the war  
Hopeless of ransom."

*Drayton: Palamon & Arcite*, I. 161.

2. The money paid for the release of a person from captivity, bondage, or slavery, or for the redemption of goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a captive or of goods captured, and restores the former to liberty and the latter to the original owner.

"To whom Achilles: Be the ransom given."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xiv. 178.

3. A price paid or offering made for procuring the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner from the consequences of sin. (*Mark* x. 45.)

\*4. Atoneement, expiation.

"A sufficient ransom for offence."

*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

**II. Law:** A sum paid for the pardon of some great offence, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.

ransom-bill, s. A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea, and for its safe conduct into port. (Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.)

ransom-free, a. Free from ransom; ransomless.

rān-sōm, \*ran-some, \*raun-sōm, \*raun-sōn, v. t. [RANSOM, s.] [Fr. *ransommer*.]

1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, or slavery by the payment of money or an equivalent; to buy out of captivity, penalty, or punishment; to regain by the payment of an equivalent.

"Let him be rānsomed."

*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tiuous, -siuous = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To release from captivity or bondage on payment of money or an equivalent.  
"Ransoming him or pitying."

"Ransoming him or pitying."

3. To redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment incurred by sinners.  
"All the ransom'd church of God."

"Compter: Olney Hymns, xv.

\* 4. To redeem, to rescue, to save, to deliver.  
(Hosea xiii. 14.)

\* 5. To hold at ransom; to demand or exact a ransom from; to exact a fine or payment from.  
"All such lands as he had rule of, he ransomed them so grievously."—Berners: Froissart: Crongie, vol. ii, ch. l.

\* 6. To atone for; to expiate.  
"Your trespass now becomes a fee:  
Mine ransoms yours, and yours must ransom me."

\* **rán-sóm-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. ransom; -able.] Capable of being ransomed.  
"To dissolve the ransomable chain  
Of my lov'd daughter's servitude."

\* **rán-sóm-ér**, *a.* [Eng. ransom; -er.] One who or that which ransoms or redeems; a redeemer.  
"The onlie savior, redeemer, and ransomer of them."—Fox: Martyrs (an. 1555).

\* **rán-sóm-less**, *a.* [Eng. ransom; -less.] Without payment of a ransom; free from ransom.  
"Go to the Douglas, and deliver him  
Up to his pleasure, ransome him and free."

\* **ránt**, *v.i.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, *ranten*; Low Ger. *randen*; Ger. *ranzen* = to make a noise.] 1. To speak bombastically; to bluster; to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without proportionate dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in speech or declamation.  
"In such a cause I grant  
An English poet's privilege to rant."  
Compter: Tabb, Talk, 299.

2. To be jovial or jolly; to make noisy mirth. (Scotch.)

\* **ránt** (1), *s.* [See def.]  
Music: An old dance; a sort of country dance. This name is often attached to tunes to which country dances were performed. It is perhaps a corruption of the word *coranto*.

\* **ránt** (2), *s.* [RANT, *v.*]  
1. High-sounding or bombastic language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.  
"He sometimes, indeed, in his rants, talked with Nomah, haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians."  
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

2. A noisy, boisterous frolic or merry-making. (Scotch.)

\* **rán-tán**, *s.* [RANT, *v.*] A drinking fit or bout; a spree.

\* **rán-tánt-íng-lý**, *adv.* [RANT.] Extravagantly.  
"Gathered I praye Yarmouth so rantantly."—Nashe: Lenton Stiffe.

\* **ránt-ér**, *s.* [Eng. rant; -er.]  
I. Ordinary Language:  
1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.  
2. A merry, roving fellow. (Scotch.)

II. Church History (Pl.):  
1. A nickname given to the Seekers (q.v.).  
2. A nickname for the Primitive Methodists (q.v.).

3. A small sect which arose in 1822, and who have registered their churches under this name in the Registrar-general's returns.

\* **ránt-ér-ism**, *s.* [Eng. rant; -ism.] The teaching or tenets of the Ranters.

\* **ránt-íng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RANT, *v.*]

\* **ránt-íng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. ranting; -ly.] In a ranting manner; like a rant.

\* **ránt-i-póle**, *a. & s.* [Eng. ranty, and pole = poll.]  
A. As *adj.*: Wild, roving, rakish, jovial.  
"What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rantipole rate!"—Congreve: Way of the World, iv. 1.

B. As *subst.*: A romping, wild boy or girl.  
"I was always considered as a rantipole."—Marryat: Frank Milmay, ch. xv.

\* **ránt-i-póle**, *v.i.* [RANTIPOLE, *a.*] To run about wildly.  
"She used to rantipole about the house."—Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull, ch. xvi.

\* **ránt-ism** (1), *s.* [Eng. rant; -ism.] The tenets or practice of the Ranters.  
"This person . . . had run through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism."—Wood: Athenae Oxon., vol. ii.

\* **ránt-ism** (2), *s.* [Gr. *ῥαντισμός* (*rhantismos*) = a sprinkling; *ῥανίζω* (*rhainō*) = to sprinkle.] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful.  
"We but a handful to their heap, a rantism to their baptism."—Dr. Andrews.

\* **rán-tle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. Icel. *rann* = a house.] A Rantle-tree (q.v.).

\* **rantle-trec**, *randle-tree*, *rannle-tree*, *s.*  
1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, from which the crook is suspended.  
2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the shape of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.  
3. A tall, rawboned person. (Scotch.)

\* **rán-trec**, *ran-try-tree*, *s.* [A corrupt. of *rouan-trec*.] [Rouan.]

\* **ránt-ý**, *a.* [Eng. rant, *a.*; -y.] Wild, noisy, boisterous.

\* **rán-y-la**, *s.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog, because the voice of the person affected is hoarse, like that of a frog.]  
Pathol.: A tumour occurring under the tongue, from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

\* **ra-nún-cu-lá-çé-ø**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ranunculus*]; Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -acæ*.]  
Bot.: Crowfoots; an order of Hypogynous Exogens. Herbs, rarely shrubs, leaves often much divided, with dilated, half-clasping petioles, often with processes like stipules. Flowers typically polypetalous, large, gaily coloured, sometimes apetalous, but with coloured sepals. Sepals three or six, stamens generally indefinite, carpels numerous, one-celled or united into single many-celled pistil. Fruit dry achenes, berries, or follicles. Found in cold damp places in Europe, North America, &c. They are acrid, and often poisonous. Tribes, Clemateæ, Anemoneæ, Ranunculeæ, Helleboreæ, and Actææ. Known genera forty-one, species 1,000 (Lindley). Genera thirty, species 500. (Sir J. Hooker.)

\* **ra-nún-cu-lá-çé-ø**, *s. pl.* [RANUNCULACEÆ.] Pertaining or relating to the Ranunculaceæ.

\* **rán-ún-cū-lé-ø**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ranunculus*]; Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -acæ*.] [RANUNCULACEÆ.]

\* **ra-nún-cu-lús**, *s.* [Lat. = a crowfoot plant.]  
1. Bot.: Buttercup, Crowfoot; the typical genus of the order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five, rarely three, caducous; petals five, or more, or wanting, glandular at the base; stamens many; fruit of many achenes, each with one ascending seed. Known species about 160, from temperate regions. Familiarly they bear various well known names, among them being the favorite wild flower, the Buttercup, with its bright yellow flowers. Those known as Crowfoot are troublesome weeds. Double flowered varieties of some species are cultivated under the name of Bachelor's Buttons. One species, the Asiatic or Garden Ranunculus, a native of the Levant, has been cultivated for centuries. The varieties are numerous, the flowers brilliantly colored and very symmetrical in form. The Spearworts, aquatic forms, bear beautiful white flowers. Many have much divided leaves. Of these, *R. repens*, common on waste ground, has the peduncles furrowed. *R. bulbosus* has bulbous roots, and reflex sepals. *R. acris* is tall and branched. *R. lingua* is the Greater, and *R. flammula* the Lesser Spearwort. The latter is a vesicant and espispatic. *R. sceleratus* was formerly used by beggars to create artificial sores; it is poisonous when raw, but is eaten boiled by the Wallachians. The juice of *R. Thora* was used by the Swiss hunters to envenom their javelins.

2. Palæobot.: A species is found in the British Pleistocene.

\* **Rán-ví-er** (er as *ā*), *s.* [See compound.]

**Ranvier's nodes**, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain nodes or breaks in the continuity of the white substance in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres, discovered and described by Ranvier in 1871 and 1872.

\* **ranz-des-vaches** (as *rāns-dô-vash*), *s.* [Fr. = The ranks or rows of cows, because the cattle on hearing the call move off in rows.]

Music: The tunes or flourishes blown by Swiss shepherds on their cow-horns or Alpine-horns (long tubes of fir-wood), as signals to the animals under their charge. They consist of a few broken intervals.

\* **rāp** (1), \* **rappe** (1), \* **rap-pen**, *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *rap* = a rap, a tap; Sw. *rapp* = a stroke; *rappa* = to beat. A word of imitative origin; cf. *pat*, *tap*, &c.]  
A. Intransitive:  
1. To knock; to strike with a sharp, quick blow.  
\* 2. To swear. [¶]  
"I scorn to rap against any lady."—Fielding: Ametia, bk. l. ch. x.

B. Trans.: To strike smartly; to hit with a sharp, quick blow.  
"They rap the door."  
Prior: The Dosa.

¶ To rap out: To utter with sudden violence.  
"He rapped out an oath or two."—Shelton: Don Quixote, iv. 18.

\* **rāp** (2), \* **rape**, \* **rappe** (2), \* **rap-yn**, *v.t.* [Icel. *hrapa* = to fall, to tumble, to rush headlong; *hrapadr* = a hurry; cf. Sw. *rappa* = to snatch; *rapp* = brisk; Dan. *rappe* = to make haste; *rap* = quick, brisk; Ger. *raffen* = to snatch. The pa. par. *rapt* (= *rapped*) was no doubt confused with Lat. *rapta*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to seize.] [RAFT, RAFTURE.]

\* 1. To affect with transport or ecstasy; to transport out of one's self.  
"What, dear sir,  
Thus raps you?" Shakespeare: Cymbeline, i. vii.

\* 2. To snatch; to hurry away.  
"From Oxford I was rapt by my nephew to Redgrave."—Wotton: Remains, p. 522.

3. To seize; to take by force or violence.  
"What their fathers gave her . . .  
The sonnes rap'd from her with a violent hand."  
Muirour for Magistrates, p. 641.

\* 4. To barter, to exchange.  
\* 5. To plunder, to rob.  
"Whanne this hungren the rapyn."—Wimbleton: Sermons (1338).

¶ To rap and rend, to rape and renne: [Icel. *hrapa* = to rush, to hurry, to seize; *rena* = to plunder, from *rán* = plunder. The correct form would thus be *to rap and ren*.] To seize all one can get. A similar phrase is *to rap and reave*.  
"All they could rap and rend and pilfer."  
To scrape and ends of gold and silver."  
Butler: Hudibras, li. 2.

\* **rāp** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lay or skein, containing 120 yards of yarn.

\* **rāp** (2), *s.* [RAP (1), *v.*] A smart, quick blow.  
"Far slower rose th' unweildie Saracine,  
And caught a rap ere he was roared upright."  
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 19.

\* **rāp** (3), *s.* [A contract. of *raparee* (q.v.).] A counterfeit Irish coin passing current in the time of George I. for a halfpenny, although intrinsically not worth more than half a farthing. Hence the expression, *not worth a rap* = of no value, utterly worthless.  
"It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been some time very scarce, and many counterfeiters passed about under the name of raps."—Swift: Drapier's Letters.

\* **ra-pā-çēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *rapax*.] [RAPACIOUS.]

Ornith.: Scopoli's name for the Raptores.

\* **ra-pā-clous**, *a.* [Lat. *rapax* (genit. *rapacie*) = grasping, from *rapio* = to seize, to grasp; Fr. *rapace*; Sp. *rapaz*; Ital. *rapace*.]

1. Given to plundering or pillaging; seizing by force; disposed or accustomed to seize by force.  
"Dreading blind rapacious War."  
Thomson: Liberty, iv.

2. Greedy, avaricious, grasping.  
"Who then had told rapacious men to tame?"  
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, li. 68.

3. Characterized, by rapacity, greed, or avarice; greedy.  
"The rapacious appetite of gain."—Conway: Essay vii. Of Avarice.

4. Accustomed to seize for food; living on food seized by force: as, *rapacious animals*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr. rūlc, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**ra-pā-cious-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rapacious*; -ly.] In a rapacious, grasping, greedy, or avaricious manner.

**ra-pā-cious-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rapacious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rapacious, greedy, or avaricious; rapacity, greed, avarice; disposition to plunder or oppress by exactions. "Their rapaciousness or scruples checked to predominate."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii, ch. vi.

**ra-pāc-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rapacité*, from Lat. *rapacitatem*, accus. of *rapacitas*, from *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*) = rapacious (q.v.); Sp. *rapacidad*; Ital. *rapacità*.]

1. The quality or state of being rapacious; addictedness or disposition to plundering and pillaging; the act or practice of seizing by violence.

2. Avarice, greed; the act or practice of oppressing by exactions; exorbitant greediness of gain.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity, and almost universal venality.—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope*. (Introd.)

3. Ravenousness, greediness: as, the rapacity of animals.

**ráp-a-dù-ra**, *s.* [Port.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into moulds.

**ráp-a-reo'**, *s.* [RAPPAREE.]

**rāpe** (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrap* = ruin, falling down, haste. The meaning has been affected by confusion with a supposed derivation from Lat. *rapio* = to seize.] [RAP (2), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. Haste, hurry.

"All is thorough thy negligence and rape."—*Chaucer: Unto his own scrivener*.

2. The act of snatching or carrying off by force, whether persons or things: as, The rape of Proserpine.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away by force.

"Where now are all my hopes? oh never more Shall they revive! I nor death her rapes restore."—*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. Law: Carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will. Consent obtained by duress or threats of murder is nugatory. Rape is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life, or for not less than three years, or with two years imprisonment with hard labour. The Legislative acts against this crime render it a felony punishable as above to have carnal knowledge of a girl under thirteen years of age, and a misdemeanour carrying a maximum punishment of two years hard labour if the girl be under sixteen. Consent in either of these cases is immaterial. Persons procuring girls to have carnal connection are punishable as for a misdemeanour under the same laws.

\*Q Rape of the forest:

Old Law: A trespass committed in the forest by violence.

**rāpe** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rape*.]

\*1. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

"The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster."—*Ray*.

2. (Pl.) The stalks and skins of grapes from which must has been expressed.

3. A filter used in a vinegar manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapas.

**rape-wine**, *s.* A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. (*Stimmonds*.)

**rāpe** (3), *s.* [Icel. *hreppr* = a district, from *hreppa* = to catch; to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex. It is intermediate between a hundred and a shire, and contains three or four hundreds. There are in Sussex six rapes, each having a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. Rapes are the same as Tithings, Lathes, or Wapentakes in other counties.

\*rape-reeve, *s.* An officer who used to act in subordination to the shire-reeve.

**rāpe** (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *rabe*, *rave*, from Lat. *rapa* = a turnip, a rape; cogn. with Gr. *rávus* (*rávus*) = a turnip.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: Two species (?) of Brassica. Summer Rape is *Brassica campestris*, and Winter Rape *B. Napus*. Sir J. Hooker regards

the latter as a sub-species of the former, and the turnip as another sub-species. *B. campestris* proper has the root tuberous, the radical leaves hispid. It is the Swedish turnip. *B. Napus*, the Rape properly so called, has the root fusiform, and the leaves all glabrous and glaucous. It is cultivated as a salad plant, and is sometimes also used in lieu of greens. Called also Cole seed (q.v.).

**rape-cake**, *s.* A hard cake formed by pressure of the seeds and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding cattle and sheep, and also as a rich manure.

**rape-oil**, *s.* [*Rape-seed oil*.]

**rape-root**, *s.* The root of the rape-plant; the plant itself.

**rape-seed**, *s.* The seed of *Brassica rapus*.

*Rape-seed oil*:

Chem.: A yellow oil obtained by pressure from the seeds of the winter-rape. It has a peculiar odour, a density of 0.912 at 15°, and solidifies at -6°. Used in the manufacture of soft soaps, and for lubricating machinery.

**rāpe** (5), *s.* [ROPE.]

**rāpe**, *adv.* [RAPE (1), *s.*] Quickly, speedily.

\***rāpe**, \***rappe**, *v.t. & i.* [RAPE (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To hasten, to hurry.

"Edward mot he haue, if he wild him rape."—*H. Brune, p. 294*.

2. To seize and carry off.

"Paridell rapeth Hellenore."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. (Introd.)

3. To affect with rapture; to transport.

"To rape the fields with touches of her string."—*Drayton: Pastoral*, v.

4. To ravish; to commit a rape on. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,325.)

B. Intrans.: To commit rape.

"There's nothing new, Menippus; as before They rape, extort, forswear."

Heywood: *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 849.

\***rāpe-fūl**, *adv.* [Eng. *rape* (1), *s.*; -ful(1).] Given to the violent indulgence of lust.

"To teach the rāpeful Hyems marriage."

Byron's *Tragedy*.

\***rape-ly**, *adv.* [RAPLY.]

\***rāp-fūl-ly**, *adv.* [RAP (1), *v.*] Violently.

"On rough rocks rāp-fūl-ly telling."

Shanghurst: *Virgil*; *Æneid* III. 568.

**rāph-ā-ēl-ēsque** (que as k), *a.* [RAPHAEL-ISM.] Like Raphael; in the manner of Raphaelism.

"The circular ceiling is in Raphaelian taste."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1845.

**Rāph-ā-ēl-ism**, *s.* [From Sanzio Raffaele, Rafael, Raffaello, or Raphael, 1483-1520.]

Art: The principles carried out in the paintings of Raffaele, who idealised his characters rather than represented them as they were. [PRE-RAPHAELISM.]

**Rāph-ā-ēl-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Raphael*(ism); -ite.]

Art: One who adopts the principles of Raphaelism (q.v.).

**ra-phā-nē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphanus*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferous plants, the equivalent of Raphanide (q.v.).

**ra-phā-nī-a**, *s.* [RAPHANUS.]

Pathol.: A kind of ergotism, common in Germany and Sweden, said to be produced by the mixture of the seeds of species of *Raphanus* with corn before it is ground into flour.

**ra-phān-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphanus*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orthoplocæ (q.v.).

**rāph-an-ōs-mite**, *s.* [Gr. *ράφανος* (*raphanos*) = a kind of radish; *οσμή* (*osme*) = smell, and suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *raphanosmit*.] Min.: The same as ZORITE (q.v.).

**rāph-an-ūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ράφανος* (*raphanos*) = a radish.]

Bot.: Radish; the typical genus of Raphanide or Raphanæ. Pod elongate, one-celled, many-seeded, or transversely jointed, the joints one- or two-celled, the cells one-seeded. Known species six; from Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. It is not known as a

wild plant, but has for ages been cultivated in Asia and Europe, and now in the United States and other new countries. Its succulent roots with their pungent taste make it much appreciated as a salad root.

**rā-phē**, *s.* [Gr. *ράφή* (*raphē*) = a seam.]

1. Anat.: A seam or longitudinal line dividing anything into two portions, as the raphe of the *medulla oblongata*, &c.

2. Botany:

(1) A vascular cord connecting the base of the nucleus with that of the ovule.

(2) (Of an umbellifer): The line of junction between the two halves of the fruit.

**rā-phi-a**, *s.* [Native name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Calamæe. Low palms with oval, gigantic pinnate leaves, and fruit spikes often weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds. Known species: *Raphia todigera*, the Japoti palm, from the Lower Amazon, *R. rinfiera*, the Bamboo palm, from the west coast of Tropical Africa, which yields wine, and *R. Rufia*, cultivated in Madagascar.

**rāph-i-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ράφεις* (*raphis*), genit. *ράφιδος* (*raphidos*) = a needle, a pin.]

Bot.: Needle-shaped transparent bodies, lying either singly or in bundles among the tissue of plants; any crystalline formation in a vegetable cell. The former commonly consist of oxalate of lime.

**rā-phid-i-a**, *s.* [RHAPHIDIA.]

**rāph-i-dif-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *raphides*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Containing raphides.

**rāph-id-i-ōph-rēs**, *s.* [Gr. *ράφεις* (*raphis*), genit. *ράφιδος* (*raphidos*) = a needle, and *ὄφης* (*ophis*) = an eyebrow.]

Zool.: A genus of Heliozoa, of the order Chalarothoraca. Skeleton in the form of numerous slightly curved spicules placed tangentially in the superficial protoplasm.

**rāph-il-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *ράφεις* (*raphis*) = a needle, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A grayish-white, acicular variety of Tremolite (q.v.), occurring at Lanark, Canada.

**rāph-i-ō-sāu-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *raphio-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, with two species from the Chalk. (*Etheridge*.)

**rāp-id**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rapide*, from Lat. *rapidus* = rapid, from *rapio* = to snatch, to seize; Sp. & Ital. *rapido*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Very swift or quick; moving quickly; speedily: as, a rapid river.

2. Advancing or moving on quickly or speedily: as, rapid growth.

3. Quick or swift in performance: as, a rapid speaker, a rapid writer.

4. Done or completed in a short time; performed with rapidity: as, a rapid voyage.

B. As subst.: A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, without a fall or cascade. (Usually in plural.)

**rapid fire**, *a.* A term applied to modern breech-loading rifled guns of medium to small calibre, whose mechanism permits of very rapid service.

**ra-pid-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rapidité*, from Lat. *rapiditatem*, accus. of *rapiditas*, from *rapidus* = rapid (q.v.); Ital. *rapidità*.]

1. The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness of motion; celerity, velocity, speed: as, the rapidity of a current.

2. Quickness of advancement or progress: as, rapidity of growth.

3. Quickness in performance: as, rapidity of speech.

4. The quality of being done or performed rapidly: as, the rapidity of a voyage.

**rāp-id-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rapid*; -ly.] In a rapid manner; very quickly or speedily; with rapidity, celerity, or quick progression.

**rāp-id-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rapid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rapid; rapidity, quickness, celerity, speed, swiftness.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōnt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aš**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**-**-clan**, **-tlan** = **shān**. -**tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**;

**ra-pid-ô-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαπίς* (*rhaps*), genit. *ῥαπίδος* (*rhapsidos*) = a rod, a stick; *o* connect., and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as **WERNERITE** (q.v.).

**râ-pi-ër**, *s.* [Fr. *rapière*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. Spanish.] A light, narrow sword, used only in thrusting; the blade has a lozenge-shaped section.

"He gave you such a masterly report . . . And for your rapier most especially." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

**rapier-fish**, *s.* The sword-fish (q.v.).

**ra-pil'-li**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Ital. *rapillo*.] *Petrol.*: Fragments of volcanic scoria mingled with the ordinary volcanic ash of Vesuvius.

**râp-ine**, **râp-ine**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rapina*, from *rapio* = to snatch, to seize; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rapina*.] 1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; plunder, pillage.

"For nine years against the sons of rapine I led my veterans." *Milton: Caractacus*, l. 1.

\* 2. Violence, force. (*Milton.*)

\* 3. Rape, ravishment. (*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.)

\* **râp-ine**, **râp-ine**, **rap-yn**, *v.t.* [**RAPI-NE**, *s.*] To plunder, to pillage, to rob. (*Sir G. Buck.*)

**râp-îng**, *a.* [**RAP** (2), *v.*]

*Her.*: A term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

\* **râp-in-ôus**, *a.* [Eng. *rapin(e)*; *-ous*.] Rapacious, plundering.

"His rapinous deedes." *Chapman: Homer: Hymn to Hermes.*

**râp'-lôch**, **râp'-lâch** (*ch* guttural), **râp'-lôch**, *s.* [Perhaps from *rap* (2), *v.*, and *lock* (of wool).] Coarse, undyed woollen cloth, made from the most inferior kind of wool.

"Lay be your new green coat, and put on your raploch gown." *Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

\* **râp'-lîy**, **rap-pliche**, **rape-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *rape* (1), *s.*; *-ly*.] Quickly, speedily.

"Rydyng fast raply." *Piers Plowman*, p. 323.

\* **rapp**, **rappe**, *v.t.* [**RAP**, *v.*]

\* **râp-pa-reë**, \* **râp-a-reë**, *s.* [Fr. *rapaire* = a noisy fellow; *rapach* = noisy.]

1. A wild Irish plunderer.

"The distinction between the Irish foot soldier and the Irish *Rapparee* had never been very strongly marked." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A worthless fellow.

**râppe**, *s.* [Fr.] A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime.

**râp-peë**, *s.* [Fr. *rapé*, *pa. par.* of *rapier* = to rasp (q.v.).] A strong kind of snuff of either a black or brown colour. It is made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

**râp-pel**, *s.* [Fr. = a recall, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *appello* = to call.]

*Mil.*: The roll or beat of a drum to call soldiers to arms.

\* **Rappel of a medal**: A decision declaring an exhibitor to be worthy of the medal, though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior award in a former exhibition.

**râp-për**, *s.* [Eng. *rap* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who raps or strikes.

2. The knocker of a door.

"He stood with the *rapper* of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand." *Sterne: Tristram Shandy*.

\* 3. An oath, or lie. (Lit. that which is *rapped out*.)

"Though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*." *Parker: Rep. of Rebers. Transp.*, p. 259.

**Râp-pite**, *s.* [For etym. and def. see **HARMONIST**, II.]

**râp-pört**, *s.* [Fr., from *rapporter* = to bring back; Lat. *re* = back, again, and *apporto* = to bring to, from *ad* = to, and *porto* = to carry.] A resemblance, a correspondence, an agreement; harmony, affinity.

**râp-prôche-ment** (**ent asân**), *s.* [Fr.] An agreement, an understanding.

"What is there in them that prevents a *rapprochement*, an understanding by which the peoples may get on amicably together?" *Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 259.

**râp-sçal-lîôn** (1 as *y*), *s.* & *a.* [A form of *rascallion* (q.v.).]

**A.** As *subst.*: A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"Ay did they, many ane o' them, the *rascallions*!" *Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

**B.** As *adj.*: Rascally, good-for-nothing.

"To give no goods to those *rascallion* servants." *Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1885.

\* **râp-sçal-lîôn-râp** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rascallion*; *-ry*.] Rascallions or rascals collectively.

**râpt**, \* **rapte**, *pa. par.* or *a.* & *s.* [**RAP** (2), *v.* There is a confusion with Lat. *raptus*, *pa. par.* of *rapio* = to snatch.]

**A. & B.** As *pa. par.* or *adjective*:

\* 1. Snatched or carried away; hurried.

"Circled waters, *rapt* with whirling away." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xl. 20.

2. Transported, enraptured; filled with transport or ecstasy.

"A sweet consent, of music's sacred sound, Doth *rayse* our mindes (as *rapt*) all vp on high." *Gascoigne: The Steele Glas*, p. 55a.

3. Completely absorbed, engaged, or engrossed.

"You are *rapt*, sir, in some work." *Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, l. 1.

\* **C.** As *substantive*:

1. Rapidity.

2. An ecstasy, a trance, transport.

"Her said false hypocrisy, and dissimulating traunces and *raptures*." *Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 26).

\* **râpt**, *v.t.* [**RAPT**, *a.*]

1. To carry away by violence.

"Now as the Libyan lion . . . Out-rushing from his den *rapt* all away." *Deane: Old W.*, vii. 5a.

2. To transport, to ravish, to enispture.

"They in my defence are reasoning of my soil, As *rapt* with my wealth and beauties." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 1a.

\* **râp-tâ-tôr-ës**, *s. pl.* [**RAPTORES**.]

*Ornith.*: Illiger's name for the Raptores.

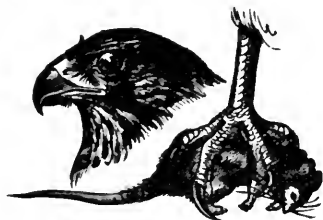
\* **râp-tôr**, \* **râp-tôr**, *s.* [Lat. *raptor*, from *raptus*, *pa. par.* of *rapio* = to seize, to snatch.]

A ravisher, a plunderer.

"Winifred, who chose To have her life by the lowly *raptor* spilt." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 10.

† **râp-tôr-ës**, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *raptor* = a plunderer.]

1. *Ornith.*: Swainson's name for the Accipitres of Linnæus (which is being revived by some taxonomists), corresponding to the *Ætornomorphæ* of Huxley. Bill strong, curved, sharp-edged and sharp-pointed, often armed with a lateral tooth. Upper mandible the longer, strongly hooked at tip. Body very



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muscular, legs robust, short; three toes in front, one behind, all armed with long, curved, crooked claws; wings commonly pointed and of considerable size; flight usually rapid and powerful. The Raptores were formerly divided into two sections: Nocturnal, containing the Owls; and Diurnal, containing the Hawks, Eagles, Falcons, and Vultures. The modern order Accipitres has three sub-orders: Falcones, Pandiones, and Striges.

2. *Paleont.*: They appear first in the Tertiary. The most important genera are described in this Dictionary under their respective names.

**râp-tôr-i-âl**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *raptorius*, from *raptor* = a snatcher, a seizer.]

**A.** As *adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the Raptores (q.v.); living by prey; raptorious.

2. Adapted to the seizing of prey: *as*, *raptorial* legs.

**B.** As *subst.*: A bird of prey; one of the Raptores.

\* **râp-tôr-i-ôus**, *a.* [Lat. *raptorius*.] The same as **RAPTORIAL** (q.v.).

**râp-tûre**, *s.* [Eng. *rapt*, *v.*; *-ure*.]

\* 1. The act of seizing; a seizing by force.

\* 2. The act of hurrying along rapidly; violent rapidity.

"With headlong *rapture*." *Chapman.*

3. A transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme of passion or joy.

"In this *rapture*, I shall agree to speak The thing I shall reject." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 1.

4. Enthusiasm; excessive heat of imagination.

\* 5. Delirium; disorder of the mind.

"Her brainiac *raptures*." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

\* 6. A fit, a syncope, a trance.

"Your prattling nurse Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 1.

\* **râp-tured**, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ed*.]

Ravished, transported, enraptured.

"*Raptur'd* I stood; and, as this hour amazed, With reverence at the lofty wonder gazed." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey* vi. 199.

\* **râp-ture-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *rapture*; *-less*.] Free from rapture or transports.

"Timid and *raptureless*." *Scott: Don Roderick* (Introd.)

\* **râp-tur-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ist*.] An enthusiast.

"Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of these hives in many ages." *Spenser: On Fulgar Prophets* (1663), p. 43.

\* **râp-tur-ize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ize*.]

**A. Trans.**: To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture.

**B. Intrans.**: To become enraptured: to be transported.

**râp-tur-ôus**, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; *-ous*.] Transporting, ecstatic, ravishing; full of rapture; exhibiting or marked by rapture.

"The *rapturous* applause with which this *Bill* and the other sections of the *Bill*." *Daily Telegraph*, April 3, 1886.

**râp-tur-ôus-lîy**, *adv.* [Eng. *rapturous*; *-ly*.] In a rapturous manner; with raptures; ecstatically.

"*Rapturously* applauded by crowded theatres." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**râr-a â'-vis**, *phr.* [Lat. = a rare bird (*Juv.*, vi. 164).] A rare bird; hence, a prodigy, a person or thing of very uncommon occurrence.

**rârë** (1), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarus* = rare; Dut. *raar*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rare*.]

**A.** As *adjective*:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Scarce, uncommon; not found or occurring often; not frequent; unusual; seldom met with or occurring.

"The path to bliss abounds with many a *snare*; Learning is one, and wit however *rare*." *Cowper: Truth*, 302.

2. Possessing or characterized by qualities seldom to be met with; extraordinary; seldom matched or equalled; especially excellent or valuable.

"O *rare* Ben Jonson!" *Epitaph on Ben Jonson*.

3. Thinly scattered; sparse; not thick or numerous.

"The cattle in the fields and meadows green, Those *rare* and solitary, those in flocks." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 441.

4. Thin, porous; not dense.

"O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*." *Milton: P. L.*, II. 947.

**II. Physics**: Having considerable spaces between the particles of a body; the opposite of dense. [**RAREFACTION**.]

\* **B.** As *subst.*: A rarity.

"Put down, put down, Tom Corvate, Our latest *rare*, which glory not." *Corvate: Crudities* (1611).

**rârë** (2), *a.* [**A.S.** *hrær* = raw; Icel. *hrár*; O Ger. *raver*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly or little cooked; underdone. (Also *speak rare*.)

"And new laid eggs, which Baudelaire's busy care Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*." *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* viii.

**fâte**, **fât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrck**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**räre'-bit**, s. [RABBIT (1), s., ¶.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

**rär'-öe-shöw**, s. [Eng. rare, and show.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.  
"As though a Catholic church were a theatre or *rareshow*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**rär-ë-fac'-tion, rär-ë-fäc'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *rarefactio*, pa. par. of *rarefacio* = to rarefy (q.v.); Sp. *rarefacción*; Ital. *rarefazione*.]  
**Physics**: The act of rendering more rare, i.e., less dense. Used specially of the diminution in the density of the air in the receiver of an air pump, or at great altitudes. It is produced by the increase in the size of the spaces between the particles of air or other gases, so that the same number of particles occupies a larger space than before rarefaction began. Called also *Dilatation*.

**rär-ë-fī'-a-ble, rär-ë-fī'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. rarefy; -able.] Capable of being rarefied; admitting of rarefaction.  
"So inconsiderable a portion of that liquor should be rarefiable into so much ardent spirit."—*Boyle's Works*, l. 810.

**rär-ë-fy', rär-ë-fy', rär-i-fy', v.t. & i.** [Fr. *rarefier*, from Lat. *rarefacio* = to make thin; *rarus* = thin, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *rareficar*; Ital. *rarefare*, *rareficare*.]  
**A. Transitive**:  
1. *Lit.*: To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body, without addition to it of any new portion of its own matter. (Opposed to *condense*).  
"Highly rarefied, the yielding air  
Admits their stream."—*Thomson's Summer*, 180.

2. *Fig.*: To spin out.  
"For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarefy'd into subtilities."—*Stillingfleet's Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 4.

**B. Intrans.**: To become rarefied, thin, porous, or less dense.  
"Earth rarefies to dew."—*Dryden's Fables*.

**rär-ë-ly**, adv. [Eng. rare (1); -ly.]  
1. Seldom; not often, not frequently.  
"Sometimes we can discover neither efficient nor final cause; sometimes, but more rarely, both."—*Bolingbroke*, essay 1.

2. Finely, excellently; unusually well.

**räre'-ness**, s. [Eng. rare (1); -ness.]  
1. The quality or state of being rare or unusual; uncommonness, infrequency, rarity.  
2. Unusual excellence.  
"His providences towards us are to be admired for the rareness and graciousness of them."—*Sharp's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 1.

3. Thinness, tenuity, porosity.

**räre'-ripe**, a. & s. [For *rathripe*.] [RATHE.]  
**A. As adj.**: Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.  
**B. As subst.**: An early fruit. Particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

**rär-i'-ty**, s. [Fr. *rareté*, from Lat. *raritatem*, accus. of *raritas*, from *rarus* = rare; Ital. *rarietà*.] [RARE (1), a.]  
1. Uncommonness or infrequency of occurrence; rareness.  
"Far from being fond of any flower for its rarity."—*Spectator*.

2. Unusual excellence.  
3. Thinness, tenuity, rareness. (Opposed to *density*).  
"That I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos."—*Bentley's Sermons*.

4. That which is rare or uncommon; something valued or prized for its scarcity or excellence.

**räs**, s. [Arab. = a head.] A word prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts.

**Ras-algethi**, s.  
**Astron.**: A fixed star of 3½ magnitude. Called also a *Herculis*.

**Ras-alhague**, s.  
**Astron.**: A fixed star of the second magnitude. Called also a *Ophiuchi*.

**ra-sänt', ra-sänte'**, a. [Fr., pr. par. of *raser* = to shave.]  
**Fort.**: A term applied to a style of fortification, in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may sweep the ground with more effect.

**räs-bör'-g**, s. [Native name. Introduced into science by Hamilton (*Fish of the Ganges*, p. 329).]  
**Ichthy.**: The typical genus of the group *Rasbora* (q.v.), with thirteen species of small size, from the East Indian Continent and Archipelago, and from rivers on the east coast of Africa.

**räs-bör-i'-na**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rasbora*(a); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina].  
**Ichthy.**: A group of Cyprinidae. Anal very short, dorsal behind origin of ventrals, abdomen not compressed; barbels, when present, never more than four; air-bladder present without osseous covering. There are five genera.

**\*ras-ca-bül-i-an**, s. [RASCAL.] A rascal.  
"Makes no little gains of *rascabillians*."—*Brown's Strange News*, p. 4.

**ras'-cal, \*ras'-call, \*ras'-coyle, \*ras'-kaille, \*ras'-kalle**, s. & a. [According to Skeat, from O. Fr. *rascaille* (not found); Fr. *rascaille* = the rascality or rascal sort, properly scrapings, refuse, from O. Fr. *rascier*; Fr. *rascier* = to scrape; cf. Sp. & Port. *rascar*; O. Ital. *rascare* = to scrape, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]  
**A. As substantive**:  
1. A lean animal, especially a lean deer, not fit to be hunted or killed.  
"The bucks and hasty stags amongst the *rascals* atrew'd."—*Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, c. 12.  
2. The common herd; the mob.  
"The *rascaille* was rude, and rase to the greeks."—*Morte d'Arthur*, c. 381.

3. A plebeian; one of the common herd.  
4. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a rogue; a dishonest fellow; a trickster. It is frequently used in pretended anger or reproach.  
"I know what you mean by bishops, *rascals* like yourself."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**B. As adjective**:  
1. Thin, lean: as, *rascal deer*.  
2. Worthless.  
3. Mean, low.  
"Some *rascal groom*."  
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 671.

**\*rascal-like**, a. Like a lean or worthless deer. (Shakespeare: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 2.)

**\*ras-cal-dön**, s. [Eng. *rascal*; -dön.] Rascality; rascals collectively.  
"In the antebarracan shades of *rascaldom*."—*Carlyle's Miscellanies*, iii. 202.

**\*ras-cal-dry**, s. [Eng. *rascal*; -dry.] Rascality; rascals collectively.  
"So base a *rascaldry*."  
Bretton: *Pasquill's Fool's-caps*, p. 21.

**\*ras-cal-ëss**, s. [Eng. *rascal*; -ëss.] A female rascal.  
"All the *rascals* and *rascalleuses* of the family."—*Richardson's Clarissa*, l. 221.

**\*ras-cal-ism**, s. [Eng. *rascal*; -ism.] The quality pertaining to a rascal; rascality.  
"A look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*."—*Carlyle's Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

**räs-cäl-i'-ty**, s. [Eng. *rascal*; -ity.]  
1. The quality or state of being rascally; such qualities as make a rascal.  
"Must you out of your *rascality* needs take it?"—*Taylor's Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

2. Rascals collectively.  
"Hotch-potch of *rascality*."  
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

**\*ras-cäl-liön, \*ras-cäl-liän** (1 as y), s. [RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch.  
"The pompous *rascallian*."  
Byron: *Letter to Mr. Murray*.

**ras-cal-ly**, a. [Eng. *rascal*; -ly.] Like a rascal; mean, low, base, good-for-nothing, trickish, dishonest.  
"A rascally slave!"—*Shakespeare*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

**\*ras-cle, \*ras-kic**, v.i. [RAXLE.]  
1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze, to slave.  
2. To scrape, scratch, or rub out; to erase.  
"When we be about to *rase* and do away any manner writing."—*Fisher's Seven Psalms*, Ps. xxxii.

3. To obliterate.  
"The tide *rasing* *rases* what is writ."  
Young: *Night Thoughts*, v.

**\*rase**, (1) **\*race**, v.t. [Fr. *raser* = to scrape, to shave, to raze, from Low Lat. *raso*, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape; Sp. & Port. *rasar*; Ital. *rasare*.] [RAZE.]  
1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze, to slave.  
2. To scrape, scratch, or rub out; to erase.  
"When we be about to *rase* and do away any manner writing."—*Fisher's Seven Psalms*, Ps. xxxii.

3. To obliterate.  
"The tide *rasing* *rases* what is writ."  
Young: *Night Thoughts*, v.

**\*rasch**, (1) **\*rasch**, a. & adv. [Dan. & Sw. *rasch* = brisk, quick, rash; Icel. *roskr* = vigorous; Dut. *rasch* = quick; Ger. *rasch* = quick, vigorous, rash.]  
**A. As adjective**:  
1. Quick, hasty, sudden.  
"The reason of this *rash* alarm to know."  
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 479.

2. Demanding haste or immediate attention; urgent, pressing.  
"My matter is so *rash*."  
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

3. Hasty in council, speech, or action; precipitate, hasty; wanting in caution or deliberation; thoughtless, reckless, headlong, foolhardy. (Scott: *Robbery*, iv. 19.)  
4. Done, uttered, formed, or entered upon with too great haste, or without deliberation, reflection, or caution; hasty, foolhardy.  
"Change thy *rash* intent."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Essay*, v. 229.

**B. As adv.**: Rashly, foolishly, recklessly.  
"Why do you speak so *startlingly* and *rash*?"  
Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 4.

**\*rash-embraced**, a. Too readily or hastily harboured. (Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.)  
**\*rash-levied**, a. Collected in haste. (Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 3.)

**räsh** (2), a. [Icel. *roskr* = ripe, mature.] Applied to corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out of the ear with handling. (Prov.)  
**\*räsh** (1), s. [Ital. *rascia*.] A kind of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture.  
"Become too fastidious; and our children shall see it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all."  
Donne: *Satires*, iv. 31.

**räsh** (2), s. [O. Fr. *rasche*, *rasque* (Fr. *rasche*), so called from the desire to scratch it; Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape, to scratch; cf. Prov. *rasca* = the itch; Sp. *rascar* = to scratch.] [RASCAL.]  
**Pathol.**: An eruption or efflorescence on the skin, consisting of red patches, diffused irregularly over the body. [NETTLE-RASH.]

**\*räsh** (1), v.t. [RASH (1), a.] To put together hastily or hurriedly; to prepare hurriedly.  
"My former edition of *Acts* and *Monuments*, so hastily *rasht* up at that present."—*Fox's Martyrs*, p. 648.

**\*räsh** (2), **\*race**, v.t. [O. Fr. *rascer*; Fr. *arracher* = to tear up or away, from Lat. *exradico* = to eradicate (q.v.).]  
1. To tear, pull, or pluck suddenly or violently; to snatch.  
"He *rasht* him out of the saddle."—*Arthur of Little Brytayne*, p. 83 (ed. 1814).  
2. To cut to pieces; to slice, to hack, to divide.  
"Sir, I mis'd my purpose in his arm, *rasht* his doubt-deave."—*Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 6.

**räsh-ër**, s. [From *rash* (1), a., from the rashness or haste with which it is cooked.] A thin slice of bacon for frying or broiling.  
"Rashers of sliced bacon on the coals."  
Dryden: *Cock & Fox*.

**\*räsh-füll**, a. [Eng. *rash*; -füll.] Rash, hasty.  
"You with haste doom'd, and *rashful* sentence straight."—*Turberville's Dispraise of Women*.

**\*räsh-ling**, s. [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; -ling.] One who acts hastily or rashly; a rash person.  
"What *rashtings* doth delight, that sober men despise."  
Sylvester: *Deu Bargas*, p. 647.

**räsh-ly**, adv. [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; -ly.] In a rash manner; with rashness, or precipitation; hastily, recklessly, foolhardily.  
"On certain dangers we too *rashly* run."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Essay*, v. 229.

**böil, böy; pouit, jöwi; cat, çell, chorna, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**rash-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *rash* (1), *a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rash; too great haste in forming, uttering, or undertaking anything; a disposition to decide on or undertake things without deliberation, or consideration; readiness or disposition to act without regard to the consequences, or with a contempt of danger; precipitation, foolhardiness.

"His beginnings must be in rashness; a noble fault."

—Dryden: *Virgil*, *Georgica*. (Ibid.)

2. A rash, foolhardy, or reckless act or deed.

**räs-îng**, *s.* [RASE (1), *v.*]

*Shipbuild.*: The act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, &c., with a rasping-knife, or with the points of compasses.

**rasing-iron**, *s.*

*Naut.*: An iron to clean old oakum out of the seams previous to recaulking; a rave-hook.

**rasing-knife**, *s.* A small edged tool, fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on lead, timber, tin, &c.

\***ras-kalle**, \***ras-kall**, *s.* [RASCAL.]

\***ras-kle**, *v.i.* [RAXLE.]

**räs-köl-nik**, *s.* [RUSS. = schismatics, dissenters.]

*Eccles.*: The term applied to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions. [STAROVERTZEE.]

**ra-soo'**, *s.* [See def.] The native Indian name for a flying squirrel of India.

\***ra-sör-ës**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rado* (pa. t. *rasi*) = to scrape.]

1. *Ornith.*: An order of Birds founded by Illiger, with two sub-orders, (1) Columbacei, and (2) Gallinacei (q.v.). They are now made orders of Carinate Birds; the former (Columbæ) including the Pigeons, and the latter (Gallinæ), with eight families: Cracidae, Opisthocomidae, Phasianidae, Meleagridæ, Tetraonidae, Pteroclidæ, Turnicidae, and Megapodidae.

2. *Palæont.*: They commenced apparently in the Eocene Tertiary.

**ra-sör-i-fal**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rasor(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. -*ial*.] Of, or pertaining to the Rasores (q.v.).

**ra-şôt**, **ra-şout**, **rû-şôt**, *s.* [Native name.] *Pharm.*: A medicinal extract from the root of *Berberis Lycium*. [BERBERIS.] Valued as a febrifuge, and as a local application in eye disease.

**rasp**, *s.* [O. Fr. *raspe*; Fr. *rape*.] [RASP, *v.*]

1. A coarse file having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. It is used almost exclusively upon comparatively soft substances, as wood, horn, and the softer metals.

2. A raspberry (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

"Set record among rasps, and the rasps will be the smaller."—Bacon: *Nat. History*.

**rasp-punch**, *s.* A tool for cutting the teeth of rasps.

**rasp**, \***rasp-en**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rasper* (Fr. *raiper*), from O. H. Ger. *raspôn* (Ger. *raspeln*) = to rasp; cf. O. H. Ger. *hrespan*, M. H. Ger. *respen* = to rake together.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To rub with a coarse, rough abrading implement; to file with a rasp; to rub or abrade with a rough file.

"The simple operation of trimming and rasping the hoof."—Field, *March* 5, 1856.

2. *Fig.*: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarseness or roughness of treatment or language.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To rub or grate.

2. To belch; to eject wind from the stomach. "All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an entity of sound which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c., so in candles that spit flame if they be wet, so in rasping."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 123.

**räs-pa-tör-ÿ**, *s.* [Fr. *raspatoire*, from *rasper* = to rasp.]

*Surg.*: An instrument used in rasping bones for surgical or anatomical purposes.

**räsp-bër-rÿ** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*, from the rough look of the fruit. The old name was *raspis-berry*, *raspice-berry*, or *raspice-berry*, in which *raspice* or *raspice* is a corrupt. of *raspis* (= *raspes*), a plural form from *rasp*, the provincial name of the plant; Ital. *raspo* = the raspberry; cf. Ger. *Krutz-beere*, from *kratzen* = to scratch.]

**Botany:**

1. *Rubus Ideus*, a shrubby plant with many suckers; the prickles of the stem straight and slender, those of the flower shoots curved; the leaves pinnate, three to five foliolate, whitened hoary beneath; the flowers drooping, the drupes deciduous. Found in woods and thickets of mountain regions in the north of Europe and Asia. The species in gardens is the wild plant, greatly improved by cultivation. The fruit resembles the strawberry in not becoming acid in the stomach. There are red and yellow varieties. *R. odoratus* is a highly ornamental shrub of the northern United States and Canada. A garden plant.

2. The fruit of the raspberry. It is used for the manufacture of jam, various liqueurs, &c.

**raspberry-bush**, *s.* [RASPBERRY, 1.]

**raspberry-jam tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Acacia acuminata*, from Western Australia. The wood, which is used for making arms, is hard, heavy, and has an odour like raspberry jam.

**raspberry-vinegar**, *s.* A pleasant acidulous cordial prepared from the juice of raspberries.

**räsp-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *rasp*; -er.]

1. One who or that which rasps; a rasp, a scraper. (Specif., a file for rasping the burnt surface from loaves of bread.)

2. A difficult fence. (*Hunting slang.*)

\***ras-pice**, *s.* [RASPBERRY.]

\***rasp-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [RASP, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Scraping or rubbing with a rasp.

2. Having a grating or scraping sound.

"A great rasping laugh."—O. W. Holmes: *Professor* (ed. 1860), p. 39.

3. Difficult to take. (Said of a fence.) (*Hunting slang.*)

"Away over some rasping big fences to the fish-ponds."—Field, Dec. 28, 1855.

**rasping-mill**, *s.* A saw-mill for reducing dye-woods to dust.

\***ras-pis**, \***ras-pise**, *s.* [RASPBERRY.]

\***rasp-ÿ**, *a.* [Eng. *rasp*; -y] Like a rasp; grating, rough, harsh.

"Ungainly, nubbly fruit it was, as hard and tough as hart's horn, raspy to the teeth."—R. D. Blackmore: *Christened*, ch. xxxvi.

**rässe**, *s.* [Javanese *rasa* = a sensation in the nose.]

*Zool.*: The Lesser Civet (q.v.).

**räst-ô-lyte**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥάστος* (*rhastos*) = quickest, and *λύτος* (*lytos*) = soluble.]

*Min.*: A mica-like mineral associated with pyrites. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, and magnesia. Dana refers it to Voigtite (q.v.).

**räs-tri-tës**, *s.* [Lat. *rastrum* = a rake; suff. -*ites*.]

*Palæont.*: A genus of Graptolites or Rhaphidophora. The polyary consists of a slender axial tube, having on one side a row of cellules, or hydrothecæ, separate and not overlapping. Five British species are known, all from the Lower Silurian. The typical species is *Rastrites peregrinus*, which, with *R. triangularis*, is found in the South of Scotland. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 59, 60.) Etheridge makes a zone of *R. peregrinus* in the Upper Birkhill or Gray Shale group of the Lower Landoverly. Found also in Bohemia (where it is said to extend to the Upper Silurian), in Saxony, &c.

\***rä-sure** (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing; erasure.

2. A mark in writing by which a letter, word, or other part of a document is erased or effaced; an erasure.

"Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure*."—*Aylife*: *Parergon*.

**rät**, \***ratt**, \***ratte**, *s.* [A.S. *rat*; cogn. with O. Dut. *ratte*; Dut. *rat*; Dan. *rotte*; Sw. *rötta*; Ger. *ratte*, *ratz*; Ital. *ratto*; Sp. *rato*; Fr. *rat*; Low Lat. *ratus*, *rato*; Gael. & Ir. *radan*; Bret. *raz*. Probably from the same root as *ruse* or *raze*, *razor*, and *rodent*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as **II**.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who deserts his party (especially in politics), as rats are said to forsake a falling house or a doomed ship.

"[He] [Strafford] was the first of the rats, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism has been only the coquetry of political prostitution, and whose prodigality has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave market, that it is cheaper to buy than breed, to import defenders from an opposition than to rear them in a ministry."—Macaulay: *Kitty*; *Hallam*.

(2) A workman who takes work for less than the regular wages current in the trade; also a workman who takes employment at an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

**II. Zool.**: A name popularly applied to the larger murines, but more strictly applicable to two species: (1) the English Black Rat (*Mus rattus*), and the Brown, or Norway Rat (*M. decumanus*). The former is a small, lightly-built animal, about seven inches long, with a slender head, large ears, and a thin scaly tail, longer than the body. In temperate climates the colour is a bluish-black, lighter on the belly. This species is represented in warmer climates by the Alexandrian Rat (*M. alexandrinus*, Geoff., better known as *M. rattus rufescens*, see *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, p. 57), with a gray or reddish back, and white under-surface. By later naturalists it is considered as only a variety. The albino and pied rats, kept as pets, also belong to this species, which had its home in India, and penetrated thence to almost every part of the world, driving out the native rats, and to be, in its turn, exterminated by the Brown Rat (probably a native of China, where a similar species, *M. humilatus*, is still found). The Brown Rat is much more heavily built than the Black Rat, grayish-brown above and white beneath; ears, feet, and tail flesh-coloured. Melanism often occurs, but such animals may be readily distinguished by ordinary specific differences from the true Black Rat. Length of head and body eight or nine inches long, tail shorter. Both the species are omnivorous, predaceous, and extremely fecund, breeding four or five times in the year, the female producing from four to ten blind, naked young, which breed in their turn at about six months old. *M. fuscipes* is the Brown-footed Rat of Australia; *Neoskita bandicota*, the Bandicoot, or Pig-rat; and *N. bengalensis* the Indian Field Rat. [KANAROOT, RAT.]

¶ *To smell a rat*: To be suspicious; to have an idea or suspicion that all is not right; to suspect some underhand plot or proceeding.

**rat-catcher**, *s.* One who makes it his business to catch rats.

**rat-pit**, *s.* A pit or inclosure into which a number of rats are put to be killed by dogs.

**rat-poison**, *s.* [RATSBANE.]

**rat-snake**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Ptyas mucosus*, a powerful snake, attaining a length of seven feet and upwards, Common in India and Ceylon, scarce in the Archipelago. It frequently enters houses in search of mice, rats, and young fowls. It is fierce, and always ready to bite. When irritated it is said to utter a peculiar diminishing sound. (*Günther*). The name is sometimes applied to the genus *Spilotes*.

**rat-tail**, *s. & a.*

**A. As substantive:**

1. The same as *Rat-tail file* (q.v.).

2. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

3. In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

**B. As adj.**: Resembling a rat's tail in shape.

*Rat-tail file*: A small, tapering file, circular in its transverse section.

**rat-tailed**, *a.* Having a long tapering tail like a rat.

*Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat*:

*Zool.*: *Hypsigymnus murinus*.

**fäte**, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **father**; **wö**, **wët**, **hëre**, **camel**, **hër**, **there**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wöre**, **wöf**, **wörk**, **whö**, **sôn**; **müte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **füll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**Rat-tailed larva, Rat-tailed maggot:**  
**Entom.**: The larva of the Drone-fly (q.v.). It is aquatic, breathing by a tube at the tail.

**Rat-tailed serpent:**  
**Zool.**: *Bothrops lanceolatus*.

**Rat-tailed shrew:** [MUSK-RAT, 2].

**rat-trap, s.** A trap for catching rats.

**rat's tail, s.**  
 1. The same as RAT-TAIL (q.v.).  
 2. **Naut.**: The pointed or tapered end of a rope.

**rât, v.t.** [RAT, s.]  
 I. **Lit.**: To catch rats.  
 II. **Figuratively**:  
 1. To forsake one's party, especially in politics; to desert one's associates from selfish, dishonourable, or mercenary motives.  
 "One of the Brighton members has *rattled* from the Liberal side."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1886, p. 122.  
 2. To work for less wages than the general body of workmen are willing to accept; to take employment in an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

**ra'-ta, s.** [Maori.]  
**Bot. & Comm.**: *Metrosideros robusta*, a tree with hard wood growing in New Zealand.

**rât-a-bil'-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *ratable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being ratable.

**rât-a-ble, râte-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *rate* (1), v.; -able.]  
 1. Capable of being rated or set down at a certain value.  
 "Twenty Ore were *ratable* to two marks of silver."—*Camden*: *Remains*; *Money*.  
 2. Liable by law to be rated or assessed to taxation.  
 "Enhancing the *ratable* value of the hereditaments."—*Times*, April 8, 1886.  
 3. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.  
 "A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree."—*Blackstone*: *Commentaries*.

**rât-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *ratable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ratable; ratability.

**rât-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *ratable* (1); -ly.] By rate or proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

**rât-a-fi'-a, \* rat-a-fi'-az, \* rât-i-fi'-a, \* rat-i-fie, s.** [Fr. *ratia*, from Malay. *arag* = arrack (q.v.), and *tâfia* = rum.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruit, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., and sweetened with sugar. Applied to the liqueurs called *noyau*, *curaçoa*, &c.

**\*rât-al, a.** [Eng. *rat* (1); -al.] Pertaining to or concerning rates.

**ra-tân, s.** [RATTAN.]

**ra-tân-hi-a, s.** [RATANY.]

**ratanhia-red, s.**  
**Chem.**: A red substance found ready formed in rhatany bark, and also produced by heating ratanhia tannic acid with dilute acids. It is almost insoluble in water.

**ratanhia tannic-acid, s.**  
**Chem.**: A peculiar green-coloured tannin, found in the bark of ratanhia or rhatany root. It is slightly soluble in water.

**rât-an-hine, s.** [Eng. *ratanh* (ia); -ine.]  
**Chem.**:  $C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$ . A compound occurring in the extract of rhatany root. The extract is treated with basic acetate of lead; and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphydric acid yields, on evaporation, crystals which, when purified, form an aggregation of delicate white needles. Ratanhine dissolves to some extent in boiling water, slightly in boiling spirit, and is quite insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Mixed with nitric acid and heated to the boiling point, it turns rose-red and then ruby-red, finally becoming blue. It unites both with acids and alkalis.

**rât-an-y, rhât-an-y, rât-tan-y, ra-tân-hi-a, s.** [Peruv. *ratana*.] (See compound.)

**ratany-root, s.**  
**Bot.**: *Krameria triandra*. [For its qualities see *Krameria*.]

**râtch, v.t.** [A corrupt. of *reach*, v. (q.v.).]  
**Naut.**: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind on any tack.  
 "Send her *ratching* like that away to windward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1886.

**râtch (1), s.** [A weakened form of *rack* (1), s. (q.v.).]  
 1. **Horol.**: A sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents, and thereby cause a clock to strike.  
 2. **Mach.**: A rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops. A circular rack is a ratchet-wheel.

**râtch (2), s.** [RATCH, v.]  
**Naut.**: The act of sailing by the wind on any tack.  
 "Put the ship about, and kept a half-hour's *ratch* on the port tack."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1886.


**\*râtch (3), \*ratche, s.** [RACH.]

**râtch-ê-t, s.** [A dimm. of *ratch* (1), s.]  
**Mach.**: The detent (q.v.) which prevents the backward motion of a Ratchet-wheel (q.v.).

**ratchet-brace, s.** A boring-brace in which the spindle carrying the bit is rotated by means of a ratchet-wheel and a spring-pawl on a hand-lever. It is used for drilling a hole in a narrow plane where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace.

**ratchet-drill, s.** A drill whose rotatory movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

**ratchet-wheel, s.** A wheel having inclined teeth for receiving a ratchet or detent, by which motion is imparted or arrested. The teeth are of such shape as to revolve and pass the detent in one direction only. The detent may be a pallet or a pawl. The former receives an intermittent rotation by a reciprocating circular movement of the arbor and its cam. The wheel in the figure is intermittently rotated by the motion of one pawl, while the other one acts as a detent in the intervals between the forward motions of the former.

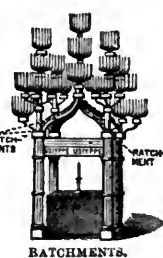


**RATCHET WHEEL.**

**ratchet-wrench, s.** A wrench operated by a ratchet and pawl, so that it may be turned continuously without removal from the bolt or nut to which it is applied, by a backward and forward movement of the handle.

**râtch-ll, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]  
**Mining**: Fragments of stone.

**râtch-mônt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]  
**Arch.**: A kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a house, and meets against the central or chief principal. (*Oxford Glossary*.)



**RATCHMENTS.**

**râte, s.** [O. Fr. from Lat. *ratum* = neut. sing. of *ratius* = determined, fixed, settled, pa. par. of *ror* = to think, to judge.]  
 I. **Ordinary Language**:  
 1. The proportion or standard by which any quantity or value is adjusted.  
 2. The price or value fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum, amount, or proportion.  
 "It is only shame and repentance that men buy at such costly *rates*."—*Sharp*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.  
 3. A tax or sum assessed by a competent authority on property in proportion to its value for public purposes; a local tax.  
 "They paid the church and parish *rate*."—*Prior*: *An Epitaph*.  
 \* 4. A settled and regular allowance.  
 "The one right feeble through the evil rate Of food."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 19.  
 5. The degree or particular style in which anything is done; the manner of doing anything, especially in regard to the degree of speed at which it is done.  
 "The quicker the *rate* of travelling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting places."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. Degree; comparative value or worth.  
 "I am a spirit of no common *rate*."—*Shakspeare*: *Missummer's Night's Dream*, III. 1.  
 \* 7. Order, degree, state.  
 "Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 22.  
 \* 8. Ratification, approval, consent.  
 Of all powers else.  
 "Never without the *rates*."—*Chapman*: *Homage*; II. l. 100.

II. **Technically**:  
 1. **Horol.**: The daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.  
 2. **Navy**: The order, rank, or class of a ship according to its magnitude or fighting power. Formerly ships of war were rated according to the number of guns carried by them. The first rate was from 100 guns upwards, the second from 90 to 100 guns, the third from 80 to 84 guns, the fourth from 60 to 74 guns, and the fifth rate 32 to 40 guns; the sixth rate included the smallest armaments. This has been altered since the introduction of iron-clads, which are rated according to construction and strength of armament and armour. In the United States, navy vessels are rated according to their tonnage. Thus, ships of 3,000 tons and upwards are first rates, 2,000 to 3,000 tons are second rates, 800 to 2,000, or ironclads from 1,200 to 2,000, are third rates, under 800 tons, or ironclads under 1,200, are fourth rates.

**rate-book, s.** A book in which the names of ratepayers and the rates payable by them are entered.


**rate-tithe, s.** Tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for a less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place.

**râte (1), v.t. & i.** [RATE, s.]  
 A. **Transitive**:  
 1. To settle, assess, or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to set a certain price or value on; to estimate, to appraise; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.  
 "I praised her as I *rated* her."—*Shakspeare*: *Cymbeline*, I. iv.  
 2. To assess for payment of a rate; to fix the ratable value of.  
 "Those fisheries on the river that are not *rated*."—*Field*, April 10, 1886.  
 \* 3. To calculate, to estimate.  
 "Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection."—*Shakspeare*: *2 Henry IV.*, I. 2.  
 4. To fix or determine the relative degree, rank, or position of; to class; to assign or refer to a class or degree; as, To *rate* a ship.  
 5. To determine the rate of in respect to variation from a standard; to determine the daily gain or loss of; as, To *rate* a chronometer.  
 \* 6. To ratify.  
 B. **Intransitive**:  
 1. To be classed; to belong or be assigned to a certain rank, class, or degree.  
 2. To make an estimate.

**râte (2), v.t.** [Sw. *rata* = to reject, to refuse, to slight, to find fault with. (*Skeat*.) According to others, only a peculiar use of *rate* (1); cf. *tax* = to take to task.] To chide or reprove with vehemence; to scold; to take to task.  
 "Be thus upbraided, chid, and *rated* at."—*Shakspeare*: *2 Henry VI.*, III. 1.

**râte-a-ble, a.** [RATABLE.]

**ra-têl, s.** [Fr., from *rat* = a rat (q.v.).]  
**Zool.**: The genus *Mellivora* (q.v.). Two species are usually distinguished, *Mellivora indica*, the Indian, and *M. ratel*, the Cape Ratel; some authors give specific distinction to the West African race, as *M. leucocoma*. The body is stout and heavily built, legs short and strong, with long curved fossorial claws, tail short, ear-conches rudimentary. General coloration iron-gray on the upper, and black on the lower surface, reversing the general plan of coloration, which is generally lighter on the under surface. A marked white stripe divides the gray of the upper parts from the black in



**RATEL.**

bôll, bôy; pôt, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -fion, -fion = zhûn. -cions, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bôl, dôl.

the Cape Ratel, which is said to live principally on honey. Jerdon (*Mammals of India*, p. 79) says that *M. indica*, which he calls the Indian badger, is found throughout India, living usually in pairs, and eating rats, birds, frogs, white ants, and various insects; and in the north of India, where it is accused of digging out dead bodies, it is popularly known as the Grave-digger. It doubtless also, like its Cape congener, occasionally partakes of honey, and is often very destructive to poultry. In confinement it is quiet, and will eat fruits, rice, &c.

"The two *ratels* are so nearly allied that they might almost be considered to be merely geographical races of a single widely spread species."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xi. 289.

\***ra-tél'-ús, \*rât-tél'-lús, s.** [RATÉL.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Mellivora* (q.v.). The first form was introduced by Sparrman, the second by Swainson. (*Agassiz*.)

**ráte'-páy-ér, s.** [Eng. *rate*, s., and *payer*.] One who is assessed to and pays rates.

**rât-ér** (1), s. [Eng. *rat(e)* (1), v.; -er.] One who rates or assesses; one who makes an estimate.

"The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over them."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 11.

**rât-ér** (2), s. [Eng. *rate* (2), v.; -er.] One who accords or reprimands; a reprover.

"Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But . . . the *rater* delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view."—*Saturday Review*, March 8, 1884, p. 821.

**rath, s.** [Ir.]

1. A hill. It occurs frequently in place-names in Ireland, as *Rathmore*, *Rathgar*, &c.

2. A kind of pre-historic fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the centre.

"The remains of thousands of these forts or *raths* still stand the lowlands of every county in Ireland."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

\***rath, \*rathe, a. & adv.** [A.S. *hræðhe* = quickly (compare *hræðhor*, super. *hræðhost*), from *hræð*, *hræð* = quick, swift; Icel. *hræðr* = swift, fleet; M. H. Ger. *rad*, *hrad* = quick.]

**A. As adj.:** Early; coming before others or before the usual time; premature.

"The *rath* primrose." *Milton: Lycidas*, 142.

**B. As adv.:** Early, soon, betimes, speedily.

"What aileth you so *rath* for to arise!" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 764.

\***rath-ripe, a. & s.** [RATHRIPE.]

**ra'-thér, adv. & a.** [Prop. the comparative of *rath* or *rathe* (q.v.).]

**A. As adverb:**

\*1. Earlier, sooner, before.

"Bote ye rise the *rath-er*, and *rath-er* yow to worche. Shal no kreyne that here groweth, gladen you at neede." *Piers Plowman*, 134.

\*2. More readily, more willingly; with preference or choice.

"Men loved darkness *rath-er* than light."—*John* 11, 10.

\*3. In preference; preferably; with better reason; on better grounds.

\*4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

\*5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

"I have followed it, or it hath drawn me *rath-er*." *Shakspeare: Tempest*, l. 2.

\*6. On the contrary. (Used as a form of correction of a statement.)

"Do I speak you fair? or *rath-er* do I not in plainest truth tell you I cannot love you?"—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

\*7. In some degree or measure; somewhat, moderately: as, He is *rath-er* better to day.

\*8. Used ironically, as a strong affirmative. (*Slang*.)

\***B. As adj.:** Earlier, former, sooner.

"This is he that I sedyd of, after me a comen man which was made before me, for he was *rath-er* than I."—*Wycliffe: John* i. 30.

¶ (1) *Had rather:* [HAVE].

(2) *Rather of the ratherest:* A term applied to anything alightly in excess or defect. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *The rather:* For better reason; more especially.

"The *rather* for I have some sport in hand." *Shakspeare: Taming of the Shrew*, i. (Induct.)

\***rath'-ést, a. & adv.** [RATH.]

**rath'-ô-lite, s.** [From *Ratho*, Edinburgh, where found, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Mis.*: The same as *Pectolite* (q.v.).

\***rath'-ripe, \*rathe'-ripe, a. & s.** [Eng. *rath*, and *ripe*.]

**A. As adj.:** Early ripe; ripe before the usual season; rareripe.

"Those hard *rath-eripe* pease."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

**B. As subst.:** A rareripe.

**rathripe-barley, s.** Barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances. (*Prov.*)

\***rât-i-fi'-a, \*rât-i-fie', s.** [RATIFI.]

**rât-i-fi-câ-tion, s.** [RATIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified, sanctioned, or confirmed; sanctioning, confirmation; the act by which a competent authority ratifies, confirms, or gives sanction to something done by another.

2. *Law*: The confirmation, sanction, or approval given by a person who has arrived at his majority to acts done by him during his minority. It has the effect of giving validity to such acts as would be otherwise voidable.

¶ *Ratification by a wife:*

*Scots Law*: A declaration on oath made by a wife before a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

**rât-i-fi-ér, s.** [Eng. *ratify*; -er.] One who or that which ratifies, sanctions, or confirms.

"The *ratifiers* and props of every word." *Shakspeare: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

**rât-i-fy, v. t.** [Fr. *ratifier*, from Low Lat. *ratifico*, from Lat. *ratum* (pa. par. of *reor* = to think, deem) = fixed, and *ficio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *ratificar*; Ital. *ratificare*.]

\*1. To fix, settle, or establish authoritatively; to confirm or establish by authority.

"We have ratified to them the borders of Judea."—*1 Maccabees* xi. 34.

\*2. To approve, confirm, or sanction; especially, to give sanction or validity to an act done by a representative, agent, or servant.

"'Tis an unutterable fix'd decree, That none could frame or ratify but she." *Cowper: Conversation*, 468.

\***rât-i-ha-bi'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ratihabitio*, from *ratum* = fixed, and *habeo* (sup. *habitus*) = to have.] Confirmation, approval, consent.

"In matters criminal, *ratihabitio*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

**rât-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [RATE (1), v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing.

2. The amount or value at which a thing is rated or assessed.

3. Rank, degree, standing; as, the *rating* of ships of the navy, that is, their division or classification in grades, by which the complement of officers, and certain allowances are determined. The *rating* of seamen is the grade or rank in which they are entered on the ship's books.

**râ-ti-ô (t as sh), s.** [Lat. = a calculation, a relation, from *ratum* = fixed, pa. par. of *reor* = to think, to deem. *Ratio*, *ration*, and *reason* are the same word.]

\***I. Ord. Lang.**: Reason, cause.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law*: An account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

2. *Mathematics*:

(1) The measure of the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind; that is, it is the number of times that one quantity contains another regarded as a standard. This is found by dividing the one by the other. The quotient or ratio thus obtained is the proper measure of the relation of the two quantities. Some writers define the ratio of one quantity to another, as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second, whilst others define it as the quotient of the second divided by the first. Thus, the ratio of 2 to 4, or of a to b, may be taken either as  $\frac{2}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{2}$ , and  $\frac{a}{b}$  or  $\frac{b}{a}$ . In every ratio there are two quantities compared, one of which is sup-

posed known, and is assumed as a standard; the other is to be determined in terms of this standard. These quantities are called terms of the ratio; the first one, or that which is antecedently known, is called the antecedent, and that whose value is to be measured by the antecedent, is called the consequent. Ratios are compared by comparing the fractions: thus, the ratio of 8:5 is compared with the ratio of 9:6; by comparing the fractions  $\frac{8}{5}$  and  $\frac{9}{6}$ ; these fractions are respectively equal to  $\frac{8}{5}$  and  $\frac{3}{2}$ , and since  $\frac{8}{5}$  is greater than  $\frac{3}{2}$ , the ratio of 8:5 is greater than that of 9:6. Ratios are compounded together by multiplying their antecedents together for a new antecedent, and their consequents together for a new consequent; thus, the ratio of a:b, compounded with that of c:d, is ac:bd. Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios. [PROPORTION, s.]

\* (2) A name sometimes given to the Rule of Three in Arithmetic.

¶ (1) *Compound ratio:*

(a) [COMPOUND, a.].

(b) When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first is increased or diminished, the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the compound ratio of the other two.

(2) *Direct ratio*: Two quantities are said to be in direct ratio when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio is constant.

(3) *Duplicate ratio*: When three quantities are in continued proportion, the first is said to have to the third the duplicate ratio of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third, as the square of the first to the square of the second.

(4) *Inverse ratio*: Two quantities or magnitudes are said to be in inverse ratio, when if the one increases the other necessarily decreases, and, *vice versa*, when the one decreases the other increases.

(5) *Mixed ratio*: [MIXED].

(6) *Prime and ultimate ratios*: A method of analysis, devised and first successfully employed by Newton in his *Principia*. It is an extension and simplification of the method known amongst the ancients as the method of exhaustions. To conceive the idea of this method, let us suppose two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio continually approaches 1, and at last differs from 1 by less than any assignable quantity; then is the ultimate ratio of the two quantities equal to 1. In general, when two variable quantities simultaneously approach two other quantities, which, under the same circumstances, remain fixed in value, the ultimate ratio of the variable quantities is the same as the ratio of the quantities whose values remain fixed. They are called prime, or ultimate ratios, according as the ratio of the variable quantities is receding from or approaching to the ratio of the limits. This method of analysis is generally called the methods of limits.

(7) *Extreme and mean ratio*: [EXTREME].

(8) *Composition of ratios*: The act of compounding ratios. [COMPOUND-RATIO.]

(9) *Ratio of a geometrical progression*: The constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. To find the ratio of a given progression, divide any term by the preceding one.

(10) *Ratio of exchange*: A phrase used in Political Economy to denote the proportion in which a quantity of one commodity exchanges for a given quantity of another. Such ratios, of course, can be expressed only in figures, the numerals being associated with such expressions of measurement as may be currently in vogue. Thus, with wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, the ratio of exchange between wheat in bushels and money in dollars, is 1:1; and to money in cents, is 1:100. Ratios of exchange deal wholly with quantities, and can be expressed numerically, but not measured. [See VALUE, s.]

**ratio-decidenti, s.**

*Scots Law*: The reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

\***rât-i-ôc-i-nant** (first t as sh), a. [Lat. *ratiocinans*, pr. par. of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).] Reasoning.

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marîne; gô, pôh, or, wôre, wôlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûta, cûb, cûro, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.**



\***rāt-i-ōg-i-nāte** (first *t* as *sh*), *v.t.* [Lat. *ratiocinatus*, *pa. par.* of *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, *genit. rationis* = reason.] To reason, to argue.  
 "Scholars, and such as love to ratiocinate will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon."—*Petty: Advice to Bartréb*, p. 32.

**rāt-i-ōg-i-nā-tion** (first *t* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat. *ratiocinatio*, from *ratiocinatus*, *pa. par.* of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of reasoning; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

"The conjunction of images with affirmations and negations, which make up propositions, and the conjunction of propositions one to another, and illustration of conclusions upon them, is ratiocinative or discursive."—*Dele: Orig. of Manikind*, p. 50.

2. The power of reasoning.

"He can but plead shape, speech, ratiocinative to make himself no beast."—*Sp. Hall. St. Paul's Combat*.

\***rāt-i-ōg-i-nā-tive** (first *t* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *ratiocinativus*.] Characterized by or addicted to ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and deducting inferences from such comparison; argumentative.

"The conclusion is attained *quasi per saltum*, and without any thing of ratiocinative process."—*Dele: Orig. of Manikind*, p. 51.

\***rāt-i-ōg-i-nā-tōr-ry** (first *t* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *ratiocinator* (c); -ory.] The same as **RATIOCINATIVE** (q.v.).

**rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = a calculation, a reckoning [Ratio]; Sp. *racion*; Ital. *razione*.]

1. *Gen.*: A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance.

2. *Specif. (Pl.)*: The allowance of provisions given out to each officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or sailor. (Generally pronounced *rāsh-ūns*.)

**rā-tion**, *v.t.* [RATION, *s.*] To supply with rations.

\***rā-tion-a-bil-i-tē**, *s.* [Lat. *ratio*, *genit. rationis* = calculation, reason, and Eng. *ability*.] Power of reasoning. (*Brantall: Works*, li. 24.)

\***rā-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [RATIONALITY.] Reasonable, rational.

"She was, on this matter, not quite *rational*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxvi.

**rā-tion-al**, \***rā-tion-al**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rationnel*, from Lat. *rationalis*, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. & Port. *racional*; Ital. *razionale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason: as, Man is a rational being.

2. Agreeable to reason; not unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, foolish, or the like: as, rational conduct.

3. Acting in accordance with reason; not unreasonable or extravagant: as, a rational man.

II. *Math.*: A term applied to a quantity expressed in finite terms, or which involves only such roots as can be extracted. It is opposed to irrational or surd quantities. 2, 3, 5,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{64}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{81}$ , are rational quantities. [IRRATIONAL, II.]

\***B. As subst.**: A rational being.

"The world of rational." *Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.

**Rational Christians**, *s. pl.*  
*Church Hist.*: A sect claiming that their methods of investigation and their faith are more rational than those of Christians in general. They first obtained registered places of worship in England in 1876.

**rational-fractions**, *s. pl.*

*Math.*: Fractions in analysis, in which the variable is not affected with any fractional exponents. The coefficients may be rational or irrational.

**rational-horizon**, *s.* [Horizon, *s.*]

**rāt-i-ō-nā-lē** (*t* as *sh*), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *rationalis* = rational (q.v.).]

1. A statement of reasons.

"Is it any breach of the *rationalis* of grammar?"—*Blackwell: Sacred Classics*, l. 13.

2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, phenomenon, &c.

**rational existendi**, *phr.* The ground of existence.

**rā-tion-al-ism**, *s.* [Fr. *rationnalisme*.]

*Theol.*: A system which makes reason the supreme arbiter in all matters connected with the Bible and the Christian religion, and which refuses to accept any doctrine or professedly historical statement to which reason believes that it has grounds for taking exception. Isolated cases of rationalism, or an approach to it, have frequently appeared in the Church: as, for instance, in the case of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia, 329-428; but as a system it first became prominent in Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In 1754 Hermann Reimarus of Hamburg privately circulated among his friends some rationalistic writings of his. Lessing pretended that he had found them in the Wolfenbützel library, of which he was librarian, and between 1773 and 1777 published them under the name of the Wolfenbützel Fragments. They produced a great sensation. John David Michaelis (1717-1791), Johann Semler (1728-1794), and others established a middle path between the extreme views of the Fragmentists and the accepted Protestant orthodoxy, and it was to this intermediate school that the term rationalistic was chiefly applied. The earlier rationalists in large measure confined their new methods of interpretation to the Old Testament; Johann Eichorn (1752-1827) and Heinrich Paulus (1761-1850) extended them to the New. As time advanced, rationalism became more extreme. Its earlier professors generally, accepting the views as to the authorship of the several sacred books traditionally held, considered that they, when rightly understood, narrated true history, but their oriental or poetic language required to be translated into that of ordinary life. For instance, the angel and the flaming sword which prevented our first parents from re-entering paradise really meant the thunderstorms prevalent in the region. The later rationalists mostly deny the accepted authorship of the sacred books, and more sweepingly than their predecessors set their teaching aside. In 1835-6 Dr. David Strauss, in his *Leben Jesu*, resolved the whole evangelical narrative into myth and legend. Rationalism subsequently spread from Germany into other countries. In 1860 appeared the *Essays and Reviews*, by seven clergymen of the English Church, and in 1862 the first part of *A Critical Commentary on the Pentateuch* and the Book of Joshua by Dr. William Colenso, Bishop of Natal, five other parts subsequently appearing. Both these productions led to ecclesiastical prosecutions. In 1863 Ernest Renan published in Paris his *Vie de Jésus*. Since then numerous works of rationalistic tendency have been published, alike in the United States and Europe, and rationalistic views are becoming somewhat widely disseminated. Though combating the claims of the sacred writers, as a rule, rationalists of all schools speak with respect of them.

**rā-tion-al-ist**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *rational*; -ist.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who bases his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

2. *Theol.*: One who considers human reason the supreme arbiter in Scripture and theology.

**B. As adj.**: Rationalistic.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic**, **rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *rationalist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, or having the character of rationalism.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rationalist*; -ly.] In a rationalistic manner.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Fr. *rationnalité*, from Lat. *rationālitatem*, accus. of *rationālitās* = reason, or the use of reason, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. *racionalidad*; Ital. *razionalità*.]

†1. The quality of being rational; the power or faculty of reasoning.

"God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind."—*H. More: Government of the Tongue*.

†2. Reasonableness.

"In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination."—*Brown: Falgar Errours*.

\***rā-tion-al-iz-a-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *rational*; -ation.] The act of rationalizing. (*Ruskin*.)

**rā-tion-al-ize**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *rational*; -ize.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret as a rationalist; to test by pure reason.

3. To perceive or understand the reason of.

**B. Intrans.**: To profess, practice, affect, or aim at rationalism; to act or interpret in accordance with rationalism; to judge or estimate as a rationalist.

"The chief rationalizing doctor of antiquity."—*Newman: Deed Christian Doct.*, ch. l. § iii.

**rā-tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rational*; -ly.] In a rational manner; in a manner consistent with reason; reasonably, not extravagantly.

"Rationally to explain, and then produce the experiment."—*Goldsmith: False Learning*, ch. xiii.

**rā-tion-al-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rational*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rational or consistent with reason.

\***rā-tion-ar-y**, *a.* [Lat. *rationarius*, from *ratio* = a calculation . . . reason.] Pertaining or belonging to accounts.

**ra-ti-tāo**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ratē* = a raft, from the keelless sternum.]

1. *Ornith.*: A division of Birds, introduced by Merrem in his *Tentamen Systematis naturalis Avium* (Abhandl. k. Akad. d. Wiss. in Berlin, 1812, pp. 237-59), and containing his genus *Struthio* (q.v.), since divided. They are all incapable of flight; though some run very swiftly, the abnormally small wings acting as a kind of sail, and helping the birds along. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Those in which the wing has a rudimentary or very short humerus, and not more than one ungual phalanx (the Casuaridae, the fast-vanishing Apterygidae, and the extinct Dinornithidae, often treated as one family (Apterygidae); and (2) those having a long humerus and two ungual phalanges (Rheidae and Struthionidae, often combined under the latter name.) (Cf. Huxley, *loc. inf. cit.*)

"Though comparatively but few genera and species of this order now exist, they differ from one another very considerably, and have a wide distribution, from Africa and Arabia, over many of the islands of Malaisia and Polynesia to Australia and South America. Hence, in all probability, the existing *Ratitae* are but the waste and strays of what was once a very large and important group."—*Huxley: Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 419.

2. *Palaeont.*: Found first in the Eocene Tertiary.

**rāt-i-tāte**, **rāt-ite**, *a.* [RATITÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Ratitæ.

**rāt-ite**, *a.* [RATITÆ.]

**rāt-line**, **rāt-līn**, **rāt-līng**, **rāt-tīng**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably from *rat* and *line*, as though the lines formed ladders for rats to climb up.]

*Naut.*: (See extract.)

"*Ratlines* [are] small horizontal lines or ropes extended between the several shrouds on each side of a mast, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts."—*Grande & Cox: Dictionary*.

**rat-on**, *s.* [RATOUN.]

**rat-on-er**, \***rat-on-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A rat-catcher. (*Piers Plowman*.)

**ra-toon** (1), *s.* [Sp. *retoño* = a sprout or shoot; *retoñar* = to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane that has been cut down.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco plant.

**ra-toon** (2), *s.* [RATTAN.]

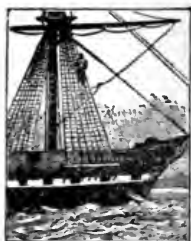
**ra-toon**, *v.t.* [RATOON (1), *s.*] To sprout or shoot up from the root, as the sugar-cane.

\***rat-oun**, \***rat-on**, *s.* [Fr. *raton*, from Low Lat. *ratonem*, accus. of *rato* = a rat (q.v.).] A rat.

**rāts-bāne**, *s.* [Eng. *rat*, and *bane*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A poison for rats; arsenious acid.

2. *Bot.*: *Chaetelia toxicaria*. (Sierra Leone.)



RATLINE.

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**man**, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**rāt-s-bāne**, *v.t.* [RATSBANE, *s.*] To kill or poison with ratsbane.

**rāt-tan** (1), **rāt-tən**, **rāt-tōn**, *s.* [Fr. *raton*.] [RATOUN.] A rat. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

**rāt-tān** (2), *s.* [From the sound.] A continuous beat or roll of a drum.

**rāt-tān** (3), *s.* [Malay, *rotan*.]

1. The commercial name for the stem of various species of the genus *Calamus*. They abound in Southern Asia in moist situations, and are used for making splints for chair seats and backs, hanks for sails; cables, sometimes as much as 42 inches round; cords, withes, and walking-sticks; also for making splints for baskets and brooms, fish-weirs, hurdles, hoops, carriage-seats, and many other purposes. The larger species grow to a size of three inches diameter, and to a height of 100 feet.

¶ The Great Rattan is *Calamus rudentum*; the Ground Rattan, *Rhaphis flabelliformis*.

2. A cane or walking-stick formed of a rattan. "O'Brien went out, and returned with a dozen penny rattans, which he notched in the end."—*Murray's: Peter Simple*, ch. 12.

**rāt-tan-ŷ**, *s.* [RATANY.]

**rāt-tēn**, *s.* [Fr. *ratine*.]

**Fabric:** A kind of woollen stuff, quilted or twilled.

"And Anthony shall court her in rattens."—*Swift*.

**rāt-tēn**, *s.* [RATTAN (1).]

**rāt-tēn**, *v.t.* [*Prov. Eng. raten* = a rat, the meaning thus being to do damage secretly as rats do.]

1. *Lit.*: To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, for non-payment of contributions to a trades-union, or for any offence committed against the union or its rules, as by rattling or working for less than the usual wages. Rattening was one of the forms of organized terrorism of trades-unions. It was associated chiefly with Sheffield, but is now becoming rare even there.

"An atrocious trade outrage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, there called rattening."—*The Guardian*, Nov. 27, 1861.

2. *Fig.*: To injure or annoy in any way. "Perhaps we shall hear of literary rattening and picketing."—*Daily News*, April 20, 1886, p. 4.

**rāt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rat*; -*er*.]

1. One whose business is to catch rats; a ratcatcher.

2. An animal, especially a terrier, which kills rats; as, He is a good *ratter*.

3. One who rats or apostatizes. "The ridicules on placemen *ratters* remains."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxvii.

\* **rāt-tēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *rat*; -*ery*.] Apostasy, tergiversation.

"The *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life."—*Hydney Smith's: Letters* (1822).

**rāt-tin-ēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *raten* (q.v.).] **Fabric:** A woollen stuff thinner than raten.

**rāt-tle** (1), **rāt-el-en**, **rāt-ylo**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *\*hrætelan*, preserved in *hrætele*, *hrætle*, or *hrætelvyr* = rattelwort (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *râten* = to rattle; *ratel* = a rattle; Ger. *rassel* = to rattle; *rassel* = a rattle. The word is of imitative origin; cf. *rat-a-tat*, &c.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To give out, utter, or make a succession of quick, sharp noises, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to make a din.

"The stones did rattle underneath As if Cheapside were mad."—*Cowper: John Gropin*.

2. To ride or drive along fast.

3. To talk eagerly and noisily; to speak in a clattering manner; to chatter; to talk idly or without consideration.

"He rattles it out against popery."—*Swift*.

4. To make a show; to parade. "In silks I'll rattle it of every colour."—*Cook: Green's Tu Quoque*.

5. To stammer or stutter. (*Cath. Anglicum*.)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To cause to make a rattling noise, or a rapid succession of sharp quick sounds.

2. To stun with noise.

"Sound but another, and another shall, As loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear."—*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 2.

3. To drive along fast; to cause to run fast.

\* 4. To scold; to rail at clamorously.

"He sent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

**rāt-tle** (2), *v.t.* [Formed from *rattling*, as though the latter were a pres. part. of a verb.] **Naut.**: To furnish with rattlines.

¶ To rattle down the shrouds or rigging:

**Naut.**: To furnish with rattlines.

"The rattlines are fitted to the shrouds as though the rigging had been rattled down by Aeson's men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1885.

**rāt-tle**, *s.* [RATTLE (1), *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A rapid succession of sharp quick noises; a clatter.

"The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton."—*Boswell: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. An instrument with which a rattling or clattering sound is made; specif. applied to:

(1) An instrument consisting of a vibrating tongue and a rotating ratchet wheel, by which a sharp rattling sound is produced to make an alarm. Watchmen were furnished with them to sound a rallying signal, and they are sometimes kept in private houses to enable the occupant to call the police or sound a fire alarm.

(2) A child's toy made in a similar way, or consisting of a case of wicker-work or other material, and enclosing small pebbles or other objects which produce a rattling sound.

"Thou shakest in thy little hand The coral rattle with its silver bells."—*Longfellow: To a Child*.

3. A peculiar rattling sound heard in the throat, immediately preceding and prognosticating death. Commonly called the Death-rattle.

4. A rapid succession of words; rapid and empty talk; chatter.

"All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit."—*Hakewill: Apology*.

\* 5. Rebuke.

"Receiving such a rattle for his former contempt."—*Bayly: Life of Laud*, p. 257.

6. One who talks rapidly and thoughtlessly; an empty chatterer; a jabberer.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: A popular name for two plants, the seeds of which rattle in the seed vessel. Red Rattle is *Pedicularis sylvatica*; Yellow Rattle, or Rattle-box, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

2. *Zool.*: An organ developed in the genus *Crotalus*. The tail terminates in a series of horny rings, varying in number with the age of the individual, as one is added at each sloughing, which occurs more than once in the year. The last (3-8) vertebrae coalesce to form a compressed conical bone, covered by muscle, and thick spongy skin, which secretes the rings in succession, each one being larger than the one secreted before it, as the secreting surface becomes larger. The pieces hang loosely, but securely, together, the basal ring of one joint grasping the projecting second ring of the preceding joint, and so on. The first joint alone has vital connection with the skin of the animal, and, being vibrated by the muscles of the skin, communicates a quivering motion, accompanied by a slight rattling sound, to the dry horny pieces behind it.

"The habit of violently agitating the tail is by no means peculiar to the rattlesnake, but has been observed in other venomous as well as innocuous snakes, with the ordinary termination of the tail, when under the influence of fear or anger. The special object for which the *rattle* has been developed in these snakes is unknown."—*Engel: Brit. ed. 9th*, xx, 293.

**rattle-bladder**, *s.* A bladder partially filled with peas or the like to make a noise and frighten birds off corn.

**rattle-box**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as RATTLE, *s.*, I. 2 (2).

2. *Bot.*: *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

**rattle-brained**, *a.* Wild, giddy, rattle-headed.

**rattle-cap**, *s.* A wild, giddy person; a madcap.

**rattle-head**, *s.* A giddy person; a rattle-pate.

"Many rattle-heads as well as they."—*Becket: Life of Williams*, I. 130.

\* **rattle-headed**, \* **rattle-pated**, *a.* Giddy, wild, rattle-brained.

"Our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females."—*Frynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, I. v.

**rattle-mouse**, *s.* The reemouse or bat. "Not unlike the tale of the rattle-mouse."—*Pucknam: Works*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

**rattle-pate**, *s.* An empty-headed, noisy fellow; a rattle-head.

"Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it."—*King-ley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

**rattle-trap**, *s.* A shaky, rickety, or worn out article; a knick-knack.

"If I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers*, ch. xxxv.

**rattle-wing**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Fuligula clangula*.

"The wings being short and stiff in proportion to the weight and size of the bird, are beaten so quickly as to produce a distinct whistling sound, whence the name of rattle-wing and Whistler."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv, 453.

**rāt-tlēr**, **rāt-yī-ler**, **rāt-ler**, *s.* [Eng. *ratt(e)* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who rattles along, or talks quickly or thoughtlessly; a chatterer.

2. A rattle-snake. (*U. S.*)

3. A smart, heavy blow. (*Slang*.)

**rāt-tle-snake**, *s.* [Eng. *rattle*, *s.*, and *snake*.]

**Zool.**: The English name for any species of the American genus *Crotalus* (q.v.), the tail of which is furnished with a rattle (RATTLE, *s.*, II. 2.). Garman (*Reptiles & Batrachians of North America*) enumerates twelve species and thirteen varieties, falling into two groups:

(1) Having the upper side of the head covered with nine dermal shields; (2) Having the shields behind the eyes broken up or replaced by small scales. The second group comprises the more formidable kinds, generally described as *Crotalus horridus* and *C. durissus*. The first name was formerly applied to the reptile extending from Paraguay and Chili, through Brazil, into Mexico, and the latter to the North American rattlesnake. In recent American works this nomenclature is reversed. The poison of the Rattlesnake is usually fatal to man, though fortunately they are sluggish, and never attempt to strike unless they are molested. They are widely distributed on the American continent; but advancing cultivation is rapidly thinning their numbers, and the half-wild hogs of the settlers, peccaries, and deer contribute materially to this result. They are far from uniform in coloration: often the ground colour is brownish, sometimes yellow or blackish, with dark spots, frequently bordered with yellow, on the back and sides; head and neck ornamented with dark or black longitudinal bands, or of almost uniform coloration.

**rattlesnake-fern**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Botrychium virginicum*.

**rattlesnake-herb**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Actea*. (*American*.)

**rattlesnake-root**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Polygala Senega*; (2) The genus *Nabalus*. (*American*.)

**rattlesnake-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Eryngium virginicum*.

**rattlesnake's master**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) *Liatris scariosa*; (2) *L. squarrosa*. (*American*.)

**rāt-tle-wōrt**, *s.* [Eng. *rattle*, *s.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Crotolaria* (q.v.).

**rāt-tlīng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RATTLE (1), *v.*]

1. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; clattering.

"From peak to peak, the rattling crags among."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 92.

2. Quick, rapid, lively: as, a rattling pace.

3. Lively, merry, chattering.

4. Very fine, large, or great: as, a rattling stake. (*Colloq.*)

**rāt-tlīng**, *s.* [RATLINE.]

**rāt-tōn**, *s.* [RATOUN.]

**rāt-tŷ**, *a.* Like a rat; reminding one of rats. *a. so* (*slang*), mean, worthless, despicable.

**rauchwacke** (as *rōwk-vak-ē*), *s.* [Ger. *rauch* = smoke, and *wacke* (q.v.).] **Geol.**: The equivalent in Germany of the English Magnesian Limestone. A calcareous member of the Zechstein formation.

\* **râu-ŷid**, *a.* [Lat. *raucus*.] Hoarse, raucoous.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāl**, father; **wō**, **wēt**, **hōre**, camel, **hēr**, **thēre**; pine, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fāl**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. *ae*, *oe* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**rau-cl-tý, s.** [Lat. *raucitas*, from *raucus* = hoarse.] Hoarseness or harshness of sound; rough utterance.

**rau-cle, a.** [Mid. Eng. *rakel*.] [RAKE (2), s.] Rash, stout, fearless.

"Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue."  
Burns: *Cry & Prayer*.

**rau-coüs, a.** [Lat. *raucus*.] Hoarse, harsh, rough.

**rau-coüs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *raucous*; -ly.] In a raucous manner; hoarsely, harshly, roughly.  
"He did not sing more *raucously* than nine music-hall artists out of ten."—*Theatre Annual*, 1886, p. 27.

**raught** (gh silent) (1), *pret. of v.* [REACH, v.]

**raught** (gh silent) (2), *pret. of v.* [RECK, v.]

**rau-ite** (au as öw), s. [After *Ran*, the Scandinavian sea-goddess; suff. -ite (Min.).]  
Min.: A grayish-black, finely granular mineral, without lustre. Hardness, 50; sp. gr. 2.48. An analysis showed a composition near that of Thomsonite (q.v.). Formed by the alteration of eolalite in Lamö Island, Brevig, Norway.

**raum-ite** (au as öw), s. [From *Raumo*, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]  
Min.: The same as *Fahlunite* (q.v.).

**raun, s.** [RAWN.]

**raungh, v.t.** [RANCH, v.]

**raun-son, s.** [RANSOM, s.]

**rau-wol-fi-a, s.** [Named after Leonhardt Rauwolf, an Augsburg physician, who travelled through Palestine, &c. in 1753-5.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carissee. Tropical American shrubs, with opposite or whorled leaves and corymbose flowers. The black juice in the fruit of *R. canescens* is used in the West Indies as a dye; the root of *R. nitida* is given in moderate doses as an emetic and a cathartic; *R. serpentina* is used by the Hindoos in snake bites, and as a tonic and febrifuge; the Javanese employ an infusion of the root as an anthelmintic.

**räv-age** (age as ig), s. [Fr., from *ravir* (Lat. *rapio*) = to snatch or bear away suddenly.] Desolation by violence, whether of man, beast, or physical causes; devastation, ruin, waste, havoc, despoliment.

"While other eyes his fall or *ravage* weep."  
Byron: *Corair*, ll. 18.

**räv-age** (age as ig), v.t. [RAVAGE, s.] To desolate by violence; to despoil, to desolate, to lay waste, to commit havoc on, to spoil, to pillage, to consume.

"We come not . . . *ravaging* the land."  
Pitt: *Virgil*; *Æneid* I.

**räv-ag-ër** (ag as ig), s. [Eng. *ravage*(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which ravages, devastates, or lays waste; a plunderer, a spoiler, a devastator.

"Be nam'd victorious *ravagers* no more!"  
Thomson: *Memory of Lord Talbot*.

**räve, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *räver*, *resver* (Fr. *réver*), from Sp. *rabiar* = to rave, from Low Lat. & Sp. *rabia* (Lat. *rabies*) = rage, madness.] [RAVID, RAOE.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To be delirious or mad; to wander in mind or intellect; to talk irrationally; to talk or act wildly, as a madman; to dote.

"Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raved*, and not what else he said."—*Tryndall*: *Works*, p. 25.

2. To rush wildly and madly about.

3. To be madly or unreasonably fond, or enthusiastic; to be excited; to talk with unreasonable enthusiasm. (Followed by about, of, or on.)

4. To dash furiously.

"A mighty rock, 'gainst which *doe rave*  
The raging billows in their proud disdain."  
Spenser: *P. & B.*, III. viii. 27.

**B. Trans.:** To utter in a raving, mad, or frenzied manner; to say wildly or incoherently. (Young.)

**räve, pret. of v.** [RIVE.]

**räve, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] One of the side pieces of a wagon-body frame or of a sleigh.

**rave-hook, s.** [RASING-IRON.]

**räv-el, \*räv-ell, \*ryv-ell, v.t. & i.** [Dut. *rävel* = to fray out, to unweave; cf. Low Ger. *reffeln*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To untwist, to unweave, to disentangle. (Lit. & Fig.)

"Make you to *ravel* all this matter out."  
Shakspeare: *Hamlet*, III. 4.

2. To entangle; to twist together; to involve; to make intricate, involved, or entangled.

"What glory's due to him who could divide  
Such *ravel'd* interests?"—*Waller*: *To the King*.

\* 3. To hurry over in confusion.

"They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions."—*Digby*.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To become untwisted; to be disentangled.

"The texture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to *ravel* out, if I lend it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator."—*Spencer: Prodiges*, p. 202.

2. To become entangled, confused, involved, or perplexed.

"They *ravel* more still less resolved."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 808.

\* 3. To busy one's self with intricacies; to wander.

"It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances."—*Decay of Piety*.

**räv-el, s.** [RAVEL, v.] An evenner (q.v.).

**räv-el, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

**ravel-bread, s.** Coarse or whitey-brown bread. (Harrison: *Descript. England*, p. 166.)

**räv-ë-lin, s.** [Fr., from O. Ital. *ravellino*, *revellino* (Ital. *revellino*), perhaps from Lat. *re* = back, and *vallum* = a rampart; cf. Sp. *rebello*; Port. *rebello*.]

Fort.: A detached work having a parapet and ditch forming a salient angle in front of the curtain. It is erected upon the counterscarp, and receives flank defence from the body of the place. Inside the ravelin may be a redoubt and ditch; the gorges unprotected, and the ravelin may be considered a redan upon the counterscarp.

"Bastions and *ravellins* were every where rising."  
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng. ch. III*.

**räv-el-ling, räv-el-ling, s.** [RAVEL, v.]

1. The act of untwisting or disentangling.

2. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

**\* räv-el-mënt, s.** [Eng. *ravel*, v.; -ment.] An entanglement.

"A series of *ravellments* and squabbling grudges."  
Carlyle: *Miscell.*, III. 212.

**räv-ë-l** (l), s. & a. [A.S. *hræfn*, *hrefn*; cogn. with Dut. *ruaf*; Icel. *hræfn*; Dan. *ravn*; Ger. *rabe*; O. H. Ger. *hraban*. Named from the cry of the bird.]

#### A. As substantive:

Ornith.: The genus *Corvus*, and especially *Corvus corax*, the largest of the European, and one of the largest of all the Passerines. It is about twenty-six inches long, plumage black, glossed with steel-blue and purple; very widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, but becoming somewhat rare from the persecution to which it is subject at the hands of gamekeepers and farmers, on account of its predatory habits, for it preys extensively on young game, chickens, and ducklings. It extends through northern Asia and America, but is generally replaced by the crow in the United States. Cases of partial or total albinism often occur. White ravens were known to Aristotle, who attributed the want of colour to the season of the year, and the cold weather. Pied varieties of the Raven have been treated as constituting a distinct species (*Corvus leucophaeus*, Vieillot). They occur most frequently in the Ferrol Islands, and are generally the offspring of normally black parents. The Raven has played an important part in mythology and folk-lore. It is the first bird mentioned by name in the Old Testament (Gen. viii. 7); by the ministry of ravens Elijah was fed (1 Kings xvii. 6), and they were to be the ministers of vengeance on unruly children (Prov. xxx. 17). The raven was the bird of Odin, and in classic mythology was of

ill-omen, a character often attributed to it by the early English dramatists. Marlowe ( *Jew of Malta*, II. 1) calls it the "sad presageful raven," and Shakspeare repeatedly refers to the belief that its appearance foreboded misfortune. This belief, which is widespread, probably arose from the preternaturally grave manner of the bird, its sable plumage, and the readiness with which it learns to imitate human speech.

**B. As adj.:** Resembling a raven, especially in colour.

"Here loud his *raven* charger neigh'd."  
Byron: *The Viceroy*.

**raven-black, a.** Black with a strong lustre.

**raven's duck, s.**

*Fabric:* A quality of sail-cloth.

**\* räv-en** (2), **\* räv-in**, **\* räv-eyne**, **\* rav-ine**, **\* räv-yne**, s. [Fr. *ravine*, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, rapine (q.v.). Essentially the same word as *ravine*.]

#### 1. Robbery

"Demops not *ravynne* that himself were come to God."—*Wycliffe: Pilgrimage*, II.

#### 2. Rapine, rapacity.

"For with hot *ravin* bird, ensanguin'd man  
Is now become the lion of the plain."  
Thomson: *Spring*, 304.

3. Prey, plunder; food obtained by violence. (*Nahum* II. 12.)

**\* räv-en**, **\* räv-in**, v.t. & i. [RAVEN (2), s.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To seize or take with violence.

2. To devour with voracity. (*Ezek.* xxii. 25.)

**B. Intrans.:** To be rapacious or voracious; to prey.

"Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf."—*Genesis* xlii. 27.

**räv-ë-na'-la, räv-i-na'-la, s.** [Native name.]

Bot.: A genus of *Uranee*, with a single species, *Ravenala madagascariensis*, from Madagascar; now more generally known as *Urania speciosa*. [TRAVELLER'S TREE, URANIA, s.] It is a fine banana-like tree with edible seeds.

**räv-en-ër, \* räv-in-ër, \* räv-ey-nour, s.** [Eng. *raven*, v.; -er.]

1. A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"Y am not as othir men, *raveynouris*, unjurb, anoutheris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xlii.

2. A bird of prey.

"That he, his fellows, nor their dogs could keep  
The *ravener* from their flocks."  
Browning: *Britannicus Pastorals*, II. 2.

**räv-en-ling, \* räv-en-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [RAVEN, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.:** Eagerness for plunder or booty; rapacity.

"Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness."—*Luke* xli. 29.

**räv-en-ling-ly, \* räv-en-ling-lye, adv.** [Eng. *ravening*; -ly.] In a ravenous manner; ravenously, voraciously.

"Griidly and *raveningly*, or gluttonously to devour very much."—*Udal: Flowers*, fol. 94.

**räv-ën-öüs, a.** [Fr. *ravineux*.]

1. Furiously rapacious or voracious; hungry even to rage or fury. (*Ezek.* xxxix. 4.)

2. Eager for gratification; as, a ravenous appetite.

**räv-ën-öüs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ravenous*; -ly.] In a ravenous manner; with furious voracity, hunger, or avidity.

"Devours *ravenously* and without distinction what ever falls in its way."—*Bolingbroke: Of Studying History*, let. 4.

**räv-ën-öüs-nëss, s.** [Eng. *ravenous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being ravenous; furious voracity or avidity; rage for prey.

"The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear is natural to them."—*Baird: Orig. of Mankind*.

\* 2. Insatiable greed or avarice.

"The greedy *ravenousness* of their proconsuls."—*Golding: Justin*, fol. 146.

**\* räv-en-stöne, s.** [A trans. of Ger. *rabenstein*.] A place of execution; the gallows. (Byron: *Werner*, II. 2.)

**räv-ër, s.** [Eng. *räve*; -er.] One who raves or is furious; a madman.

"Madmen and *ravera*."—*Touchstones of Complacency*, p. 4.

**böl, böy; pöät, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shúa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl**

\* **rāv-ēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. rare; -ry.] Raving, extravagance.

"Their raveries are apt . . . to amuse the vulgar people."—*Quiden: Tears of the Church*, p. 366.

\* **rāv-in**, *s.* & *a.* [RAVEN (2), *s.*]

**A.** *As subst.*: The same as RAVEN (2), *s.*

**B.** *As adj.*: RAVENOUS.

"I met the ravin lion when he roard."—*Shakep.*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 2.

\* **rāv-in**, \* **rāv-ine**, *v.t. & i.* [RAVEN, *v.*]

**rāv-i-na-lā**, *s.* [RAVENALA.]

**ra-vine**, *s.* [Fr. = a flood, a ravine, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, raphne (q.v.). *Ravine* is thus a doublet of *raren* (2), *s.*]

\* 1. A great flood, an inundation, a torrent.

"*Ravine*. A great flood, a ravine or inundation of waters."—*Cotgrave*.

2. A long, deep hollow worn by the action of a stream or torrent; a narrow, deep gorge amongst mountains; a gully.

**ravine-deer**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Antelope quadricornis* (*Tragops benelli*), from the rocky hills of the Deccan. Known also as the Chikara, Goat Antelope, Kaisleppe, or Blacktail.

\* **rāv-ined**, *a.* [Eng. ravin(e) (2), *s.*; -ed.]

Ravenous.

"The ravined salt-sea shark."

*Shakep.*: *Macbeth*, IV. 1.

\* **ra-vin-eŷ**, *a.* [Eng. ravine (1), *s.*; -y.]

Full of ravines.

**rāv-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RAVE, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. or particip. adj.*: Mad, delirious, distracted. It is frequently used adverbially in the phrase *raving mad*.

**C.** *As subst.*: Delirium; irrational or incoherent talk; fury, madness.

"Obey my frenzy's jealous raving."

*Byron*: *Herod's Lament*.

**raving-madness**, *s.* [MANIA.]

**rāv-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. raving; -ly.] In a raving manner; with raving, frenzy, or madness; madly.

"In this depth of menses and divers sorts of discourses, would she ravingly have remained."—*Sidney*: *Arcturion*.

\* **ravisable**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Ravenous.

**rāv-ish**, \* **rāv-esh**, \* **rāv-isch**, \* **rav-isse**, \* **rāv-ysh**, *v.t.* [Fr. *ravir*, stem of *ravissant* pr. par. of *ravir* = to ravish, from Lat. *rapio* = to snatch; Ital. *rapire*.]

\* 1. To snatch or seize and carry away by violence.

"Those hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin."

*Shakep.*: *Lea*, II. 7.

2. To transport with joy, pleasure, or delight; to enrapture, to enchant; to fill with ecstasy; to entrance.

"The hearing of this is enough to ravish one's heart."

*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

3. To have carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; to commit a rape upon; to violate; to deflower by violence.

"The slaughter'd peasant and the ravish'd dame."

*Byron*: *Curse of Minerva*.

**rāv-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. ravish; -er.]

\* 1. One who takes or seizes by violence.

(Pope).

2. One who or that which enraptures or transports with joy, pleasure, or delight; an enchanter.

3. One who ravishes or deflowers a woman against her will. (Scott: *Don Roderick*, ix.)

**rāv-ish-ing**, *a. & s.* [RAVISH.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

\* 1. Taking or seizing by violence.

2. Enchanting, transporting, entrancing.

"Sung by a fair queen in summer's bower,

With ravishing divinity to her love."

*Shakep.*: *Henry IV.*, III. 1.

3. Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.

**B.** *As substantive*:

\* 1. The act of one who ravishes.

\* 2. Ecstatic delight, transport, rapture.

"The ravishings that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man."—*Feltbam*: *Revelations*, pt. III, res. 66.

**rāv-ish-ing-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. ravishing; -ly.]

In a ravishing manner; so as to enrapture, enchant, or transport with joy, pleasure, or delight.

"To hear a voice so ravishingly fair."

*Chapman*: *Homer*; *Odyssey* 1.

\* **rāv-ish-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *ravissement*, from *ravir* = to ravish (q.v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking away by violence: as, the *ravishment* of children from their parents.

2. Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.

"The harmony . . . took with *ravishment*."

*Milton*: *P. L.*, II. 554.

3. The act of ravishing or forcing a woman against her will; forcible violation of chastity; rape.

"In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting."

*Shakep.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 430.

**rāv** (1), *a. & s.* [A.S. *aræow*, *aræw*; cogn. with Dut. *rauwe*; Icel. *ardr*; Dan. *raa* = raw; Sw. *rau* = raw, green; O. H. Ger. *rāo*; M. H. Ger. *rau*; Ger. *roh*; Lat. *crudus* = raw.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

\* 1. Not altered from its original state by cooking; uncooked; not roasted, boiled, or otherwise cooked.

\* 2. Not distilled: as, raw water. (Bacon.)

Not having undergone any industrial or manufacturing process; in the natural state: as,

(1) Not spun or twisted; not worked up.

"Obliged to purchase raw silk of the Persians."

*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. XI, p. 294.

(2) Not tried, melted, or strained: as, raw

tallow.

(3) Not tanned: as, raw hides.

(4) Virgin, not yet cultivated.

"It is often said that the earth belongs to the race, as if raw land was a boon or gift."

*Sumner*: *Social Quæstio*, ch. III.

4. Undiluted, unmixed, unadulterated: as, raw spirits.

5. Applied to the original material of which anything is composed or formed.

"The raw material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish."

*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. Immature, unripe: hence, inexperienced, unseasoned, untried; unripe in skill.

"Making war in any other way, we shall be raw and unwarlike recruits."

*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

7. Crude, immature.

"His raw conceptions and fond reasonings."

*Wordsworth*: *Sailor's Mother*.

8. Having the appearance of raw meat; having the flesh exposed by the rubbing off of the skin or natural covering. (Leviticus xiii. 10.)

\* 9. Inflamed, red.

"Marion's nose looks red and raw."

*Shakep.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, V. 2.

\* 10. Sore, as if galled; sensitive. (Spenser.)

11. Bleak, chilly; cold and damp.

"One morning, raw it was and wet."

*Wordsworth*: *Sailor's Mother*.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. A raw, galled, or sore place, caused by the rubbing off of the skin.

2. A tender place or point; a foible. [¶.]

¶ *To touch one on the raw*: To irritate a person by alluding to or remarking on some failing or point on which he is especially sensitive.

"This was touching up Vandyker on the raw."

*Murray*: *Shakespeare*.

**raw-boned**, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh; very thin or lean.

"Lean raw-boned rascals."

*Shakep.*: *Henry VI.*, I. 2.

**raw-pot**, *s.* A young crow. (Ireland.)

"The crows . . . flying to and fro, feeding the young raw-pots."

*Mrs. S. C. Hall*: *Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 9.

**raw-silk**, *s.* Reeled silk wound from the cocoons, several fibres forming one thread.

**raw** (2), *s.* [Row (1), *s.*]

**raw**, *v.t.* [Row, *v.*]

\* **rāv-bōne**, *a.* [Eng. raw, *a.*, and bone.]

Raw-boned.

"With hollow eyes and rawbone cheeks forspent."

*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 34.

**rāv-hēad**, *s.* [Eng. raw, *a.*, and head.] A spectre or goblin.

"Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of rawhead and bloody bones."

*Locke*.

**rāv-hide**, *s.* [Eng. raw, *a.*, and hide, *s.*] A cowhide or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

**rāv-ish**, *a.* [Eng. raw, *a.*; -ish.] Somewhat raw; somewhat cold and damp.

"The rawish dank of clumey winter."

*Murison*: *Antoni's Revenge*. (Prol.)

**rāv-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. rawish; -ness.]

Slight rawness; the condition of being somewhat cold and damp.

"The water seems, by reason of the rawishness of the place, to be colder."—*Venier*: *Via Recta ad Viam longam*, p. 251.

\* **rāv-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. raw, *a.*; -ly.]

1. In a raw, inexperienced, or ignorant manner; without experience.

2. Without due preparation and provision.

"Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left."

*Shakep.*: *Henry V.*, IV. 1.

**rāv-nēss**, \* **raw-nēss**, \* **raw-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. raw, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being raw: as—

1. The state of being raw or uncooked.

\* 2. Hardness: as, the rawness of water.

(Bacon.)

3. The state of being inexperienced; inexperienced.

"Thus much did the Lord Jesus speak under a figure, qualifying and tempering his words to the rawness of his disciples."—*Cud*. *Luke*, ch. xiii.

4. The state of being uncovered with skin, or natural covering: as, the rawness of a wound.

5. Chilliness with dampness; bleakness: as, the rawness of the morning.

\* 6. Want of due preparation or provision.

"Why in that rawness left you wife and child?"

*Shakep.*: *Macbeth*, IV. 2.

**rāx**, \* **raske**, *v.t. & i.* [A form of reach, *v.* (q.v.).]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To stretch one's self, as when awaking from sleep, or when tired of one position.

"Than begynnethe he to klawe and to rase."

*Robert de Brunne*: *Handlyng Synne*, c. 282.

**B.** *Trans.*: To stretch, to extend, to reach.

"And dell ray their thraples that rett us o't."

*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

\* **rāx-le** (le as el), \* **ras-cle**, \* **ras-kle**, \* **rax-ille**, \* **rus-kle**, *v.t.* [A frequent form of *raz* (q.v.).] To stretch one's self.

"Seodhdhe he gon raulen and raxede ewidhe."

*Layamon*, 25, 991.

**rāy** (1), \* **rāle**, \* **raye** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *raye* = a ray, a line (Fr. *rai*), from Lat. *radius*, accus. of *radius* = a radius, *a ray*; Sp. *rayo*; Ital. *raggio*.]

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. A streak, a strip.

\* 2. Striped cloth.

"A long gown of rays."

*Lydgate*: *London Lyckpene*.

3. In the same sense as H. 3.

"An emanation like a ray shot forth from the sun."

*Waterland*: *Works*, III. 73.

4. One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a centre.

5. A beam of intellectual light; perception, apprehension, sight.

**II.** *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) *(Of a composite flower)*: The outer or circumferential whorl of florets, as distinguished from those of the disk. In many Composites the former are ligulate and the latter tubular.

(2) [MEDULLARY RAY].

2. *Ichthy.*: One of the radiating, bony rods serving to support the fins. They are of three kinds: (1) Simple; (2) Articulated (showing more or less numerous joints); and (3) Branched (dichotomically split, the joints increasing in number towards the extremity).

The differences in the character of the rays in the dorsal fin are an important factor in classification.

3. *Optics*, &c.: A line of light proceeding from a radiant point, or a point of reflection. A collection of rays is called a pencil. An incident ray entering a doubly-refracting crystal is resolved into two, called from their properties, an ordinary and an extraordinary ray. The term ray is used also of one of the component elements of light, as the violet rays of the spectrum; or the luminous, actinic, or heat rays. [ACTINIC.]

¶ (1) *Principal ray*: [PRINCIPAL.]

(2) *Visual ray*: In perspective, a straight line drawn through the eye.

\* **rāy** (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of array (q.v.).]

Army, order, arrangement.

"Cæsar placed his footmen [in battell ray before his camp."—*Goldings*: *Cæsar*, II. 223.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rīle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**rāy** (3), \***raye** (2), s. [O. Fr. *raye* (Fr. *raie*), from Lat. *raia*.]

**Ichthy.**: Any individual of the genus *Raja* (q.v.); but the family Rajidae, and even the section Batoidae, are often spoken of as Rays. Their flattened shape indicates that they live on level sandy bottoms, generally at no great distance from the coast and in moderate depths. They are carnivorous, but by no means active, swimming like the flat-fishes by the undulating motion of the pectoral fins, the thin flagelliform tail having entirely lost its locomotive function, and serving merely as a rudder. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Rays proper, with a short snout, and (2) Skates (attaining a much larger size) with a long, pointed snout. In species armed with bucklers or asperities it is the female which has these dermal developments, the male being entirely or nearly smooth. The colour also frequently varies in the sexes. The Myliobatidae are popularly known as Eagle-Rays, the Torpedinidae as Electric Rays, and the Trygonidae as Sting Rays.

**ray-oil**, s. Oil made from the livers of rays. [**RAY** (3), s.] In India this is procured extensively from *Raja clavata*, *R. pastinaca*, &c.

**rāy** (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A disease of sheep. Called also Scab, Slab, or Rubbers.

**rāy** (5), s. [**RAY**.]

**Rāy** (6), s. [John Ray, F.R.S., a distinguished zoologist, botanist, and author (1627-1704).] (See etym.)

**Rays' bream**, s.

**Ichthy.**: *Brama raiti*, about seventeen inches long, and five and a half deep. Tail deeply divided, dorsals and anals elongated; pectorals long. [**BRAMA**.]

**rāy** (1), v.t. & i. [**RAY** (1), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To streak, to stripe; to mark with stripes or long lines; to form rays on.  
"I will gild him a feather bed  
Raided with gold." *Chaucer: Drema.*

†2. To shoot out as rays; to cause to shoot out.

"Thou mystic moon that o'er the dim grey sound  
Ray'st forth a yellow stream of thin cold light."  
*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. 28.

\***B. Intrans.**: To shine forth or out, as with rays.

\***rāy** (2), v.t. [An abbrev. of *array*, v. (q.v.)]

1. To array, to dress.

"Royally rayed in dirt."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 614.

2. To beray, to dirt, to soil.

"Was ever man so ray'd?"  
*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

**ra'-yah**, s. [Arab. *ra'yah* = a flock, a herd, a tenant, a peasant, from *ra'a* = to pasture.] In Turkey, a person not a Muhammadan, who pays the capitation tax, called the Haratch.

"To snatch the Raynha from their fate."  
*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ll. 20.

**rāyēd**, a. [**Eng. ray** (1), s.; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Adorned or ornamented with rays; having rays; striped, radiated.

"With two Prævenial roses on my rayed shoes."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ll. 2.

2. *Bot.*: Radiate (q.v.).

\***rayle**, v.t. [**RAY**, v.]

**rāy'-lëss**, a. [**Eng. ray** (1), s.; -less.]

1. Destitute of rays or light; dark, gloomy, not illuminated.

"And a grey mist curtained the rayless sky."  
*Blackie: Lays of Highlands &c.*, p. 139.

\*2. Destitute of sight; blind.

"And the grey Thelam raises to the skies  
His buelless features and his rayless eyes."  
*Fræd: Athens.*

\***rāyn**, v.t. [**REIGN**, v.]

\***rāyne**, s. [**REIGN**, s.]

\***rāy'-ōn**, s. [**Fr.**] A ray, a beam.

"Out of her womb a thousand rayons threw."  
*Spenser: Vision of Belshazzar*, ll.

**rā'-yōn-nānt**, **rā'-yōnned**, **rā'-yōn-eō'**, a. [**Fr.** *rayon* = a ray.]

**Her.**: The same as **RADIANT** (q.v.).

\***rāzo**, s. [**RACE** (2), s.]

**rāze**, v.t. [**RASE** (1), v.]

1. To strike on the surface; to touch in passing; to glance along the surface of; to graze. (*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 14.)

2. To erase, to obliterate, to efface, to blot out.

"From the book of honour razed quite."  
*Shakespeare: Sonnet 25.*

3. To subvert from the bottom; to overthrow and destroy utterly; to demolish; to level with the ground.

"The spoils of cities raz'd, and warriors slain."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad* l. 159.

4. To destroy; to make away with; to extirpate.

"Thou comest not, Calus, now for tribute; that  
The Britons have razed out."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

**rāzēd**, pa. par. & a. [**RAZE**, v.]

**A.** As pa. par.: (See the verb).

**B.** As adjective:

**Her.**: The same as **ERASED** (q.v.).

**ra-zee'**, s. [**Fr.** *rasé*, pa. par. of *raser* = to raze, to cut down ships.]

**Naut.**: A vessel cut down to a less number of decks, as from a two-decker to a frigate, &c. The opposite of one raised up.

**ra-zee'**, v.t. [**RAZEE**, s.] To cut down or to reduce to a smaller size; hence, to cut down or abridge by cutting out parts: as, To raze a book or an article.

**rā'-zōr**, \***ra-sour**, s. [**Fr.** *rasoir*, from *raser* = to shave.]

1. A keen-edged cutting instrument employed for shaving or removing the hair of the beard and head. (*Ezek.* v. i.)

\*2. A tusk: as, the razors of a boar.

**razor-back**, s. [**RORQUAL**.]

**razor-bill**, s.

**Ornith.**: *Alca torda*, the sole species of the genus, *Alca impennis*, the Great Auk, being extinct. It is about a foot and a half long, plumage of head, neck, and upper surface brilliant black, under surface pure white. They abound as far north as Labrador, and are found in considerable numbers on precipitous headlands on the British coast, Flamborough Head, the Needles, and the Isle of Man being favourite breeding-places. They make no nest, but lay a single white or yellowish egg, blotched and streaked with dark-brown, on the bare rock. Called also the Black-billed Auk and Murre.

**razor-fish**, s.

1. *Ichthy.*: *Coryphæna novacula*, from its compressed body, which somewhat resembles a razor-blade.

2. *Zool.*: [**RAZOR-SHELL**.]

**razor-shell**, s.

*Zool.*: The genus *Solen* (q.v.), and particularly *Solen ensis* from its shape.

**razor-stone**, s. [**NOVACULITE**.]

**razor-strop, razor-strap**, s. A strop for putting an edge on razors. [**STROP**.]

\***rā'-zōr-a-ble**, a. [**Eng. razor**; -able.] Fit to be shaved.

"Till new-born chins  
Be rough and razorable." *Shakespeare: Tempest*, ll. 1.

\***rā'-zūre** (z as zh), s. [**Fr.** *rasure*, from Lat. *rasura*.] [**RAZE**, v.]

1. The act of erasing; erasure.

"Gainst the tooth of time  
And rasure of oblivion."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v.

2. That which is erased; an erasure.

**rāz'-zī-a**, s. [Arab. *ragazia*.] An incursion or raid by military into an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle, destroying standing crops, pillaging, &c.

**rāz'-zle-dāz-zle**, s.

1. A state of surprise, bewilderment, or intoxication. (*Slang*.)

2. A sort of merry-go-round (q.v.), having an undulating motion.

**rē**, *pref.* [**Lat.**] A prefix denoting repetition, return, retrogression, and the like. Before words beginning with a vowel it assumes the form *re-*, as in *redeem*, *redolent*, &c. In some words it has lost its special signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, &c.

¶ This prefix is arbitrarily set before almost any verb, participle, &c. In most cases the meanings of the compounds are obvious, and they are not included here; such as, *reacuse*, *readdress*, *readjust*, *rearrange*, &c., for the etymologies and meanings of which see their simple forms.

**rē**, s. [**Ital.**]

**Music.**: The name of the second note of the scales, in the system of hexachords, and of the fixed sound D, in modern solmization.

**rē-āb-sorb**, v.t. [**Pref. re**, and **Eng. absorb** (q.v.).]

1. To absorb or imbibe again.

2. To swallow up again.

**rē-āb-sorp-tion**, s. [**Pref. re**, and **Eng. absorption** (q.v.).] The act of reabsorbing, or of being reabsorbed.

\***rē-āc-cēss**, \***re-ac-cesse**, s. [**Pref. re**, and **Eng. access** (q.v.).] A new or fresh access or approach; return.

"Their reviving and resurrection . . . by the re-access of the sunne."—*Blackwell: Apologie*, bk. ii, ch. i.

**rēach** (1), \***recche**, \***reche** (pa. t. \**raghte*, \**rahte*, \**raught*, \**raughte*, \**reched*, *reached*, pa. par. \**raught*, \**raught*, \**reached*), v.t. & i. [**A.S.** *reacan*, *reacan* (pa. t. *rihte*) = to reach; cogn. with O. Fris. *reka*, *reisia*, *reza*; O. II. Ger. *reochen*; Icel. *rekja*; Ger. *reichen*. **A.S.** *reacan* is from the same root as *rice* (**Eng.** = suff. -*rick*), and **Eng.** *rich*, *regal*, *right*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stretch or hold forth; to extend; to hold or put forth or out. (Often followed by *out* or *forth*.) (*John* xx. 27.)

\*2. To stretch, to extend.

"I was *raucht* on roodtree."  
*Polit. Relig. & Love Songs*, xxv.

\*3. To give out; to utter, to declare, to speak.

"Ich *will reachen* derne runen."  
*Layamon*, 14,079.

4. To extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to extend towards so as to touch; to attain or obtain by stretching out the hand; to touch by extending the arm either alone or with an instrument in the hand; to strike from a distance.

"Thy power divine, thy present aid afford  
That I may reach the beast!"  
*Dryden: Ovid: Mæneger & Atalanta*.

5. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to give with the hand stretched out.

"He *reached* me a full cup."—*2 Esdras* xiv. 33.

6. To extend to, so as to touch or affect.

"What envy [*can*] reach you!"  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ll. 2.

7. To arrive at; to get as far as; to come to.

"When canst thou reach it [*type*]."  
*Shakespeare: Pericles*, III. 1.

8. To attain to by study, exertion, or effort; to gain, to obtain.

"The limits of size in vessels thus made would soon be reached."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii, p. 383.

9. To extend to, so as to satisfy.

"The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money."—*Locke*.

\*10. To understand, to comprehend. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

\*11. To overreach, to deceive.

"The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern."—*South: Sermons*, II. 19.

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To stretch out the hand in order to touch or attain a thing.

"A black Ethiopie *reaching* at the sun."  
*Shakespeare: Pericles*, II. 2.

2. To be extended enough in dimension to have the power of touching or attaining a thing. (*Genesis* xxviii. 12.)

3. To be extended in action, influence, &c., so as to attain or equal something.

"To me you cannot reach."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

\*4. To be extended or stretched out.

"By hym that *raught* on rode."  
*P. Plowman*, xl. 353.

\*5. To rise, to arise. (*Morte Arthur*, 3,191.)

\*6. To move, to pass.

"Ut of acipe *be rechen*."  
*Lavamon*, 25,444.

\*7. To arrive; to come or get to a place.

"Wen hoe shaluden thidre *reche*."—*Relig. Antiq.*, II. 274.

\*8. To extend, to amount.

"What may the king's whole battle *reach* unto?"  
*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, IV. 1.

**II. Naut.**: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind upon any tack.

¶ To reach after: To strive to obtain or attain.

"*Reaching* after a positive idea of infinity."—*Locke*.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**  
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**ston** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**scious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

**reach** (2), *v.t.* [REACH.]

**reach** (1), \***reache**, *s.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reaching.  
2. The power of reaching, touching, or taking with the hand stretched out, or with an instrument managed by the hand; the distance to which one can reach: as, The book is out of my reach.

3. Power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; the extent, limit, or ability of human faculties or attainments; ability.

"Be sure yourself and your own reach to know."  
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 48.

4. The extent to which anything can influence another.

"Out of the reach of shame, he has been confident."  
Johnson: *Parkland Islands*.

\*5. A contrivance; an artful scheme; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

"The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design."  
Bacon.

\*6. Extent, expanse, stretch. (Milton: *P. L.*, x. 323.)

7. A stretch of water:

(1) The straight course of a river between two bendings or bights.

"Until there comes a big rise in the lower reaches of the river."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(2) A channel, a strait; an arm of the sea.

"Cautious through the rocky reaches wind."  
Pope: *Homer: Odyssey* xv.

(3) That portion of a canal between two locks, and having a uniform level; a pond.

**II. Vehicles:** A coupling-pole (q.v.)

**reach-me-down**, *a.* Ready-made, cast off. (Colloq.)

**reach** (2), *s.* [REACH (2), *v.*] An effort to vomit; a retching.

**reach-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reach* (1), *v.*; -able.] Capable of being reached; within reach.

**reach-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *reach* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who reaches; one who fetches from some distant place and gives.

"Jennings, the reacher of the records."—*Life of A. Wood*.

2. An exaggeration.

"I can hardly believe that reacher."—*Fuller: Worthies*, li. 117.

**reach-íng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

**reaching-post**, *s.* A post used in rope-making, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

\***reach-í-less**, \***reach-í-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *reach* (1), *v.*; -less.] That cannot be reached; beyond reach; unattainable.

"Unto a reachless pitch of praises light."  
Hall: *Defence of Uny*.

**re-act**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *act*, *v.* (q.v.).]

\***A. Trans.**: To act, do, or perform anew or again.

"The son reacts the father's crimes."  
Lewis: *Statius; Thebaid* l.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To return an impulse or impression; to respond to an impulse, force, or influence by some action.

"His mind reacted with tenfold force on the spirit of the age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other: as, Two chemical agents react.

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

**re-ác-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Action in response or resistance to the influence of another action, influence, or force; the reciprocal action of two bodies or minds on each other.

"Causes how they work  
By necessary laws their sure effect,  
Of action and reaction."—*Cowper: Task*, II. 198.

2. Action in an opposite or contrary direction to that in which an advance has already been made; tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition or state of feeling; or from a more to a less advanced policy.

"From that day began a reaction in favor of monarchy and of the exiled house, a reaction which never ceased till the throne had been set up in all its old dignity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. l.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: The chemical change or effect produced by bringing at least two elements or compounds together whereby one or more new bodies are formed, which may consist either of a gas, liquid, or solid, or a mixture of these; as when sulphuric acid is added to chalk, the products of the reaction are sulphate of lime, water, and carbonic acid gas. A more obscure kind of reaction is brought about by the interposition of change of temperature, sunlight, and the galvanic current.

2. **Pathol.**: Action of one kind in antagonism with action of another; action immediately following upon action of a directly contrary character; or a state succeeding to a directly contrary one, as the exhaustion consequent on a paroxysm of fever.

3. **Physics**: The action of one body upon another one acting upon it in the opposite direction. It is always equal and contrary to action, i.e., the mutual actions of two bodies on each other are forces equal in amount and opposite in direction.

4. **Physiol.**: [REACTION-PERIOD.]

**reaction-machines**, *s. pl.*

**Mach.**: Machines put in motion by a reactive force. Thus, in the hydraulic tournament, the moving power is steam operating by a reactive force like water.

**reaction-period**, *s.*

**Physiol.**: The time that elapses between the application of a stimulus to the nerves, and the contraction of the muscles following it in consequence. Roughly speaking, it is for feeling one-seventh, for hearing one-sixth, and for sight one-fifth of a second. The portion of this time required to perceive and to will is called the reduced reaction period; it is less than a tenth of a second. If a more complex mental decision has to be formed, the time required is longer. (Foster: *Physiol.*, bk. iii., § 5.)

**reaction-wheel**, *s.* A wheel to which a rotary motion is imparted by the action of streams of water issuing tangentially from its sides under the pressure of a head of water entering it from above. (TURBINE.)

**re-ác-tion-ár-y**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reaction*; -ary.]

\***A. As adj.**: Proceeding from, implying, characterized by, or tending towards or favouring reaction.

\***B. As subst.**: One who favours or promotes reaction; specifically, one who endeavours to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

**re-ác-tion-íst**, *s.* [Eng. *reaction*; -ist.] A reactionary.

\***re-ác-tíve**, *a.* [Eng. *react*; -ive.] Having power to react; tending to reaction.

"Ye fish assume a voice, with praises fill  
The hollow rock, and loud reactive hill."  
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. vii.

\***re-ác-tíve-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reactive*; -ly.] By way of reaction.

\***re-ác-tíve-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *reactive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reactive.

**read** (1), \***rode**, \***reode**, *s.* [A.S. *ræd*.]

1. Counsel, advice.

2. Proverb, motto, saying.

"This reade is rife that oftentimes  
Great climbers fall unsift."  
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; July.

\***read** (2), *s.* [READ, *v.*] The act of reading; perusal.

"Parnell, after the fifth read, is as fresh as at the first."—*Bume: Essays; Of Simplicity and Refinement*.

**read**, \***rede**, \***red-en** (pa. t. \**rædde*, \**rædde*, *read*; pa. par. \**ræd*, *red*, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rædan* = to discern, to advise, to read (pa. t. *ræde*, pa. par. *geræd*), from *ræd* = counsel; *ræddan* = to advise, to persuade; Goth. *radan*; Icel. *ráðla* = to advise; Ger. *rathe*].)

**A. Transitive:**

\*1. To advise, to counsel, to rede, to warn.

\*2. To declare, to tell, to rehearse.

\*3. To explain, to interpret.

"That drives counthe rede."  
E. Eng. *All. Poems: Cleanthes*, i. 378.

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.  
Hoping to enjoy the pleasure of reading shame and rage on the face of him whom they most hated and dreaded."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. To gather the meaning or intent of; to

understand; to see through; to discern the thoughts or feelings of.

"Who it can read a woman?"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

6. To peruse; to take in the meaning or sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of, as of a book, a writing, &c.

7. To utter or pronounce aloud words written or printed; to reproduce written or printed words in sound.

"Read me this letter."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

8. To study by reading: as, To read law.

\*9. To suppose, to imagine.

"Thou peasant knight might'st rightly read  
Me then to be full lease and evil borne."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. iii. 31.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. To advise; to give advice or counsel.

"Therefore I read, beware."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. i. 12.

\*2. To tell, to declare.

3. To perform the act of reading. (*Nehemiah* viii. 8.)

4. To reproduce written or printed words in sound: as, Read to me, read out.

5. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

6. To be studious; to read or study books for a specific purpose: as, To read for the bar.

7. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed: as, The passage reads thus.

8. To have a certain effect when read: as, The poem reads well.

¶ (1) *To read between the lines*: To discover or detect a hidden meaning in a phrase or statement; to see beneath the surface of a statement; to detect or appreciate the real meaning of a writing, statement, &c., as distinguished from the professed or apparent meaning.

"They 'read between the lines,' as they say, and find that two and two are intended to represent five, or perhaps five hundred, in the apparently plain statement to which they give their sinister interpretation."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883.

(2) *To read music*: To understand musical notation, so as to be able to play or sing a piece at sight.

(3) *To read one's self in*:

*Church of Eng.*: To read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, as required of every incumbent to be done on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

"Canon Malcolm MacColl . . . read himself in yesterday morning."—*Pull Mall Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1886.

(4) *To read up*: To make a special study of.

**read**, *a.* [READ, *v.*] Instructed, skilled, or informed by reading. Seldom used except in the expression well-read.

\***read-a-bil-í-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *readable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being readable; readability.

**read-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *read*, *v.*; -able.]

1. Capable of being read; legible.

2. Fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

"A wonderful collection of readable matter."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1884.

**read-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *readable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being readable.

**read-a-bl-í**, *adv.* [Eng. *readable*(e); -ly.] In a readable manner; legibly.

**re-ad-dress**, *v.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *address*, *v.* (q.v.).] To address or direct anew or again.

"Dido . . . readdressed herself to her, and told her."—*Boyle's Works*, v. 290.

\***re-a-dépt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *adeptus*, pa. par. of *adipiscor* = to gain.] To gain back or again; to regain, to recover.

"King Henry the VI. thus readepted . . . hyn crowne and dignitie royall."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 5).

\***re-a-dép-tion**, \***re-a-dep-í-on**, *s.* [READEPT.] Recovery, regaining.

"Will any say, that the readeption of Trevi was matter of scruple?"—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

**read-ér**, \***red-ere**, *s.* [A.S. *rædere*.] [READ, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A counsellor, an adviser.

2. One who reads; one who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written.

**fæto, fāt, fære, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, v. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ō; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

3. Applied specifically to one who reads prayers, lessons, lectures and the like to others: as,

(1) *Roman*: The same as LECTOR (q.v.).

"I can get to be neither deacon, reader, nor school master, no, not the clerk of a parish."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

(2) *Anglican*:

(a) A deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels of which no one has the cure, and in certain eleemosynary and other foundations.

(b) One of an order of ministrants not ordained or addressed as Reverend. It received the sanction of the bishops in July, 1866.

(3) In the University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects.

(4) In the Inns of Court, one who reads lectures on law; also, the chaplain of the Temple.

4. One who reads or studies much; a studious person.

5. A reading-book for schools; a book containing passages as exercises in reading.

6. A newspaper advertisement which appears as regular reading matter. (*U.S.*)

**II. Print.**: One who reads and corrects the proof-sheets of any work before publication; a corrector of the press.

**read-ër-ship**, *s.* [*Eng. reader; -ship.*] The office, post, or position of a reader.

**read-i-ly**, \***red-i-ll**, \***red-i-lle**, *adv.* [*Eng. ready; -ly.*]

1. In a ready manner; quickly, promptly, soon, easily.

"As you may readily see by turning to Tromlius's Concordance."—*Waterland: Works*, l. 48.

2. Willingly, promptly, cheerfully; without hesitation or reluctance.

**read-i-ness**, \***red-i-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. ready; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being ready or prepared; a state of preparation for what is to happen or be done.

"We could at once put us in readiness."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, l. 1.

2. Quickness, promptness, promptitude, facility, aptitude: as, *readiness of thought, readiness of mind.*

3. Cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity; absence of hesitation or reluctance.

"They received the word with all *readiness of mind.*"—*Acts* xvii. 11.

**Read-ing**, *s.* [*See def.*]

*Geog.*: The county town of Berkshire, Eng.

**Reading-beds**, *s. pl.* [*WOOLWICH & READING BEDS.*]

**read-ing**, \***read-inge**, \***red-inge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*READ, v.*]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (*See the verb.*)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. Given or addicted to reading or study; studious: as, a *reading* people.

2. Used by or intended for readers.

**C.** *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of one who reads; perusal.

"To see what convenience he would make at the *reading of it.*"—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 53.

2. A lecture or prelection; a public recital.

3. The study of books.

"The learned brayne,

Which joyeth *reading* with experience."

*Uncollected: The Steele Glas.*

4. The particular way in which a word reads, or is written or printed, considered with reference to textual correctness; a *lection*; a particular version of a passage.

"The *reading* being corrupt in all published texts."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1884.

5. That which is read; an observation made by reading or examining an instrument.

"The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final *readings* of alone."—*Borchert: Astronomy*, l. 198.

6. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed by study, reading, or observation: hence, reproduction or representation in accordance with one's view or interpretation of an author's intention; rendering, delineation, representation.

**II. Legislation**: The formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it.

**reading-book**, *s.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

**reading-boy**, *s.*

*Print.*: A boy employed to read copy to the reader; a reader's assistant.

**reading-closet**, *s.* A small room in a printing-office, appropriated to a printer's reader. [*READER, s. II.*]

"I was getting an honest and, I hope, an honourable living in the composing-room or the *reading-closet.*"—*Referee*, Jan. 10, 1886, p. 1.

**reading-desk**, *s.* A desk or stand on which a book is supported, so as not to engage or fatigue the hands of the reader.

**reading-glass**, *s.* A large magnifying lens, with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

**reading-room**, *s.* A room appropriated to the use of readers; a room furnished with books, newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading or study.

**reading-stand**, *s.* A kind of reading-desk.

**re-ad-journ'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. ad-journ (q.v.).*] To adjourn again or a second time.

"The Parliament was then *readjourned* by the king's special command."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 443.

**re-ad-journ'-ment**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. adjournment (q.v.).*] The act of readjournment; a subsequent or succeeding adjournment.

**re-ad-just'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. adjust (q.v.).*] To adjust, arrange, or set in order anew or again; to rearrange.

**re-ad-just'-ment**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. adjustment (q.v.).*] The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

\***re-äd'-mír-al**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. admiral (q.v.).*] To reappoint to the office of admiral.

"Peerebrowne ... was againe *readmiral* by Edward the Third."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

**re-ad-miss'-iön** (*ss* as *sh*), *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. admission (q.v.).*] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmittance.

"Your pride of heart

Prolongs his *readmission.*"—*Digby: Alvara*, lii.

**re-ad-mit'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. admit (q.v.).*] To admit again or anew.

"Readmits us, through the guardian hand

Of elder brothers, to our Father's throne."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**re-ad-mit'-tance**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. admittance (q.v.).*] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmission.

"Their amendment for the time to come, had procured them *readmittance.*"—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. x.

**re-ad-öpt'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. adopt (q.v.).*] To adopt again or anew; to choose again.

"Readopted to thy blest embrace."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**re-ad-orn'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. adorn (q.v.).*] To adorn anew or afresh.

"With scarlet honours *readorned*, the tide

Leaps on."—*Blackmore: Creation*, vi.

\***read'-stër**, *s.* [*Eng. read, v.; fem. suff. -ster.*] A female reader.

**re-ad-vance'**, *v.i.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. advance (q.v.).*] To advance again or afresh.

"They yet should *readvance*

To former height."

*Ben Jonson: Epig. to Sir H. Goodere.*

\***re-ad-vër'-ten-cý**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. advertency.*] The act of reviewing or again advertising to.

"A *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there."—*Norris: Reflect on Locke*, p. 9.

**read-y**, \***read-i**, \***read-ie**, \***red-ie**, \***red-y**, *a., adv., & s.* [*A.S. rēde; cogn. with O. H. Ger. reiti = ready; Ger. bereit; O. Sw. reda; Dan. rede; Icel. greiddr; Goth. garadais.*]

**A.** *As adjective*:

1. Prepared at the moment; in a state of readiness; furnished with all that is necessary; fit or prepared for immediate use; disposed or furnished in a manner suited to the purpose in view.

"All things are *ready.*"—*Matthew* xxii. 4.

2. Quick in action or execution; prompt, nimble, dexterous.

"Open speech, and *ready* hand."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, li. 20.

3. Apt, willing, disposed.

"I am *ready* to distrust mine eyes."

*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; not backward or reluctant. (*Mark* xiv. 38.)

5. Quick to receive, take in, or comprehend; not dull or backward; sharp.

"What a *ready* tongue suspicion hath."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, l. 1.

6. Occasioning no delay; easy, opportune, near, convenient.

"The *readiest* way to make the wench amends."

*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, l. 1.

7. Being at the point; near, at hand, about.

"My heart is *ready* to crack."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

8. In hand, in cash.

"He made five marks *ready* money."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

**B.** *As adv.*: In a state of preparation; so as to cause or need no delay.

"We ourselves will go *ready* armed before the children of Israel."—*Numbers* xxii. 17.

**C.** *As subst.*: Ready money; cash. (Usually with the def. article.) (*Slang.*)

"Lord Strutt was not flustered in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

**¶ To make ready**:

1. To make preparation; to prepare; to set things in order. (*Mark* xiv. 15.)

2. *Print.*: To arrange a forme in proper position on the bed of a press or machine, and to put on overlays or underlays as required.

**ready-made**, *a.*

1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock or in hand ready for immediate use or sale: as, *ready-made* clothes.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand or kept in stock: as, the *ready-made* department of a business.

**ready-money**, *a.* Paid or payable at the time of purchase or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid for when bought or delivered: as, a *ready-money* business.

**ready-reckoner**, *s.* A book with tables to facilitate calculations; a book with tabulated calculations giving the value of any number of things from the lowest price, as a farthing, upwards, or the interest of any sum of money at any rate, and for any period, from a day upward, &c.

**ready-witted**, *a.* Having a ready or quick wit; sharp.

\***read-y**, *v.t.* [*READY, a.*] To make ready; to dispose in order; to prepare.

"He had neither shaved nor *readied* his tangled locks."—*Brooke*.

**re-af-firm'**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. affirm (q.v.).*] To affirm again or anew.

\***re-af-firm'-ance**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. affirmation (q.v.).*] The act of reaffirming; a second affirmation or confirmation.

"Without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation."—*Asylife: Parragon*.

\***re-af-för'-est**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. afforest (q.v.).*] To convert anew or again into a forest; to restore to the state of a forest.

**re-ä'-gent**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. agent (q.v.).*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which produces reaction.

2. *Chem.*: Any substance employed to bring about a chemical reaction or change in another element, or compound with the view generally of either detecting its presence or effecting its separation from other substances.

**re-äg-grä-vä-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. aggravation (q.v.).*]

*Rom. Cath. Eccles. Law*: The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

\***re-a-grée**, *v.i. & t.* [*Pref. re-, and Eng. agree (q.v.).*]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To agree again; to become reconciled.

**B.** *Trans.*: To cause to agree again; to reconcile.

"And fain to see that glorious holiday  
Of union which this discord *reagreed.*"

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

**bēl, bōy, pōūt, jōwī**; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

\* **reak** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a misprint or misreading for *reale* (q.v.).] An aquatic plant; a rush (?).

"The bore is yill in Laurent soyle,  
That feeds on reakes and reeles."  
—*Drant: Horace*, bk. II, sat. 4.

\* **reak** (2), \***reak**, \***reakes**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A creek, a prank.

"Love with rage kept such a reaker."—*Bretton: Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

**re-al** (1), \***re-al**, *a., adv., & s.* [Low Lat. *realis* = belonging to the thing itself, from *res* = a thing; O. Fr. *real*; Fr. *real*; Sp. & Port. *real*; Ital. *reale*.]

**A.** As adjective:

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining or relating to things, not persons; not personal.

"Our simple ideas are all *real*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xxi.

2. Actually being or existing; not fictitious, not imaginary; true.

"I waked and found  
Before mine eyes all *real*."

—*Milton: P. L.*, VIII, 510.

3. Genuine, true; not counterfeit or fictitious; as, *real gold*, *real wine*.

4. Genuine, not assumed, not sham or feigned; as, To appear in one's *real* character.

**II. Law:** Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands or tenements, as *real estate*. (Opposed to *personal* or *movable*).

**B.** As *adv.*: Really, truly, very, eminently, especially.

† **C.** As *subst.*: A realist (q.v.).

"Scotiasti, Thomisti, *Reali*, Nominali."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

**real-action**, *s.* [ACTION, *s.* II, 4, (d) (i).]

**real-assets**, *s. pl.*

**Law:** Assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

**real-burden**, *s.*

**Scots Law:** A burden in money imposed on the subject of a right as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal* burden which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.

**real-chattels**, *s. pl.* [CHATEL.]

**real-composition**, *s.*

**Law:** An agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

**real-definition**, *s.* [DEFINITION.]

**real-estate**, *s.* Landed property; lands, tenements, and hereditaments held for life or for some greater estate, whether freehold or copyhold.

**real-exchange**, *s.* The trade transactions between any two or more countries. (Sometimes called Commercial Exchange.)

**real-focus**, *s.*

**Optics:** A focus formed in front of a mirror by converging rays of light reflecting from it. Opposed to the Virtual focus.

**real-fugue**, *s.*

**Music:** A strict fugue. Used in opposition to a tonal fugue. The answer in a real fugue is a fifth higher or a fourth lower than the subject, note for note.

**real-image**, *s.*

**Optics:** An image formed in front of a mirror where the reflected rays converge.

**real-laws**, *s. pl.* Laws regulating property only.

**real-presence**, *s.* [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

**real-property**, *s.* Real estate.

**real-radius**, *s.*

**Gearing:** The radius of the circle touching the crests of the teeth of a cogwheel.

**real-right**, *s.*

**Law:** A right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *ius in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject.

**real-servitude**, *s.*

**Law:** The same as *PREDIAL-SERVITUDE* (q.v.).

**real-things**, *s. pl.* Things substantial and immovable, and the rights or profits annexed to or issuing out of them.

**real-warrandice**, *s.* [WARRANTICE.]

\* **real** (2), *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).] Royal.

"Of his lineage am I, and his offspring  
By veray line, as of the stok I eat."  
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, I, 1554.

**re-ál**, *s.* [Sp.] The old unit of value in Spain. By the monetary law of June, 1864, the silver



SPANISH SILVER REAL,  $\frac{1}{2}$  LESS THAN ORIGINAL.

real was made to weigh 1.298 grammes,  $\frac{21}{100}$  fine, and equivalent to 2½d. English. The real has varied in value from 2½d. to 5d. sterling.

**re-ál-gar**, *s.* [A word of Arabic origin, used by the alchemists; the *sandaracha* of Pliny; Fr. *arsenic sulfuré rouge*; Ger. *rothes rauschgelb*.]

1. *Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, occurring but rarely in crystals, but mostly granular to compact-massive. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 8.4 to 8.6; lustre, resinous; colour and streak, aurora-red to orange-yellow; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal: brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 29.9; arsenic, 70.1 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula  $AsS$ . Occurs in fine crystals in Hungary and Transylvania, and massive in many localities, frequently associated with orpiment (q.v.); on exposure to light changes to orpiment (q.v.).

2. *Chem.*:  $AsS_2$ . A sulphide of arsenic formed artificially by heating arsenic acid with the proper proportion of sulphur. It is a fusible and volatile substance, having an orange-red colour, is used for painting and for the production of white-fire (q.v.).

**re-ál-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; -ism.]

1. *Art:* The representation of nature as it actually appears.

"On the boards of East-end theatres there had been attempts at striking *realism* long before."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. *Metaph.*: The doctrine that in perception there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of the external object. According as the truth of the testimony is, or is not, admitted, Sir W. Hamilton divides Realism (*Real's Works*, p. 748, 749) into Natural Realism (or Dualism, from the reality of mind and the reality of matter being admitted), and Hypothetical Realism (or Dualism), in which the existence of an external world is affirmed, but the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of its existence is denied.

3. *Philos.*: The doctrine that every General Term (or Abstract Idea), such as Man, Virtue, &c., has a real and independent existence, quite irrespective of any concrete individual determination, such as Smith, Benevolence, &c. (*G. H. Lewes*). The doctrine is Platonic (*Arist.: Met.*, xiii, 4), but attained its greatest development among the Scholastics in the later Middle Ages, when two schools of Realism existed, headed respectively by Duns Scotus (died 1308) and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-74). [SCOTISM, THOMISM.]

**re-ál-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; -ist.]

1. *Art & Literature:* One who reproduces or describes nature or real life, exactly as it appears to him. (Opposed to an *Idealist*.)

2. *Metaph.*: One who admits the reality of the external world. (Opposed to an *Idealist*.)

3. *Philos.*: One who supported the doctrine of the real existence of Universals. (Opposed to a *Nominalist*.)

**re-ál-ist'-io**, *a.* [Eng. *realist*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, realism or the realists.

"Toungueuff himself is called a *realist*—the head of the *realistic* school in fiction."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 235.

**re-ál-ist'-io-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *realistic*; -al, -ly.] In a realistic manner.

"Induces his imagination to work *realistically*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 238.

**re-ál-i-tý** (1), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*, from Low Lat. *realitatem*, accus. of *realitas*, from *realis* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realidad*; Ital. *realità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth, fact, as opposed to mere appearance.

"The *reality* of the miracles of the Egyptian magicians."—*Horsey: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 11.

2. That which is real, as opposed to that which is in imagination or appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. (*Cowper: Hope*, 68.)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law:* The same as *REALTY* (q.v.).

2. *Philos.*: Any thing which does or may exist of itself, and is not considered as forming part of any other thing.

3. *Reality of laws:* A legal term for all laws concerning property and things.

\* **re-al-i-ty** (2), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*.] [*REALTY* (1).] Devotion, loyalty. (*Fuller*.)

**re-ál-i-z-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *realiz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being realized.

"No other quality is *realizable* in the material circumstances of man on earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 892.

**re-ál-i-zá-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *réalisation*, from *réaliser* = to realize (q.v.).]

1. The act of realizing or making real; the state of being realized.

2. The act of bringing into being or action.

3. The act of converting money into real property.

4. The act of converting property, as stocks, shares, &c., into money.

**re-ál-ize**, **re-ál-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *réaliser*, from O. Fr. *real* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realizar*; Ital. *realizzare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring into real or actual existence, being, or action.

"There have been trials upon the stage, but few that have been *realized* with greater accuracy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1885.

2. To bring into real or actual existence and possession; to make tangible; to acquire as the result of labour, exertion, or pains; to gain; as, To *realize* a profit from trading.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel or appreciate thoroughly and vividly in the mind; to appreciate or understand the meaning, force, or reality of.

4. To convert into real estate; to make real property.

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money.

"Prevented them from *realizing* their securities."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

6. To fetch; to bring in, as a price.

† **B. Intrans.**: To convert any kind of property into money.

**re-ál-iz-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *realiz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which realizes. (*Coleridge*.)

**re-ál-iz-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REALIZE.]

\* **re-ál-iz-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *realizing*; -ly.] In a realizing manner; so as to realize.

**re-ál-lége**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege a second time or again.

**re-ál-lí-ançe**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] A renewed alliance.

\* **reallich**, *adv.* [REAL (2), *a.*] Royally. (*Chaucer*.)

\* **re-ál-lie**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ally* (q.v.).] To get in order again; to compose or form anew; to reform. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII, vi, 23.)

**re-ál-ly**, \***re-al-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *real* (1); -ly.]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in fact and not in appearance only; actually, truly, indeed, in truth.

"The king is *really* and truly a Catholic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In truth, indeed. (Used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or statement.)

**Gate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríno; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, únite, ôür, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.**



**realm**, \***realme**, \***reame**, \***reame**, \***reome**, \***rolaime**, \***ryalme**, s. [O. Fr. *realme*, *reume*, *rolaime* (Fr. *royaume*), from a Low Lat. \**regalimen*, from Lat. *regalis* (O. Fr. *real*, *roial*; Fr. *royal*)=royal, regal (q.v.); O. Sp. *realme*, *reame*; Ital. *reame*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A royal jurisdiction, territory, or extent of government; a kingdom; the dominion of a king.  
"I weigh'd the danger, which my realms stood in,  
By this my issue's fall."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, II. 4.

2. Hence, generally, a province, a department, a region, a sphere, a domain.  
"Through all the realms of nonsense absolute."  
*Dryden: MacFlecknoe*, 6.

† **II. Zoogeography:** A term proposed by Mr. J. A. Allen (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*, ii.) for the division of the earth in accordance with what he calls "the law of circumpolar distribution of life in zones."

\* **realm-léss**, a. [Eng. *realm*; -less.] Destitute or deprived of a realm. (*Keats*.)

**rē-al-nēss**, s. [Eng. *real*; -ness.] The quality or state of being real; reality.

\* **rē-al-tý** (1), \***re-al tee**, s. [O. Fr. *réalté*, from Lat. *regalitate*, accens. of *regalitas*, from *regalis*=regal (q.v.); Ital. *realità*.]

**1. Royalty.**

"Ther may men fest and chere beholds."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 440.

**2. Loyalty, faithfulness.**

"Where faith and realty  
Remain not."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 114.

**rē-al-tý** (2), \***re-al tie**, s. [The same word as *realty* (1).]

**1. Ord. Lang.: Reality.**

"The nearly couching of each realty."  
*Mure: Life of the Soul*, II. 12.

**2. Law:**

(1) Immutability, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property called real.

(2) Real property (q.v.).

**ream** (1), \***rème**, s. [A.S. cogn. with Ger. *raum*.] Cream; the cream-like froth on ale.

"That on is white so milkes rème."  
*Arthur & Merlin*, p. 55.

**ream** (2), \***reame**, \***reeme**, \***rème**, s. [O. Fr. *raime*, *rayme* (Fr. *rame*), from Arab. *rizam* (pl. *rizam*)=a bundle. Cotton paper was manufactured in Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors, hence the Arabic origin of the word. It. *risma*.]

1. 480 sheets of paper of any size. A common practice is now to count 500 sheets to the ream. A printer's ream contains 516 sheets; a publisher's ream contains from 480 to 520 sheets. [QUIRE (1), s., 1.]

2. Hence used for a large quantity of paper.

**ream** (3), s. [RIEM.]

\* **ream** (4), \***reme**, s. [A.S. *hream*.] Shouting, clamour.

**rēam** (1), v.i. [REAM (1), s.] To cream, to mantle. (*Scott*.)

"Reaming swals that drank divinely."  
*Burns: Tam O'Shanter*.

\* **rēam** (2), \***reme** (1), v.i. [A.S. (*arēman*).] To stretch out, to extend.

**ream** (3), \***reme** (2), v.t. [A.S. *rimian*, *riman*, from *rim*=to run (q.v.); Icel. *ryma*; O. L. Ger. *rumian*; O. H. Ger. *rumman*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. To stretch.**

"His perching homes are reamed a yard beyond  
asize."  
*A Herring's Tale* (1598).

2. To enlarge, to bevel out, as a hole in metal, the bore of a cannon, &c.

**II. Naut.: To open for caulking.**

\* **reame**, s. [REALM.]

**rēam-ēr**, **rim mer**, s. [Eng. *ream* (3), v.; -er.] A tool used to enlarge a hole, and bring it to a shape the counterpart of the tool, whether cylindrical or tapering.

**rōam-līng**, **pr. par. or a.** [REAM (3), v.]

**reaming-bit**, s. A broach of hardened steel, having a taper form and angular cutting edges.

**reaming-iron**, s.

*Naut.*: A blunt chisel used for opening the seams between the planking of a ship, preparatory to caulking them with oakum.

**rēan**, \***rōne**, s. [RHENE.] A furrow, a water-course, a gutter.

**rē-ān-i-māte**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To revive, to restore to life, to resuscitate, as a person dead or apparently dead.

"Alcides, a reanimated corpse."  
*Wordsworth: Loochamla*.

2. To revive; to give life or spirit to when dull or languid; to reinvigorate.

"Variety reanimates the attention."  
*Reynolds: Discourses*, viii.

3. To give spirit, life, courage, or vigour to: as, To reanimate troops.

\* **B. Intrans.**: To revive.

"Reanimating at this little apology."  
*Mad. U'Arday: Cecilia*, bk. ix. ch. v.

**rē-ān-i-mā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).] The act of reanimating, reviving, or restoring to life; the act of giving life, spirit, or vigour to; the state of being reanimated; renewed animation, courage, spirit, or life.

**rē-an-nēx**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *annex* (q.v.).] To annex again or anew; to reunite, to rejoin.

"An ambition to repurchase and reannex that dutchy."  
*Bacon: Henry VIII.*, p. 40.

**rē-ān-nēx-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *annexation* (q.v.).] The act of reannexing; the state of being reannexed.

\* **rē-a-nōint**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *anoint* (q.v.).] To anoint a second time or anew.

"Reanointed mounts th' imperial chair."  
*Dryden: Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

\* **rē-an-swer** (w silent), v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *answer*, v. (q.v.).] To answer again; to correspond to; to compensate, to repay; to make amends for. (*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iii. 6.)

**rēap**, \***repe**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *ripan*, *rypan*: cogn. with Dut. *rapen*; Ger. *raufen*; Goth. *raupjan*; A.S. *rip*, *ryp*=a reaping, harvest, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To cut down, as grain, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine; to cut down and gather when ripe and ready.

"In all other quarters the corn was reaped down."  
*Goldings: Caesar*, p. 104.

2. To cut down and gather the crop of; to clear of a crop, especially of a grain crop: as, To reap a field.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To shave, to shear.

"His chin new reaped." *Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, I. 2.

2. To obtain as a reward or return, or as the fruit of one's labours or exertions.

"Of our labours thou shalt reap the gain."  
*Shakespeare: 8 Henry VI.*, v. 7.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To perform the act or operation of reaping; to cut and gather, as a grain crop, with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

"They that reap, must shear and bind."  
*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To receive the fruit or the reward of works or labour.

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy."  
*Psalms* cxvii. 5.

**rēap**, \***reepe**, s. [REAP, v.] A bundle of corn.

"As much as one reepe." *Towndley Mysteries*, p. 13.

**rēap-ēr**, \***rep-er**, s. [Eng. *reap*, v.; -er.]

**I. Literally:**

1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle, scythe, or reaping-machine.

2. *Specif.*: A machine for cutting grain in the field; a reaping-machine (q.v.).

*II. Fig.*: One who gathers in the fruit of works or labour.

**rēap-līng**, \***rep-līng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REAP, v.]

**reaping-hook**, s. A curved blade of steel, set in a short handle, and used for reaping; a sickle. (*Macaulay: Horatius*, xiv.)

**reaping-machine**, s. A machine for reaping or cutting down grain in the field. There are numerous varieties.

¶ Properly speaking, the reaping-hook (represented B.C. 1490 in a harvest scene on a tomb at Thebes, and still in use) and the scythe are reaping-machines; but the term

is generally confined to the modern machines, in which operations formerly carried out by the human hand are effected by machinery. In 1786, Pott, an Englishman, made a machine which had a revolving cylinder, with rows of combs or ripples, which tore off the ears and discharged them into a box (as had been done in Gaul A.D. 70). Six or seven other machines followed in England within the next thirty-six years. In 1822 a self-sharpening mowing machine was patented in the United States. In 1827, the Rev. Patrick Bell invented a reaping-machine, tried at Powrie, in Forfar, and revived at the Great Exhibition of 1851. It cut about an acre an hour. In 1852, after a competitive trial held in Forfarshire, it was adjudged to be the best then known. Between 1852 and 1874 nearly three thousand patents for reaping machines were taken out in the United States. Two of the most celebrated are McCormick's, invented about 1831, and improved in 1846, and Wood's reaping and automatic binding machine, first used in 1874. At a competition between three reaping machines, held near Paris, in 1855, the American machine cut an acre in twenty-two minutes, the English in sixty-six minutes, and the Algerian in seventy-two minutes.

\* **rē-ap-pār-ēl**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apparel*, v. (q.v.).] To clothe again or afresh.

**rē-ap-pēar**, v.i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appear* (q.v.).] To appear again or anew.

"Long absent Harold reappears at last."  
*Byron: Childe Harold*, III. 4.

**rē-ap-pēar-ānce**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appearance* (q.v.).] The act or state of reappearing; a second or new appearance.

**rē-ap-plī-cā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *application* (q.v.).] The act of reapplying; the state of being reapplied.

**rē-ap-plý**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apply* (q.v.).] To apply again or afresh.

**rē-ap-point**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appoint* (q.v.).] To appoint again or anew.

**rē-ap-point-mēt**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).] The act of reappointing; the state of being reappointed; a second or new appointment.

**rē-ap-pōr-tion**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apportion* (q.v.).] To apportion anew.

**rē-ap-pōr-tion-mēt**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *apportionment* (q.v.).] The act of reappportioning; a second or renewed apportionment.

**rē-ap-prōach**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *approach* (q.v.).] To approach again or anew.

**rēar**, \***rōre**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *riere*=backward, behind; Fr. *arrière* (Mid. Eng. *arere*), from Lat. *retro*=backward; *re*=backward.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. That which is behind or at the back; the last in order; the hinder or back part; the background. (Generally used in the phrases *at, in, or to the rear*.)

"For while one party he opposed,  
His rear was suddenly enclosed."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, I. 2.

2. *Specif.*: That part of an army or body of troops which stands or marches behind the rest; the part of a fleet which is behind the other ships. (Opposed to *front* or *vau*.)

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining to, stationed in, or coming at the rear or back; last, hindermost: as, a rear rank, a rear guard.

¶ To bring up the rear: To come last or latest.

**rear-admiral**, s. [ADMIRAL]

**rear-front**, s.

*MIL.*: The rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.

**rear-guard**, \***rere-guard**, s.

*MIL.*: A body of troops, who march in the rear of the main body to protect it, and bring up stragglers. (Used also figuratively.)

"Mr. Valiant came behind, being rear-guard, for fear lest peradventure some fiend, or dragon, or giant, or thief, should fall upon the rear, and so do mischief."  
*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

**rear-line**, s.

*MIL.*: The line in the rear of an army

**bēil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gom**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon exist**. **ph**=**f**  
**-cian**, **-tian**=**shan**. **-tion**, **-sion**=**shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion**=**zhūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious**=**shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=**bel**, **dēl**

**rear-rank, s.**

*Mil.*: The line or rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

**rear-vault, s.**

*Arch.*: A small vault interposed between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

**rear, \*rere, rare, a.** [RARE (2), a.]

\***rear, adv.** [Prob. a corrupt. of *rather* (q.v.).] Early.

"Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear?"  
*Gay: Shepherd's Week*, past. 1.

\***rear (1), v.t.** [REAR, s.] To place or set in the rear.

"We cannot flank and rear our discourses with military allusions."—*Scott: Sermon before Artillery Company*.

**rear (2), \*rere, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *rēran*, for *rēsan* = to make to rise, a causal form from *risan* = to rise; Icel. *reisa* = to raise. *Rear* and *raise* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cause to rise up or become erect; to raise; to lift up; to elevate.

"High in his hands he reared the golden bowl."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xlii. 14.

2. To cause to rise by building; to construct, to raise, to build.

"Let's a fair tabernacle in honour of him rear."  
*Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.*

\*3. To move upwards; to cause to pass higher.

"Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd."  
*Milton: P. R.*, II. 285.

\*4. To set in a high place; to place high.

"Rear it [his head] in the place your father's stands."  
*Shakespeare: 5 Henry VI.*, II. 6.

5. To bring up to maturity, as young; to cherish, to foster, to educate, to instruct.

"I'll not rear another's issue."  
*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, II. 2.

6. To raise; to breed, as cattle, &c.

\*7. To exalt, to elevate, to raise.

"Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,  
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind."  
*Prior: (Todd.)*

\*8. To rouse.

"From o' strets tyl another *reerid* up al the town."  
*Chaucer (B): Tale of Beryn.*

\*9. To obtain, to take away.

"He in an open turney lately held  
From the honour of that game did rear."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 4.

\*10. To stir up; to excite, to raise.

"Would afterwards afresh the sleeping evil rear."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 34.

**B. Intrans.** To rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to assume an erect position.

"He rears upright, curvets, and leaps."  
*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 279.

\***rear-dorse, \*rear-döss, s.** [REREDOS.] An open hearth for fire without a grate.

**rear-ër, s.** [Eng. *rear*, v.; -ër.] One who or that which rears.

"Pholoe, the rearer of the steed."  
*Lewis: Statius: Thebaid* x.

**rë-ar-güe, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *argue* (q.v.).] To argue again or anew; to argue over again.

**rëar-îng, pr. par. or a.** [REAR (2), v.]

**rearing-bit, s.**

*Manège*: A bit having a curved mouth-piece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

\***rear-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rear*, adv.; -ly.] Early, soon. [*Fletcher*.]

**rear-möst, a.** [Eng. *rear*, s., and most.] Furthest in the rear or from the front; last.

"These of the rear-most only left behind."  
*Rosce: Lucan: Pharsalia* III.

**rear-mouse, s.** [REREMOUSE.]

**rë-ar-ränge, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *arrange* (q.v.).] To arrange anew or afresh.

**rë-ar-ränge-mënt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *arrangement* (q.v.).] The act of rearranging; the state of being rearranged.

**rear-ward, \*rere-ward, \*rere-warde, s. & a.** [Short for *arere-ward*, from Mid. Eng. *arere* = behind, and *warde* = a guard. *Rear-ward* and *rear-g* are thus doublets.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The rear-guard; the part of an army which marches in the rear; the last troop.

"I brought a squadron of our readiest shot,  
From out our rearward, to begin the fight."  
*Dryden: Spanish Tragedy*, I.

2. The rear or latter part of anything; the tail end; the train behind.

"Lord Dacre, with his horsemen light,  
Shall be in rearward of the fight."  
*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 34.

**B. As adj.** At, in, or towards the rear; rear.

**rë-as-cënd, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascend* (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.** To rise, ascend, or mount again.

"If our Deliverer up to heaven  
Must ascend." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 480.

**B. Trans.** To mount or ascend into again.

"He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies."  
*Addison: Ovid: Metamorphoses* III.

\***rë-as-cënd-sion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascension* (q.v.).] The act of reascending; a remounting.

\***rë-as-cënt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ascend* (q.v.).] A returning ascent; an acclivity.

"Hence the declivity is sharp and short,  
And such the reascend." *Cowper: Task*, I. 327.

**rëas-ôn, \*res-on, \*res-oun, \*reis-un, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *raison*, *reson* (Fr. *raison*, from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = reckoning, reason, from *ratus*, pa. par. of *reor* = to think; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razain*, *razao*; Ital. *ragione*.] [RATE, s.]

**A. As substantive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 8.

"The word reason itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind*.

2. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; reasoning; ratiocination; the deduction of consequences from premises; right judgment.

"When she [the soul] raises things, and moves from ground to ground.  
The name of Reason she obtains by this."  
*Devereux: Immortality of the Soul*.

3. The faculty in accordance with or conformable to right judgment or the principles of the reasoning faculty.

"Thou speakest reason."  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

4. Hence, specifically:

(1) That which is reasonable, right, just, or fair; that which reason dictates or suggests.

"I shall do that that is reason."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 1.

(2) Moderation; moderate claims, demands, or pretensions.

"The most probable way of bringing France to reason."—*Addison*.

\*5. Argumentation, discourse, speech.

"Flesh stays no farther reason."  
*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 181.

6. A motive, ground, or cause acting upon the mind; the basis or ground for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; that which is, or is alleged or supposed to be, the ground or motive. (1 *Peter* III. 15.)

7. An efficient cause; a final cause; explanation; that which explains or accounts for anything. (*Joshua* ix. 13.)

\*8. Used elliptically for, There is good reason for it.

"He is prepared, and reason, too, he should."  
*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 2.

\*9. Relation between quantities; ratio, proportion. (*Barrow*.)

\*10. The act of reckoning.

"He began for to putte reason."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xviii. 24.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Hist.*: On November 10, 1793, the French National Convention ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Madame Maillard, selected as such a goddess, was drawn on a splendid car to the cathedral of Notre Dame to receive homage from the multitude. For some time afterwards that cathedral was designated the Temple of Reason.

2. *Logic*: The premise or premises of an argument, and especially the minor premise.

3. *Metaph.*: The power of thinking consecutively; the power of passing in mental review all the facts and principles bearing on a subject, and, after carefully considering their

bearings, drawing conclusions in many cases conformable with truth. Reason, weighing facts, discovered the law of gravitation, calculates eclipses, weighs the planets, ascertains the constituent elements of the sun, and even of more distant worlds. It can exercise itself on the most abstract and spiritual theories, as well as on those of a simpler character. Reid (*Essay* vi., ch. iii.) distinguished between reason and judgment, considering the sphere of the former to be propositions capable of demonstration. Stewart (*Philosophy of Human Mind*, pt. ii., Prelim. Observ.) considered the word reason as ambiguous. In common discourse it denotes the power of discriminating truth from falsehood, and right from wrong. To these he adds the power of devising means to accomplish ends; or reason may be limited to the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood; or it may be used of our rational power in general, or of the discursive faculty alone. Brown (*Phil. Hum. Mind*, lect. II.) thinks that there is no faculty of reason, which is nothing more than a series of relative suggestions. Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* appeared 1781. [KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY.] Mill (*Logic*, bk. i., ch. i.) considers reasoning in its extended sense to be synonymous with inference, and divides it into induction, *i.e.*, reasoning from particulars to generals, and ratiocination, reasoning from generals to particulars. Formerly it was believed that of the whole visible creation man alone was capable of reasoning; but Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that only a few persons now dispute that animals possess some power of reason. Their actions may be due to instinct, or to the association of ideas, the last named principle being connected with reason.

\***B. As adj.**: Reasonable. (*Bacon*.)

¶ (1) *In reason, in all reason*: In justice or fairness; with due regard to reason.

(2) *To do reason (Fr. faire raison)*: To do satisfaction.

"At thy request I will do reason, any reason."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, III. 2.

(3) *To give or yield reason*: To give account; to account.

"And I seye to you that of every ydel word that men speken: thei schul gyve reason thereof in the day of doom."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xii.

(4) *To have reason (Fr. avoir raison)*: To be right.

"Mr. Mechlin has reason."—*Foot: The Commissary*, III. 1.

(5) *There is no reason but*: It is necessary; it cannot be helped; of necessity.

"There is no reason but I shall be blind."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 4.

**rëas-ôn, \*res-on, v.t. & t.** [REASON, s. Fr. *raisonner*; Sp. *razonar*; Ital. *razionare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To use or exercise the faculty of reason; to ratiocinate; to deduce consequences from premises.

"Reason thus with life."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

2. To argue, to debate; to set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to discuss a proposition by adducing premises and deducing inferences from them. (*Acts* xxiv. 25.)

\*3. To discourse, to talk, to converse.

"Reason with the fellow where he heard this."  
*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, IV. 4.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To examine, debate, or canvass by arguments; to discuss, to argue.

"I will not reason what is meant hereby,  
Because I will be guilty of the meaning."  
*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I. 4.

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, To reason one out of an opinion.

\*3. To support with reasons or arguments; to plead for.

"This boy that cannot tell what he would have,  
But kneels, and holds up hands, for fellowship,  
Doth reason our petition with more strength  
Than thou hast to deny it."  
*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

**rëas-ôn-a-ble, \*res-on-a-ble, a.** [Fr. *raisonnable*, from Lat. *rationabilis*; Sp. *razonable*; Ital. *razionabile*.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; ended with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by, or acting in accordance with reason; amenable to reason or common sense; not extravagant or excessive in ideas, opinions, or notions.

"A man is more reasonable  
Than woman is." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 602.

**fäte, fät, färe, amidat, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôë, er, wöre, wölf, work, whô, sôn; müte, öüb, öüre, unite, öür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; rational; not unreasonable or extravagant.

"It seems reasonable to conclude."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason, fairness, or common sense; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair, equitable, moderate: as, a reasonable claim, a reasonable law or rule.

5. Tolerable, moderate; being in mediocrity.

"If he be of any reasonable stature."  
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

6. Moderate in price; not excessive or extravagant in price.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually reasonable just now."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

¶ Reasonable and probable cause:  
Law: A plea raised in defending an action for false imprisonment. It is that there was reasonable and probable cause for giving one into custody.

\* reasonable-aid, s.  
Law: A duty claimed by a feudal lord from his tenants to aid him in marrying his daughter.

rēas-ōn-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. reasonable; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; the state or quality of being in conformity with, or supported and justified by, reason; conformity to rational principles.

"The consistency and reasonableness of the doctrine."—Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 14.

2. The quality or state of being reasonable, fair, moderate, or equitable; freedom from extravagance or excess; fairness.

"There was a patience, a reasonableness, a good nature, a good faith, which nobody had anticipated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

\* 3. The faculty of reasoning; reason, rationality.

"Patricians and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specific difference of the humane nature."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 16.

rēas-ōn-a-blīy, adv. [Eng. reasonab(ly); -ly.]

1. In a reasonable manner; in conformity with or agreeably to reason; consistently with reason.

"Reasonably oblige the author to say somewhat in defence."—Dryden: *Religio Laici*. (Pref.)

2. In a reasonable manner or degree; not extravagantly or excessively; moderately.

3. Tolerably, moderately, in a moderate degree, fairly.

"If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language and pronunciation."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

rēas-ōn-ēr, s. [Eng. reason, v.; -er.] One who reasons or argues; an arguer.

"Diderot is an elegant writer and subtle reasoner."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

\* rēas-ōn-fūl, \* res-on-ful, a. [Eng. reason; -ful(?).] Reasonable.

\* rēas-ōn-fūl-līy, \* reas-on-ful-līy, adv. [Eng. reasonful; -ly.] Reasonably.

"So then reasonably may we say, that mercy both right and law passeth."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. iii.

rēas-ōn-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [REASON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or art of exercising the faculty of reason; the act or faculty of employing reason in argument; argumentation, ratiocination; reasoning power.

2. The reasons or arguments employed by one who reasons or argues; the proofs or arguments relied on by a disputant.

"This reasoning, which was in truth as unanswerable as that of Euclid, brought the debate to a speedy close."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Disputation, discussion, argumentation. (Acts xxviii. 27.)

\* rēas-ōn-ist, s. [Eng. reason; -ist.] A follower of reason; a rationalist.

"Such persons are now commonly called reasonists and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 67.

\* rēas-ōn-lēss, a. [Eng. reason; -less.]

1. Destitute or void of reason; irrational; incapable of reasoning.

"Things reasonless thus warn'd by nature be, Yet I devour'd the bait was laid for me."  
Dryden: *Reason and King Henry*.

2. Against reason or common sense; unreasonable; senseless.

"Happy combination of external circumstances, and other such reasonless phrases as may seem to explain the frame of the universe apart from mind."—Blackie: *Self-Culture*, p. 60.

rē-as-sēm-blage (age as īg), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assemblage (q.v.).] A renewed or fresh assemblage.

"New beings arise from the reassemblage of the scattered parts."—Harris: *Three Treatises*, Note 7.

rē-as-sēm-ble, v.t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assemble (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To assemble afresh; to collect together again.

"Reassembling our afflicted powers."  
Milton: *P. L.*, l. 136.

B. Intrans.: To assemble or come together again.

rē-as-sert, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assert (q.v.).] To assert anew.

"With equal fury, and with equal flame, Shall great Ulysses reassert his claim."  
Pope: *Homers: Odyssey* xvi. 147.

rē-as-sēr-tion, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assertion (q.v.).] The act of reasserting; a repeated or renewed assertion of the same thing.

rē-as-sess-mēnt, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assessment (q.v.).] A fresh or repeated assessment.

rē-as-sign, (g silent), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assign (q.v.).] To assign back; to transfer back or to another that which has been assigned.

rē-as-sign-mēnt, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assignment (q.v.).] The act of reassigning; the state of being reassigned.

\* rē-as-sim-il-āte, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assimilate (q.v.).] To assimilate anew or afresh.

\* rē-as-sim-il-ā-tion, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assimilation (q.v.).] The act of re-assimilating; the state of being re-assimilated.

\* rē-as-sō-ci-āte (c as sh), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. associate (q.v.).] To bring together or into company again.

"But some eynll disposyd, which in suspicions congregation euer use to exalte and styre the people vnto robberye and other villenous actia, reassociate them."  
Fabyan, vol. ii. (an. 1399).

rē-as-sūme, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assume (q.v.).] To assume again; to resume; to take again.

"Even now to reassume the Imperial mien."  
Byron: *Childe Harold*, lll. 26.

rē-as-sūmp-tion (p silent), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assumption (q.v.).] The act of re-assuming; a new or second assumption.

rē-as-sūr-ānce (sūr as shūr), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assurance (q.v.).]

1. A repeated or renewed assurance.

\* 2. Reinsurance.

"No reinsurance shall be lawful except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead."  
Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

rē-as-sūre (sūr as shūr), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. assure (q.v.).]

1. To assure anew; to give fresh courage or assurance to; to free from fear or alarm.

"Few words to reassure the trembling fair."  
Byron: *Corair*, ll. 6.

2. To reinsure (q.v.).

"Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to reassure."  
Churchill: *Gotham*, bk. iii.

rē-as-sūr-ēr (sūr as shūr), s. [Eng. re-assur(e); -er.] One who reassures.

rēas-tī-nēss, s. [Eng. reasty; -ness.] The quality or state of being reasty or rancid; rancidness.

rēas-tīy, \* reas-tye, a. [Rusry.] Rusty, rancid. (Applied to dry meat.)

"Bacon that was reasty."  
Skelton: *Elisour Humming*.

rē-ā-ta, s. [Sp.] A raw-hide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules.

rēate, s. [Ger. *riet*, *reid*.] A term applied to several varieties of water-weeds, as the floating Water Crow-foot, *Ranunculus fluitans*.

"To kill water-weeds, as water-lilies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes."—Milton: *Angler*.

rē-at-tāch, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. attach (q.v.).] To attach anew or afresh.

rē-at-tāch-mēnt, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. attachment (q.v.).] The act of reattaching; the state of being reattached; specif., in law, a second attachment of one who was formerly attached and dismissed the court *sine die*, owing to the absence of the justices or from some such cause.

rē-at-tāin, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. attain (q.v.).] To attain to, gain, or procure again.

"[He] reattains again."  
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, v.

rē-at-tēpt (p silent), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. attempt (q.v.).] To attempt again or a second time.

"Disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted."  
Blackie: *Voyages*, lll. 158.

Rē-au-mur, s. [René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1683-1757, entomologist and physicist.] (See compound.)

Reaumur's scale, s.  
Thermology: A scale for a thermometer, in which, the two fixed points being as in the Centigrade, the division is into eighty instead of a hundred parts. It is still occasionally used.

rē-au-mūr-i-ā, s. [REAUMUR.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Reaumuriaceae (q.v.). At Alexandria the bristled leaves of *Reaumuria verticillata* are applied externally, and a decoction of them given internally, as a cure for the itch.

rē-au-mūr-i-ā-cē-ae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. reaumuri(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: Reaumuriads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Small shrubs, with fleshy, scale-like exstipulate leaves, covered with resinous sunk glands. Flowers surrounded by imbricated bracts; petals five, hypogynous, with unequal scales; stamens definite or indefinite, monadelphous or polyadelphous. Fruit capsular, two- to five-valved, two to five-celled, seeds definite in each cell. From the coast of the Mediterranean and the salt plains of temperate Asia. Known genera three, species four. (Lindley.)

rē-au-mūr-i-ād, s. [Mod. Lat. reaumuri(a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Reaumuriaceae. (Lindley.)

\* reave, \* rēve, v.t. & i. [A.S. *reafian* = to spoil, to despoil, from *reaf* = clothing . . . plunder; cogn. with Icel. *raufa* = to rob, from *rauf* = spoil; Ger. *rauben* = to rob. Reave and rob are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take away, as by stealth or violence.

"Next we reave thy sword."  
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Knight of Malta*, v.

2. To deprive, to bereave.

"Butcher sire, that reaves his son of life."  
Shakespeare: *Venus & Adonis*, 766.

B. Intrans.: To rob, to steal, to plunder.

"To alink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal."  
Burns: *Death of Poor Mallie*.

\* reav-ēr, \* rēv-ēr, \* reyv-er, s. [Eng. reave(e); -er.] One who robs, steals, or plunders; a robber.

"There is nother . . . robbers nor reavers."  
Barnes: *Froisart*; *Cranyde*, vol. ii., ch. xiii.

rē-a-vow, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. avow (q.v.).] To avow again or anew.

rē-a-wāke, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. awake (q.v.).] To awake again.

rē-bāb, rē-bēb, s. [REBEC.]

rē-bānd-ēd, a. [Pref. re-, and Eng. banded.] Adorned with bands.

"Rebanded with nettles of silver."—Hall: *Chronicle* (1550).

\* rē-bān-ish, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. banish (q.v.).] To banish again or a second time.

"Kepe our rebanished fugitives from returning."  
Bp. Hall: *A Censure of Travell*, § 16.

\* rē-bāp-tism, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. bapt-ism (q.v.).] A second or repeated baptism.

\* rē-bāp-tist, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. baptist (q.v.).] One who baptizes again; one who is rebaptized.

"Some for rebaptist him bespatter."  
T. Brown: *Works*, iv. 270.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cōll, chorus, chīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

\***rē-bāp-ti-zā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *rebaptisation*.] A second baptism; renewal of baptism.

"In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of Christ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 61.

\***rē-bāp-tize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptize* (q.v.).] To baptize a second time.

"His wife received, the patriarch *rebaptized* him." *Byron: Beppo*, 98.

¶ From a Catholic point of view, to *rebaptize* (i.e., to baptize a person validly baptized) is to commit a sacrilege. In all cases, however, where any doubt exists as to the validity of the sacrament, from any cause, conditional baptism is given. The condition (*Si non es baptizatus*) is now always expressed, though in the early ages of the Church it was only implied.

\***rē-bāp-tiz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebaptize* (q.v.).] One who *rebaptizes*; an Anabaptist (q.v.).

"There were Anabaptists in former times and *rebaptizers*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. 17., let. 29.

\***rē-bar-bar-i-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *rebarbarization* (q.v.).] The act of *rebarbarizing*; the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

\***rē-bar-bar-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *barbarize* (q.v.).] To reduce again to a state of barbarism; to make barbarous a second time.

**rē-bāte**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rebatre*, from *re-* = back, and *batre* (Fr. *battre*), from Low Lat. *bato*; Lat. *bato* = to batte.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To make blunt; to deprive of sharpness or keenness; to blunt; to render obtuse.

"He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge." *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. v.

2. To make less; to diminish; to reduce; to deduct or make a discount from.

\*3. To abate, to lessen.

"I say here the same here sorrows to *rebate*." *Coccyz's Mysteries*, p. 76.

\***B. Intrans.**: To abate; to draw back.

"He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of poetry."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 321.

**rē-bāte** (1), *s.* [RABBIT.]

**rē-bāte** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *rebate*, 3.]

1. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements.

2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for heating mortar.

**rē-bāte** (3), *s.* [REBATE, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Diminution, lessening, abatement.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Comm.*: Abatement in price; discount, deduction.

"*Rebate* [is] the abating from the interest of money in consideration of prompt payment."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary*.

2. *Her.*: A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or a part of a cross cut off.

¶ *Rebate and discount*:

*Arith.*: A rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

**rē-bāt-ēd**, *a.* [REBATE (3), *s.*]

*Her.*: Having the points broken off or cut short.

\***rē-bāte-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *rebate*, *v.*; *-ment*.] Diminution, rebate.

"He made narrow rests round about [in the margin, narrowings or *rebate*ments]."—*1 Kings* vi. 6.

\***rē-bā-tō**, *s.* [RABATO.] A kind of ruff

"Spangles, embroderies, shawls, *rebatoes*."—*Hutton: Anatomy of Mod. Dress*, p. 478.

\***rē-beat-en**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beaten* (q.v.).] Beaten or driven back.

"*Rebatoen* backs upon himselfe againe." *Speiser: P. Q.*, VI. viii. 10.

**rē-bēc, rē-bēck**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ital. *ribeca*, *ribebba*, from Pera. *ribab*.]

*Music*: The English name of a three-stringed instrument played with a bow. It was of Arabian or Turkish origin, and in its earliest form

it probably had a long neck and small round body, made of coco-nut shell, or some such material, over which parchment was stretched to form the sound-board. After its introduction into Europe, the third string was added, for although the Persians have now a three-stringed *reba*, the older form was probably only two-stringed. After its introduction into England, the *rebec* gradually assumed the form of a viol, of which it was the precursor.

"When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund *rebecs* sound."  
*Milton: L'Allegro*, 94.

\***Rē-bēc-ca**, *s.* [See def.] A name given to the leader of certain Welsh rioters in 1843, whose object was to demolish turnpike gates. The leader and his followers were dressed in women's clothes, and were known as "Rebecca and her daughters." The name was taken from Rebekah, the bride of Isaac. When she left her father's house, Laban and his family "blessed her," and said, "Thou art our sister . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those that hate them" (Gen. xxiv. 60).

\***Rē-bēc-ca-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; *-ism*.] The practices or principles of the *Rebecca*ites.

\***Rē-bēc-ca-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; *-ite*.] A member of the *Rebecca* association.

\***re-bekke**, *s.* [REBEC.]

**rēb-el, \*reb-ell**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from Lat. *rebellum*, accus. of *rebellis* = rebellious, renewing war, from *re-* = back, again, and *bellum* = war; O. Sp. *rebelle*, *rebele*; Sp. *rebelle*; Ital. *ribelle*, *ribello*.]

#### A. As adj.: Rebellious.

"To think that Caesar bears such *rebel* blood." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

#### B. As substantive:

1. One who revolts from or opposes the lawful government to which he owes allegiance, as by renouncing its authority, or by taking up arms against it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is lawfully subject; a revolter, an insurgent.

\*2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who defies or sets at naught the order of a court. (*Bouvier*.)

**rē-bēl, \*re-belle**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rebeller*, from Lat. *rebellō*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebelar*; Port. *rebellar*; Ital. *rebellare*.]

1. To rise up against the authority to which one owes allegiance; to renounce the authority of, or take up arms against the government of lawfully constituted authorities.

"Twelve years they served Cleodora, and in the thirteenth year they *rebelled*."—*Gen.* xiv. 4.

2. To defy or refuse to obey the order of a superior; to shake off subjection.

"Grief and fondness in my breast *rebel*." *Johnson: London*.

3. To turn with loathing or disgust; to conceive a loathing; as, The stomach *rebels* at nauseous food.

\***rēb-el-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-dom*.] Rebellious conduct; rebels collectively.

\***rēb-el-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebel*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who rebels; a rebel.

"A continual *rebellier* against God."—*Cal:* Luke xxi.

**rē-bēl-lōn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *rebellio*, accus. of *rebellio*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebellion*; Ital. *ribellione*.]

\*1. A revolt or open resistance against a government by a nation that had been subdued in war; a renewed war.

2. The act of *rebelling*; an open insurrection against the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking up of arms to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt, insurrection.

"Then shall you find this name of liberty,  
The watch-word of *rebellion* ever used."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, II.

3. Open defiance of, or resistance to lawful authority; sedition, mutiny.

¶ (1) *The Southern Rebellion*:

*Amer. Hist.*: The Confederate revolt against the government of the United States (1861-1865), which ended in the restoration of the Union of the States and the abolition of the institution of slavery, to which the outbreak was due.

(2) *The English Rebellion*:

*Eng. Hist.*: The struggle between Parliament and Charles I. and Charles II. (1641-1660).

\***rē-bēl-lōn-ist** (1 as *y*), *a.* [Eng. *rebellion*; *-ist*.] One in favour of rebellion; an advocate of rebellion.

**rē-bēl-lōus** (1 as *y*), *a.* [Eng. *rebel*; *-ious*.]

1. Engaged in rebellion; relating or renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; opposing lawful authority; mutinous.

"*Rebellious* slaves! If soft persuasion fail,  
More formidable terrors shall prevail."  
*Goldsmith: An Oration*, I.

2. Characterized by rebellion or opposition to lawful authority; mutinous.

**rebellious-assembly**, *s.*

*Law*: A gathering of twelve or more persons, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or to do any other unlawful act.

**rē-bēl-lōus-lŷ** (1 as *y*), \***re-bell-lous-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ly*.] In a rebellious manner; with rebellious opposition to, or disregard of, lawful authority.

"Moreover his own people, specially his lords and barons, being *rebellious* incited against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 230 (an. 1212).

\***rē-bēl-lōus-nēss** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rebellious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rebellious.

"The unweariness of his own orgies, or rather *rebelliousness* in daring to decree and ordain laws against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 230 (an. 1261).

\***rē-bēl-lōw**, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *below* (q.v.).] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

"On every hand *rebellow'd* to their joy  
The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills."  
*Thomson: Liberty*, iii. 284.

\***rē-bē-lōved**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beloved* (q.v.).] Loved in return.

"Erickson languish all this while  
Not *rebelov'd* long."  
*Warner: Albion England*, bk. vii., ch. xxxvi.

**rē-bēnd-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bending* (q.v.).]

*Her.*: Bent first one way and then the other, like the letter S; the same as *BOWED-IMBOWED*.

**rē-bit-ing**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *biting* (q.v.).]

*Engraving*: A process for deepening the lines on engraved plates.

**rē-blēss**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bless* (q.v.).] To bless again.

"He shall *rebless* thee with ten thousand blessings."  
*Daniel: Holy Rulers*, p. 36.

\***rē-bloom**, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bloom* (q.v.).] To bloom or blossom again or afresh.

"I travel'd then till health again resumed  
Its former seat—I must not say *rebloom'd*."  
*Crabbe: Tales of the Bait*, vii.

\***rē-blos-sōm**, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blossom* (q.v.).] To blossom again or afresh; to rebloom.

\***rē-blūe**, \***re-blew**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blue* (q.v.).] To make blue again.

"Brightly now *reblu'd*  
Our cloudy sky."  
*Sylvester: Handy Craft*, 12.

\***rē-bō-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reboans*, pr. par. of *rebo*, from *re-* = again, and *bo* = to cry aloud, to bellow.] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. (*Browning*.)

\***rē-bō-a-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rebotum*, sup. of *rebo*.] [REBOANT.] A rebellowing; the return of a loud bellowing sound.

"The rebotation of an universal groan."—*Patrick: Divine Arithmetic*, p. 2.

\***rē-bōil, \*re-boile, \*re-boyle**, *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *boil* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To boil again.

"To *reboule* and worke againe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. II., ch. ix.

2. To take fire; to become hot or angry; to fire up.

"Some of his companions therat *reboyleth*, in fange hyne to be a manne without charitye."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. II., ch. vii.

B. *Trans.*: To boil again or a second time.

**rē-bō-sō**, *s.* [Sp.] A scarf or long shawl worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish women in the southern states of North America.

**rē-bōund**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *rebondir*, from *re-* = back, and *bondir* = to leap, to bound.]



**A. Intransitive:**

1. To bound, leap, or spring back; to start or fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.

"Shell and ball  
Rebounding idly on her strength did light."  
—*Pope: Child Harold*, III. 53.

\* 2. To re-echo, to rebound:

"The whole grove echoes, and the hills rebound."  
—*Cooper: L'Épée*, II. 11.

\* 3. To take bounds or leaps; to bound.

"Along the court the fiery steeds rebound."  
—*Pope: Childe Harold*, v. 160.

\* **B. Trans.:** To cause to fly back; to re-echo, to reverberate; to throw or give back.

"Flowers . . . gathered by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous pavement."  
—*Prior: Second Hymn of Cultimachus*.

**rē-bound', s.** [REBOUND, v.] The act of rebounding or flying back by elastic force after impact on another body; resilience.

"He who of old would rend the oak  
Dream'd not of the rebound."  
—*Byron: Ode to Napoleon*.

\* **rē-bound'-ēr, s.** [Eng. rebound; -er.]

*Firearms:* A contrivance in a gun-lock for throwing the hammer back from the nipple after striking and exploding the cap.

\* **rē-brāce', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. brace, v. (q.v.).] To brace again or anew.

"Rebrace  
The slacken'd sinews."  
—*Gray: Agrippina*.

\* **rē-brēathe, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. breathe (q.v.).] To breathe again.

"Hope to rebreath that air you tasted first."  
—*Heywood: Challenge for Beauty*.

\* **rē-būc'-ōus, a.** [REBUKOUS.]

**rē-būf', s.** [Ital. *rebuffo*, *ribuffo* = a reproof; *ribuffare* = to repulse, from *ri-* (= Lat. *re-*) = back, and *buffo* = a puff; Fr. *rebuffade*.]

\* 1. A beating, driving, or forcing back; re-percussion.

"The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud."  
—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 393.

\* 2. A check, a defeat, a repulse.

"A clear exposure of the rebuffs we received."  
—*Burke: On a Republic*, I. 10, let. 3.

\* 3. A refusal or rejection of solicitations or advances.

"Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,  
And one refusal no rebuff."  
—*Byron: Mazeppa*, vi.

\* **rē-būff', v.t.** [REBUFF, s.] To beat or drive back; to repel; to reject or repulse solicitations or advances.

"While in words rebuffing the representatives of labour, he was on their side at heart."  
—*Morning Post*, Nov. 23, 1885.

\* **rē-būff'-fēt, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. buffet (q.v.).] To buffet again; to beat back; to rebuff.

**rē-build', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. build (q.v.).] To build again; to build or construct after demolition or destruction.

"Rebuild the peasant's ruined cot."  
—*Scott: Rokeby*, IV. 23.

**rē-build'-ēr, s.** [Eng. rebuild; -er.] One who rebuilds; one who builds again after demolition or destruction.

**rē-build', pa. par. or a.** [REBUILD.]

\* **rē-būk'-a-ble, \* rē-būke'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. rebuk(e); -able.] Fit or deserving to be rebuked; reprehensible, disgraceful.

"Rebukable  
And worthy shameful check it were."  
—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, IV. 4.

**rē-būke', v.t.** [O. Fr. *rebouquer* (Fr. *reboucher*) = to dull, to blunt, from Lat. *re-* = back, and *bucca* = the cheek.]

\* 1. To check with reproof; to chide; to reprimand sharply; to reprove.

"Rebuke me not for that which you provoke."  
—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

\* 2. To check, to restrain, to quell.

"To rebuke the usurpation of thy uncle."  
—*Shakesp.: King John*, II.

\* 3. To buffet, to beat down to thrash, to bruise. (*Beaumont & Fletcher*.)

\* 4. To chastise, to punish.

"The gods rebuke me!"  
—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

**rē-būke', s.** [REBUKE, v.]

1. The act of rebuking; a reproof or reprimand; a severe or direct reprimand; reprehension.

"One rebuke is not sufficient."  
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii, ch. iii.

\* 2. A counter-blow; a blow in return.

"He gave him so terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length."  
—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

\* 3. Check, restraint, chastisement, punishment.

"Rebuke and dread correction wait on us."  
—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, v. 1.

\* **rē-būke'-fūl, \* rē-buk'-ful, a.** [Eng. rebuke; -ful(-)]. Containing rebuke; full of rebukes.

"The rebukful miserie of our mortaltee."  
—*Udal: John I.*

\* **rē-būke'-fūl-ly, adv.** [Eng. rebukeful; -ly.] In a rebukful manner; with rebuke or reprehension.

"Leste parsennure he wyl gyue to the a feyned thanks, and after reporte rebukfully of the."  
—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. III, ch. xxvii.

**rē-būk'-ēr, s.** [Eng. rebuk(e); v.; -er.] One who rebukes or reproves; a chider.

"We are scorned all the dais long of foolish rebukers."  
—*For: Martyrs*, p. 1, 104.

**rē-būk'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [REBUKE, v.]

\* **rē-būk'-īng-ly, adv.** [Eng. rebuking; -ly.] In a rebuking manner; with reproofs or rebukes.

\* **rē-būk'-ōus, \* rē-būc'-ōus, a.** [Eng. rebuk(e); -ous.] Rebuking, rebukful, chiding.

"At those departing she gave vnto hym many rebukous words, sayinge playnlye that, if hyr husbonde enter retournyd, she woude of that rebouye be reuenged."  
—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. II (an. 1399).

\* **rē-būl'-i-tion, s.** [Lat. *rebullitum*, sup. of *rebulio*.] The act of boiling up or effervescing.

"There may be a rebullition in that business."  
—*Boswell: Additional Letters*, p. 322.

\* **rē-buoy', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. buoy, v. (q.v.).] To buoy, raise, or sustain again.

"Some, with hope replenish'd and rebuoyed."  
—*Byron: Child Harold*, v. 22.

**rē-bur'-y (u as ō), v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. bury (q.v.).] To bury again or a second time.

"He caused her body to be reburied in St. Maries Church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity."  
—*Ashmole: Berk.*, I. 154.

**rē-būs, s.** [Lat. ablative pl. of *res* = a thing, referring to the representation of names, &c., by things.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A word, name, or phrase represented by the figure of an object which resembles in sound the words, or syllables of the words, indicated; an enigmatical representation of words by the use of figures or pictures; thus, a *bol* and a *tun* represent *Bottom*.

"Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*: Master Juggs the printer, in many of his books, took to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scroll in her mouth, where *n* was written, *j*uggs, *j*uggs, *j*uggs."  
—*Peascham: On Drawing*.

2. *Her*: A device intended to represent a proper name by a picture; a bearing or bearings upon a coat of arms, containing an allusion to the name of the owner: as in the coat of the family of Arches, which consists of three arches, two simple and one double, borne on a shield; and that of the Dolell family, who bore on a sable shield a doe passant, between three bells argent. In the illustration, a beacon fixed in a tun represents Beckington (Bishop of Bath and Wells in the fifteenth century).

\* **rē-būs, v.t.** [REBUS, a.] To express or represent in or by a rebus.

**rē-būt, \* re-butte, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *rebouter* to repulse, to drive back from *re* = back, and *bouter* = to thrust.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To thrust back or repel by force; to repulse; to beat back.

2. To repel or refute, as by counter evidence; specif., in law, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

"Evidence ready to rebut a charge."  
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

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**B. Intransitive:**

\* **I. Ord. Lang.:** To retire.

"Themselves too rudely rigorous,  
Astounded by the stroke of their own hand,  
Doe lacke rebute, and each to other yealdethland."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. II. 13.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Curling:* To drive the stone at hazard and with great force towards the tee, in the hope of some advantage resulting to the player's side by hitting the other stones at or round the tee.

2. *Law:* To make or put in an answer.

"The defendant may *rebut*; and the plaintiff answer him by a *sur-rebut*."  
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 2.

\* **rē-būt'-tal, s.** [Eng. rebut; -al.] The act of rebutting or refuting; reutation, confutation, contradiction.

**rē-būt'-tēr, s.** [Eng. rebut; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who rebuts or refutes.

2. *Law:* The answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's *sur-rejoinder*. [PLEADING, C. II. 2, REBUT, B. II. 2.]

\* **rē-cā'-dēn-cy, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. cadency (q.v.).] The act or state of falling back or descending a second time; relapse.

"Suspected of unsoundness and recadency."  
—*Moutague: Devoute Essayes*.

**rē-cāl'-ci-trant, a.** [Lat. *recalcitrans*, pr. par. of *recalcitra* = to kick back: *re-* = back, and *calcitra* = to kick; *calc* (genit. *calcis*) = the heel.] Kicking back; hence, refractory, not submissive; exhibiting repugnance.

\* **rē-cāl'-ci-trāte, v.t. & i.** [RECALCITRANT.]

**A. Intrans.** To kick back; hence, to exhibit repugnance or resistance; to be refractory.

**B. Trans.** To kick against; to exhibit repugnance or resistance to.

\* **rē-cāl'-ci-trā-tion, s.** [RECALCITRANT.] The state of being recalcitrant; repugnance, opposition, refractoriness.

**rē-cāl', \* rē-cāl', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. recall, v. (q.v.).]

1. To call back.

2. To take back; to withdraw.

"Recall thine oath I and to her gien  
Poor Gyneth can return again."  
—*Scott: Bridal of Triermain*, II. 21.

3. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act.

"Now if my act be good, as I believe it,  
It cannot be recalled."  
—*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, vi.

4. To call back to mind; to recollect; to revive in memory.

5. To call or summon back from a place, post, or mission: as, To recall an ambassador from a foreign court.

**rē-cāl', \* rē-cāl', s.** [RECALL, v.]

1. The act of calling back; revocation.

2. The power of recalling, revoking, or annulling.

"Other decrees  
Against thee are gone forth, without recall."  
—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 384.

\* **rē-cāl'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. recall; -able.] Capable of being recalled.

\* **rē-cāl'-mēt, \* rē-cāl'-mēt, s.** [Eng. recall; -ment.] Recall.

"If she wished not the rash deed's recantment."  
—*Browning: The Glove*.

**rē-cānt', v.t. & i.** [Lat. *recanto* = to sing back, to re-echo, to recant: *re-* = back, and *canto* = to sing.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To call back; to retract, to recall, to revoke, to aljure.

"He shall do this, or else I do recant  
The pardon."  
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

\* 2. To repeat in songs.

"They were wont ever after in their wedding songs  
to recant and resound this name."  
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 704.

**B. Intrans.** To revoke or retract a proposition; to renounce or disavow publicly an opinion or principle formerly held.

**rē-cānt'-tā-tion, s.** [Eng. recant; -ation.] The act of recanting or retracting; retraction, disavowal; a declaration contradictory to a former one.

"Such recantation had for me no charm."  
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. III.

**rē-cānt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *recant*; -er.] One who recants.

"The public body—which doth seldom  
Play the recanter." *Shaksp.*: *Timon*, v. 2.

\***rē-ca-pāc'-ī-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).] To qualify again or anew.  
"Recapacitating themselves by taking the oath."—*Atterbury*: *Letter to Bp. Frelanney*.

**rē-ca-pit'-ū-lāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capitulate* (q.v.); Fr. *recapituler*; Lat. *recapitulatio*.]  
**A. Trans.**: To repeat the sum or principal heads of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay; to mention or relate in brief; to summarize; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments in.

"What hath been done . . . I need not recapitulate."—*Bolingbroke*: *Upon Parties*, let. 15.  
**B. Intrans.**: To repeat in brief what has been said previously.

\***rē-ca-pit'-ū-lā-tēr**, **rē-ca-pit'-ū-lā-tōr**, *s.* [RECAPITULATE.] One who summarizes or repeats in brief.

"Lollidorous, recapitulator of the antike lawes."—*Golden Bole*, let. xli.

**rē-ca-pit'-ū-lā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *recapitulatio*, from *recapitula* = to recapitulate (q.v.); Sp. *recapitulacion*; Ital. *recapitoluzione*.]  
1. The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement of the principal facts, points, or arguments of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay.  
"A kind of recapitulation of what the catechumens had been taught more at large."—*Waterland*: *Works*, li. 194.

**rē-ca-pit'-ū-lā-tōr**, *s.* [RECAPITULATOR.]

\***rē-ca-pit'-ū-lā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *recapitulate* (q.v.); -ory.] Of the nature of, or containing a recapitulation; repeating in brief what has been said before.

"This law is comprehensive and recapitulatory."—*Barrow*: *Epos*, of *beatitude*.

**rē-cāp-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *caption*.] **Law**: (See extract).

"Recaption or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one has derived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and retake them, wherever he happens to find them; so it is not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 1.

¶ **Writ of recaption**: A writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

\***rē-cāp-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *captor* (q.v.).] One who recaptures; one who retakes a prize which had been formerly taken.

**rē-cāp-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture* (q.v.).]  
1. The act of recapturing or retaking; espec. the act of retaking a prize or goods from the captor.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize.

**rē-cāp-ture**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture*, *v.* (q.v.).] To retake; to capture back or again; espec. to retake a prize from the captor.

**rē-car-bōn-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carbonize* (q.v.).] To introduce carbon into after it has been extracted; as, To *recarbonize* steel.

\***rē-car-nī-fŷ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carlify* (q.v.).] To cause again to be or become flesh; to reconvert into flesh.

"Grass which is reconverted in our stomachs."—*Howell*: *Letters*, bk. ii, let. 50.

\***rē-car-riāge**, \***rē-cār-ŷāge**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q.v.).] The act of carrying back.

"The carriage and reversion of such necessities."—*Holinshead*: *Descript. England*, bk. ii, ch. xviii.

\***rē-car-rŷ**, \***rē-car-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carry* (q.v.).] To carry back.

"When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and returned letters."—*Walton*.

†**rē-cas-kēt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *caske* (q.v.).] To replace in a caske or box.

"I had hardly time to recaske my treasures."—*Miles Brontë*: *Fillette*, ch. xiv.

**rē-cast**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cast* (q.v.).]

1. To cast or throw back again.

"They would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse."—*Florio*: *Trans. of Montaigne*, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again; as, To *recast* cannon.

3. To mould or form anew; to remould, to remodel.

"Recasting them in a mould of their own."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i, pt. i, ch. vi.

4. To cast up or compute a second time.

\***recche**, \***recche**, *v.i.* [RECK.] To reck, to care.

"In hire presence I recche nat to sterve."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, l. 1400.

\***recche-les**, *a.* [RECKLESS.]

\***recche-les-ness**, *s.* [RECKLESSNESS.]

**rē-cēde**, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *recedo*, from *re-* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] [CEDE.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To go, move, or fall back; to retreat, to withdraw.

"Thinner trees, receding, showed  
A little woodland plain."—*Scott*: *Marmion*, iv. 5.

2. To withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish a claim, proposition, or assertion.

"I can be content to recede much from my own interests and personal rights."—*King Charles*: *Edon Basilike*.

\***B. Trans.**: To cede or give back; to restore to a former possessor; as, To *recede* conquered territory. (Pron. *rē-cēde*.)

**rē-cēpt** (p silent), \***re-celt**, \***re-celte**, \***re-cet**, \***re-scetto**, *s.* [O. Fr. *recete*, *recette*, *recuite* (Fr. *recette*), from Lat. *recepta* = a thing received, prop. fem. sing. of *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *receta*; Port. *recetta*; Ital. *recetta*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of receiving; the act of taking a thing sent or given.

"At the receipt of your letter."—*Shaksp.*: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. The act of taking, as a thing administered medicinally.

"Romeo, should, on receipt thereof, soon sleep in quiet."—*Shaksp.*: *Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.

3. That which is received or taken; drawings. (Generally in the plural.)

\*4. A place for receiving. (*Matthew* ix. 9.)

\*5. Reception, admission; a taking in or admitting.

"The most convenient place for such receipt of learning."—*Shaksp.*: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

\*6. Reception, welcome.

"Jove requite . . . thy kind recite of me."—*Chapman*.

\*7. Capacity, power, or capability of receiving and containing.

"In things of great receipt."—*Shaksp.*: *Sonnet* 158.

\*8. A place into which everything is received or admitted; a receptacle, a retreat.

"A luther recet suer ageyn Englonde."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 137.

9. A recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition; hence, a plan or scheme by which anything may be effected or produced.

**II. Comm.**: A written document, declaring that certain goods or a sum of money have been received. When made out in full, a receipt should contain (1) the date when the merchandise or money was received, (2) the name of the person or firm from whom received, (3) the name of the person who receives it, (4) for what the money is paid or deposited. It may be in full or part payment of an account, and operates accordingly. A receipt, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by proving that it was given under misapprehension or obtained by fraud. No stamp is required to make a receipt valid in the United States, but in Britain a stamp is required if the sum received for amounts to more than two pounds. In that country an unstamped receipt is not evidence of payment until the stamp duty and a penalty of £10 have been paid.

**receipt-book**, *s.* A book containing forms of receipt, with counterfoils, &c.

**receipt-stamp**, *s.* An official penny stamp to be affixed to a receipt for sums of £2 or upwards. It must be cancelled by the receiver writing his initials or signature across it. It may be either adhesive or impressed on the paper. The same adhesive stamp is now used for postal and receipt purposes. (*English*.)

**rē-cēpt** (p silent), *v.t.* [RECEIPT, *s.*] To give a receipt for; to write an acknowledgment of receipt on; as on a bill.

\***rē-cēpt-a-ble** (p silent), *a.* [Eng. *receiptable*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

\***rē-cēpt-mēt** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *receiptment*.]

**Law**: The receiving or harbouring of a felon knowingly after the commission of a felony. (*Burrill*.)

**rē-cēpt-ōr** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *receipt*; -or.] One who receipt; one who gives a receipt; specif., in law, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ, and satisfy the judgment, the understanding being to have it forthcoming on demand. (*Wharton*.)

**rē-cēlv-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being received; capability of being received.

\***rē-cēlv-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *receiv(e)*; -able.] Capable of being received.

"For the feates of the Jewes bee small, and receivable but of few persons."—*Udal*: *Mark* ii.

\***rē-cēlv-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being receivable; receivability.

**rē-cēlv-e**, \***re-ceave**, \***re-ceyve**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *recever* (Fr. *recevoir*), from Lat. *recipio* = to receive; *re-* = back, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; Ital. *ricevere*.]

1. To take, get, or obtain, as a thing due, offered, sent, paid, given, or communicated; as, To *receive* a letter, to *receive* a message, to *receive* a reward, &c.

2. To take in or on; to admit, to hold, to contain; to act as a receptacle for anything.

"The basin that receives your guilty blood."—*Shaksp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

3. To welcome, to acknowledge.

"He came unto his own, and his own received him not."—*John* i. 11.

4. To give admittance to; to entertain; to admit in an official capacity.

"Abundance fit to honour, and receive  
Our heavenly stranger."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 515.

5. To take or admit into the mind; to gain the knowledge of; to obtain or acquire intellectually.

"His youth will aptly receive it."—*Shaksp.*: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

6. To give credence or acceptance to; to allow, acknowledge, or hold as a belief, tradition, custom, &c.

"Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless in the scripture they could show some law; that did excuse them thus to break a received custom."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

\*7. To perceive by the senses; to become aware of.

"Receives not thy nose court-odour from me!"—*Shaksp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

8. To be the object of; to experience, to suffer.

"Whereby the common wealth receiveth distress."—*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*, iii.

9. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

**rē-cēved**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECEIVE.]

\***rē-cēlv-ēd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *received*; -ness.] The quality or state of being generally received, allowed, or acknowledged; general allowance.

"Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in."—*Boyle*.

**rē-cēlv-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *receiv(e)*; -er; Fr. *receveur*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who receives or takes in any manner; a recipient.

"The present should always be suited to the dignity of the receiver."—*Goldsmith*: *The Bee*, No. 3.

2. An officer appointed to receive public moneys; a treasurer; specially applied to—

(1) An officer appointed by a court of civil law to receive the rents or profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a suit in that court.

(2) An officer appointed by a court of civil law to receive the proceeds of any business undertaking which is being wound up by that court.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, camel, **hēr**, there; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, sir, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, **wōre**, **wōlf**, work, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, unite, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

(3) An officer appointed for a similar purpose in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the concern.

¶ There is a Receiver-general of the public revenue appointed in every county of Great Britain.

3. One who receives stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

The receiver of goods feloniously stolen, is now guilty of felony; and may be indicted and convicted either as an accessory after the fact, or for a substantive felony; and in the latter case, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. Where the original stealing or converting of the property is a misdemeanor, the receiver is guilty of a misdemeanor, and where it is punishable on summary conviction, the receiver is liable to the same punishment. — *Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

## II. Technically:

1. Chem.: Any vessel for receiving the products of distillation

2. Pneumatics:

(1) The bell-glass on the table of an air-pump.

(2) The vessel which is adapted to collect or contain gas.

\* ¶ (1) *Receiver of the fines*: An officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the Crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.

(2) *Receivers of wrecks*: Officers appointed by the Board of Trade for the preservation of wrecks, &c., for the benefit of the shipping interest. Called formerly *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty*.

**rē-çiv-ēr-ship**, s. [Eng. *receiver*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or position of a receiver.

¶ To terminate the receivership, and to endeavour to save the property of the line from destruction. — *Standard*, Nov. 11, 1885.

**rē-çiv-īng**, *pr. par. or a*. [RECEIVE.]

**receiving-box**, s. A box in which letters are deposited for post, &c.

**receiving-house**, s. An office or depot where parcels, letters, &c., are received for transmission.

**receiving-instrument**, s.

*Telegr.*: An apparatus into which the current from the line wire passes and is intensified, in order by sounding or recording to be read as a message.

**receiving-office**, s. A branch post-office where letters, parcels, &c., are received for transmission, but from which no letters, &c., are delivered to the addressees.

**receiving-ship**, s.

*Navy*: A ship stationed in a harbor to receive recruits, who are ultimately to be transferred to the naval service.

\* **rē-çēl-ē-brāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebrate* (q.v.).] To celebrate anew or a second time.

"And with their chained dance,  
Recelebrate the joyful match."

*Ben Jonson: To Ed. Filmer.*

\* **rē-çēl-ē-brā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebration* (q.v.).] The act of celebrating anew or a second time; a second or repeated celebration.

**rē-çen-çy**, s. [Low Lat. *recentia*, from Lat. *recens* = recent (q.v.); Fr. *récence*.]

1. The quality or state of being recent; newness; new state or origin.

"So also a scirrus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requirith milder applications." — *Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xix.

2. The quality or state of being recent or late in time; lateness in time; freshness: as, the recency of an event.

\* **rē-çōnse**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recenseo*, from *re-* = again, and *censeo* = to count, to reckon.] To review, to revise.

"To recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate." — *Bentley: Letters*, p. 232.

**rē-çēn-sion**, s. [Lat. *recensio*.] [RECENSE.]

1. The act of reviewing or examining; enumeration.

"In the recensions of the Roman bishops, sometimes the apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded." — *Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. The act of reviewing or revising the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; revision.

3. A text established by a critical revision; a revised edition.

\* **rē-çēn-sion-ist**, s. [Eng. *recension*; *-ist*.] One who revises or reviews critically, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

**rē-çent**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *recens* = fresh, a word of doubtful origin.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. New; of late origin or existence; having happened recently.

"The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt was not so westerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent." — *Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Late; not of remote date; not antique; modern.

3. Fresh; not old; only lately made known or spoken of: as, recent intelligence.

\* 4. Newly or lately come.

"Amphitryon recent from the nether sphere."

*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid* viii.

II. Geol.: A term applied to a division of the Post-Tertiary in which all the mammalia, as well as all the shells, are identical with living species. In certain places it is difficult to draw a distinction between the Recent and the Pleistocene deposits. Alluvium brought down by rivers, modern peat, the Clyde marine strata with canoes, the Kitchen-middens of Denmark, and the Lake-dwellings of Switzerland, belong to the recent period.

**rē-çent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *recent*; *-ly*.] Newly, lately, freshly; not long since.

"Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible." — *Arbuthnot*.

**rē-çent-ness**, s. [Eng. *recent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recent; recency, newness, freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

"This inference of the recentness of mankind." — *Bate: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 167.

\* **rē-çēn-tre** (*tre as tēr*), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To restore or return to the centre.

"I recentre my immortal mind."

*Coleridge: To the Departing Year*.

**rē-çēp-ta-cle**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *receptaculum*, a dimin. formed from *recepto*, frequent. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which receives, admits, or contains things; a vessel or place in which things are received and contained; a repository.

"The common receptacles of filth and ordure." — *Bp. Horley: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 17.

2. Botany:

(1) Any part which supports another part. The receptacle of a flower is the top of the peduncle on which the flowers are inserted. It may be a flattened area, or a vanishing point, or may be greatly dilated. [CLINANTHIUM.] The receptacle of a fruit is its TORUS (q.v.). The receptacle of an ovule is the placenta (q.v.). The receptacle of the sporangia in a fern is the vein passing through their axis.

(2) A cavity for the reception of any substance. The receptacle of oil is one of the cysts which contain it, as, for instance, those on the rind of the orange. The receptacles of secretion are cavities in the interior of a plant in which the secretion is formed.

**rē-çēp-tāc-u-lar**, a. [Lat. *receptaculum* = a receptacle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Of, pertaining to, or growing on a receptacle.

**rē-çēp-tāc-u-lum**, s. [Lat.] A receptacle.

\* **rē-çēp-tar-y**, s. & a. [Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

A. As subst.: That which receives; a receptacle.

"The doubtful appearances of arts and receptaries of philosophy." — *Brownie: Vulgar Errors*. [To the Reader.]

B. As adj.: To be received or taken on trust.

"Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary, and such as will not endure the test." — *Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. viii.

† **rē-çēp-tī-bil-i-t-y**, s. [Eng. *receptible*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible; receptiveness.

2. That which may be received or believed in.

"The peripatetic matter is a pure unacted power; and this concerted vacuum a meer receptibility." — *Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, bk. xvi.

\* **rē-çēp-tī-ble**, a. [Lat. *receptibilis*, from *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

Capable of being received; fit to be received; receivable.

**rē-çēp-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *receptionem*, accus. of *receptio*, from *recipere*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *reception*.]

1. The act of receiving; the getting or receiving of a thing sent, offered, given, or communicated: as, the reception of news.

2. The state of being received or admitted; admission.

3. The act of admitting or allowing as legal or valid; as, the reception of evidence.

4. The act of receiving; the manner of receiving on arrival; treatment at first coming; welcome, entertainment.

"What reception a Poem may find which has neither abuse, party, nor blank verse to support it, I cannot tell." — *Goldsmith: Traveller*. (Delic.)

5. A formal or ceremonial receiving of an official personage, guests, &c.

6. Admission, credence, or allowance, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance, allowance, sanction.

"As extravagant opinions as even common reception countenanced." — *Locke*.

7. The act of taking in or admitting; admission, readmission.

"My reception into grace." — *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 208.

\* 8. Power or capacity of receiving, admitting, or containing; receptivity, susceptibility.

\* 9. A retaking, a recovery.

"He was right glad of the French king's reception of those towns from Maximilian." — *Bacon: Henry VIII.*

**reception-room**, s. A room in which company is received.

**rē-çēp-tive**, a. [Fr. *réceptif*, from Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive.] Having the quality of receiving or taking in what is communicated; able to take in, hold, or contain.

"So far forth as it is capable or receptive of a soul or spirit." — *More: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. lii.

\* **rē-çēp-tive-ness**, s. [Eng. *receptive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being receptive; receptivity.

"An attempt will be made to put a limit to this facile and all-embracing receptiveness." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1882.

**rē-çēp-tiv-i-ty**, s. [Fr. *réceptivité*.] The quality or state of being receptive.

"Her catholicity and many-sided receptivity." — *Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 13.

\* **rē-çēp-tōr-y**, a. & s. [Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Generally or popularly received or admitted.

B. As subst.: That which receives; a receptacle.

**rē-çēss** (1), \* **re-çesse**, s. [Lat. *recessus*, prob. pa. par. of *recedo* = to recede (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or receding: as, the recess of the tide.

\* 2. Departure, withdrawal.

"After whence their recess, the lords Maxwell . . . made proclamation." — *Hall: Henry VIII.* (Jan. 24).

\* 3. A withdrawal from public business or notice; a withdrawing into privacy.

\* 4. The state of being in retirement or privacy; seclusion, retirement.

"During this recess Saul was seized with his disorder." — *Warton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Notes.)

5. A suspension or remission of public business or procedure; the time during which public or other business is suspended.

"The Houses had late sate ever since January without a recess." — *Maccartney: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. A place of retirement, secrecy, or privacy.

*Recess*. "This happy place our sweet Milton: P. L., xl. 302.

7. The inner, secret, or private part.

"Deep in the close recesses of my soul." — *Pope: Homer: Iliad*, i. 711.

8. A cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove.

II. Bot.: The sinus between the lobes of a lobed leaf.

\* **rē-çēss** (2), s. [Fr. *reces*.] An abstract or registry of the proceedings of an Imperial Diet of Germany; the result of the deliberations of an Imperial Diet; a decree.

"In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a solemn sacred and allowed time for every substantial recess." — *Ayliffe: Parergon Juri Canonici*.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**\*rē-cess', v.t.** [RECESS (1), s.]

1. To make into a recess; to make a recess in.

"The deckhouse is recessed eighteen inches into the deck."—*Field*, May 1, 1866.

2. To withdraw; to place in retirement.

"You will be comfortably recessed from curious importunates."—*Miss Edgeworth*: *Manoeuvring*, ch. xix.

**rē-cessed', a.** [Eng. recess (1), s.; -ed.] Having a recess or recesses.**recessed arch, s.**

Arch: An arch within another. (They are sometimes termed double, triple, &c., arches, and sometimes compound arches.)



RECESSED ARCH.  
(West Doorway of Ruined Cathedral of Elgin.)

**\*rē-cess' -iōn (ss as ah) (1), s.** [Lat. recessio, from recessus, pa. par. of recedo = to recede (q.v.).]

1. The act of receding, retiring, or withdrawing; withdrawal, retirement; especially, the act of receding or retiring from a claim, demand, or pretension.

"His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights."—*South*: *Sermons*, x. 301.

2. The state of being put back, retired, or withdrawn; retired state or position.

"It [Jeh] is the farthest recession in the world from the divine perfections."—*Sharp*: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 7.

\*¶ Recession of the equinoxes: [PRECESSION, ¶].

**\*rē-cess' -iōn (ss as ah) (2), s.** [Pref. re- and Eng. cession (q.v.).]

1. The act of ceding back or restoring; retrocession: as, the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

2. A regnant. (*Wharton*.)

**\*rē-cess' -ive, a.** [Lat. recessus, pa. par. of recedo = to recede (q.v.).] Receding, retiring, going back.**Rēch'-a-bīto, s.** [For etym., see def. 1.]

1. *Jewish Hist.*: A member of a section of the Kenites, called in Hebrew רֶחָבִים (*rechabim*), from Rechab (רֶחָב = the horseman; רֶחָב (*rachab*) = to ride), the father of Jonadab, who enjoined his descendants to abstain from wine, from building houses, sowing seed, and planting vineyards, and commanded them to dwell in tents (*Jer.* xxxv. 2-19). *Wolff* (*Journal*, ii. 334, 335) mentions an interview he had with a nomadic Jew near Senaa, who claimed to be a descendant of Jonadab, stating that his tribe were 60,000 in number, and adhered to their ancient laws, and that they were a living fulfillment of the prophecy of Jeremiah (xxxv. 19).

\*2. Hence, one who abstains from alcoholic beverages; a teetotaler.

"A Rechabite poor Will must live,  
And drink of Adam's ale."

*Prior*: *Wandering Pilgrim*.

3. A member of the Independent Order of Rechabites [1], a Friendly Society founded upon temperance principles, "so that abstainers could be united together, and have the privileges of a Benefit Society as well." (*Jubilee Record of the Order*, p. 11.) The first meeting was held at the Temperance Hotel, Bolton Street, Salford, August 25, 1835. The Rechabite pledge is extremely stringent and far-reaching, but the order is steadily increasing in Great Britain, and has been introduced into the Colonies. Their lodges are called "tents," in allusion to *Jer.* xxxv. 7. At the Jubilee Conference, held at Exeter, Aug. 4-7, 1885, the number of members was 59,097.

**Rēch'-a-bīt-ism, s.** [Eng. Rechabite(s) -ism.] The teaching and practice of the Rechabites [RECHABITE, 3.]

"The advantages which Rechabism offered above other friendly societies."—*Rechabite Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 174.

**\*rē-chāngō', v.t. & t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. change (q.v.).] To change again or back.**\*rē-chant', \*rē-chaunt, v.t. & t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chant (q.v.).] To sing antiphonally.

"The cheerful and chaunting cries  
Of old and young."—*Sylvester*: *Handy-Crafts*, xi.

**\*rē-chā'-ōs, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chaos (q.v.).] To reduce again to chaos.

"When states rechaos'd lie."  
*Davies*: *Sir T. Overbury*, p. 14.

**\*rē-charge', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charge (q.v.).]

1. To charge or accuse in return.

"Herford recharg'd, and annihilates the king."  
*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*, I.

2. To attack again or anew.

"They charge, recharge, and all along the sea  
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet."  
*Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, ixvii.

**\*rē-char'-tēr, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charter, v. (q.v.).]

1. To charter again or anew.

2. To give a new or fresh charter to.

**\*rē-char'-tēr, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charter, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed charter; the renewal of a charter.**\*rē-chāse', v.t.** [*Fr.* *rechasser*.] To chase or drive back. (A term in hunting.)

"Then these assail, then those recharge again."  
*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*, iv.

**\*rē-chās'-tēn (t silent), v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chasten (q.v.).] To chasten again.

"In their light rechashten'd silently"  
*Moore*: *Yelled Prophet of Khorassan*.

**\*rē-chēat', \*rē-châte', s.** [*O. Fr.* *requeste*; *Fr.* *requête*.] [REQUEST.]

*Hunt.*: A call which the huntsman wound on the horn, when the hounds had lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

"I will have a recheat winded in my forehead."  
*Shakspeare*: *Much Ado*, I. 1.

**\*rē-phēat', \*rē-phâte', v.t.** [RECHEAT, s.]

*Hunt.*: To play or wind the recheat on the horn.

"Recheating with his horn, which then the hunter cleave."  
*Drayton*: *Poly-Olbon*, a. 13.

**\*rē-ghēer', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. cheer, v. (q.v.).] To cheer again.

"Let never sunne recheere them with his rales."  
*Davies*: *Holy Locrine*, p. 27.

**rē-phēr'-phē, a.** [*Fr.* pa. par. of *rechercher* = to seek after.] Sought out with care; choice; out of the common; rare; of rare attraction.**\*rē-phew' (ow as ū), v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chew (q.v.).] To chew again.

"As some beasts recheue their meat."  
*Davies*: *Holy Roder*, p. 21.

**\*rē-child', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. child (q.v.).] To become a child again.

"When he, rechilding, sought  
With childish sport to still thy cryes."  
*Sylvester*: *The Magnificence*, 526.

**\*rē-phōōse', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. choose (q.v.).] To choose again.

"Which permits those to be rechosen, whose seats are vacated by the acceptance of a place of profit."  
*Johnson*: *The False Alarms*.

**rē-phōs'-ēn, pa. par. or a.** [RECHOOSE.]**\*rē-çid'-i-vâte, v.t.** [Lat. *recidivus* = falling back, from *recido* = to fall back; re- = back, and *cado* = to fall; *Fr.* *recidiver*.] To fall back or again; to relapse, to backslide.

"Thus then to recidivus, and to go against her own act."—*Bp. Andrews*: *Opuscula*; *Speech*, p. 72.

**rē-çid'-i-vā-tion, s.** [RECIDIVATE.] A falling back; a relapsing, a backsliding.

"This recidivation is desperate."—*Bp. Hall*: *St. Paul's Combat*.

**rē-çid'-i-vist, s.** [*Fr.* *recidiviste*.] One who has been convicted a second time; one of the worst class of felons.

"France guaranteeing, in consideration thereof, that no recidivists should be sent to any of the islands of the Pacific."—*Times*, March 29, 1856.

**\*rē-çid'-i-voūs, a.** [Lat. *recidivus*.] [RECIDIVATE.] Liable to fall again; relapsing, backsliding.**rēç'-i-pō, s.** [Lat. imper. sing. of *recipio* = to receive, to take.] The first word in a medical prescription; and, hence, used for the prescription itself. It is abbreviated, R or Rx, which is a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now often used for a receipt for any mixture or preparation.

"And give a dose for everie disease,  
In prescripta long and tedious recipes."  
*Bp. Hall*: *Satires*, III. 4.

**rē-çip'-i-ān-glo, s.** [*Lat.* *recipio* = to receive, to take, and Eng. angle.]

*Engin.*: An instrument with two legs,

attached at one end by a double-headed screw, and a graduated arc, used for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications. The centre of the protractor is applied at the re-entering angle of the instrument, and its graduated margin shows the angle of divergence of the legs.

**\*rē-çip'-i-ēnce, \*rē-çip'-i-ēn-çy, s.** [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).] A receiving; the act or capacity of receiving; reception.**rē-çip'-i-ēnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); *Fr.* *réceptient*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *recipiente*.]

**A.** As adj.: Receiving.

**B.** As substantive:

1. One who or that which receives; a receiver; one to whom anything is offered, given, or communicated.

"But by educating the affirmers only mean a producing in it, with a subjective dependence on its recipient."—*Gifford*: *Faculty of Imagination*, ch. xvi.

\*2. The receiver of a still.

"The form of sound waves, dissolved by physical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alchemist, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive."—*Decay of Piety*.

**rē-çip'-rō-cal, \*rē-çip-ro-call, a. & s.** [Lat. *recipro(us)* = returning, reciprocal. a word of unknown origin; Eng. adj. *reciproc*; *Fr.* *reciproque*; *Sp.* & *Ital.* *reciproco*.]

**A.** As adjective:

**I.** Ordinary Language:

1. Moving backwards and forwards; acting with a forward and backward motion.

"Sand brought in with the reciprocal course of the tides."—*P. Holland*: *Candian*, p. 206.

2. Acting alternately; alternate.

\*3. Acting in return for something done before.

"Envyment, that to her father had  
Reciprocal Oceans."  
*Chapman*: *Homer*; *Iliad* xviii.

4. Mutual; done by each in turn to the other.

"Let our reciprocal vows be remembered."  
*Shakspeare*: *Lea*, iv. 6.

5. Mutually interchangeable.

"These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined."—*Watts*: *Logic*.

**II.** Gram.: Reflexive. Applied to verbs which have as an object a pronoun standing for the subject; as, "Bethink yourself." It is also applied to pronouns of this class.

**B.** As subst.: That which is reciprocal to another thing. Specif., in mathematics, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity; thus the reciprocal of  $a$  is  $\frac{1}{a}$ , of  $2$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of  $a + b$  is  $\frac{1}{a+b}$ , &c. The product of a quantity, and its reciprocal, is always equal to 1. The reciprocal of a vulgar fraction is the denominator divided by the numerator; thus the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is  $2$ , of  $\frac{2}{3}$  is  $\frac{3}{2}$ , &c.

**reciprocal cross, s.**

*Biol.*: A cross between the male of one species and the female of another, and then between a male of the second and a female of the first. Darwin instances the case of a female ass foal being crossed with a stallion, and then a mare by a male ass. He shows (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) that the fertility greatly varies in different species.

**reciprocal equation, s.**

*Math.*: An equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.

**reciprocal-figures, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.

**reciprocal proportion, s.** [PROPORTION.]**reciprocal quantities, s. pl.**

*Math.*: Quantities which when multiplied together produce unity.

**reciprocal ratio, s.**

*Math.*: The ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities; thus, the reciprocal ratio of  $2$  to  $3$  is  $\frac{3}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

**reciprocal-rectangles, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Rectangles which are not equal, but

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīro, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, es, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



whose areas are equivalent. The base is reciprocally proportional to the altitude, and the reverse.

### reciprocal-terms, *s. pl.*

*Logic*: Terms which have the same signification, and are therefore convertible, and may be used for each other.

\* **rě-čip-rě-čál'-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reciprocal. (*Coleridge*.)

**rě-čip-rě-čal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ly.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a reciprocal manner; mutually, interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.

"Infecting one another, *yea, reciprocally*."

*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., l. 1.*

2. *Math. & Physics*: In reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely: thus in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density.

### reciprocally-proportional, *a.*

*Math.*: Two quantities are reciprocally proportional when both being variable the ratio of the one to the reciprocal of the other is constant. This requires that their product should be constant.

**rě-čip-rě-čal-něss, s.** [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reciprocal.

"The *reciprocation* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it."—*Density of Piety*.

\* **rě-čip-rě-čal-tý, s.** [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ty.] The same as RECIPROCALITY (q.v.).

"With a *reciprocally* pleasure and pain are still united."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy, p. 12*

**rě-čip-rě-čate, v. t. & t.** [Lat. *reciprocatus*, *pa. par.* of *reciprocō* = to go backwards and forwards, to reciprocate.]

*A. Intrans.*: To move backwards and forwards; to act interchangeably or alternately; to alternate.

"Tis thus *reciprocating*, each with each,

Alternately the nations learn and teach."

*Cooper: Charity, 119.*

*B. Trans.*: To give and return mutually; to give in requital; to interchange.

"For 'tis a union that bespeaks

*Reciprocating duties*."—*Cooper: Friendship*.

**rě-čip-rě-čat-ling, *gr. par. or a.*** [RECIPRO-CATE.]

### reciprocating-engine, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: The common form of engine, in which the piston and piston-rod move backwards and forwards in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines. The term is used in contradistinction to Rotary-engine (q.v.).

### reciprocating-motion, *s.*

*Mach.*: A mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a centre or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.

**reciprocating-propeller, *s.*** A propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path. The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-tion, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *reciprocationem*, accus. of *reciprocatio*, from *reciprocatus*, *pa. par.* of *reciprocō* = to reciprocate (q.v.); Sp. *reciprocación*; Ital. *reciprocazione*.]

1. The act of reciprocating; interchange or alternation of acts; a mutual or reciprocal giving and returning.

"Thus a kind of *reciprocation* of censures may be carried on."—*Waterland: Works, v. 114.*

2. Alternation; reciprocal or alternate motion.

"So far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom."—*Key: On the Creation*.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-tý, s.** [Fr. *reciprocité*.] The quality or state of being reciprocal; specif., reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights to be mutually granted and enjoyed, as, in political economy, the securing in commercial treaties between two or more nations mutual advantages to the same extent, *e.g.*, the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed

to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation.

"Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being *nude*."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. II., ch. 34.*

### Law of reciprocity:

*Math.*: A term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres*, to express a certain relation that exists between the remainders resulting from dividing  $\frac{m-1}{2}$  by  $n$ , and  $\frac{n-1}{2}$  by  $m$ , when  $m$  and  $n$  are prime. If we designate the remainder in the first case by  $R$ , and in the second by  $R'$ , then, when  $m$  and  $n$  are both of the form  $4a-1$ ,  $R' = -R$ , and in all other cases  $R = R'$ .

### reciprocity-treaty, *s.*

*Hist.*: A treaty made in 1854 between Great Britain and the United States regulating trade between the latter country and Canada. In 1854 the States proposed its abrogation which was carried out in 1856.

\* **rě-čip-rě-čorn'-oūs, a.** [Lat. *reciprocus* = backward, and *cornu* = a horn.] Having the horns turned backwards and then forwards, as those of a ram.

\* **rě-čip-rě-čouš, a.** [Lat. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal.

"He had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and equal."—*Strype: Memorials, vol. I., bk. I., ch. v.*

\* **rě-čip-rě-čouš, a.** [Fr. *reciproque*.] *A. & s.* [Fr. *reciproque*.]

*A. As adj.*: Reciprocal, mutual, reciprocal.

"Except the love be *reciproque*."—*Bacon*.

*B. As subst.*: That which is reciprocal; reciprocity.

"We could be content upon convenient *reciproques*."—*Watts: The King to Sir T. Watts, May 17, 1558.*

\* **rě-čip-rě-čion, s.** [Lat. *recisio*, from *recisus*, *pa. par.* of *recido* = to cut off: *re* = back, and *cedo* (in comp. *-cedo*) = to cut.] The act of cutting off.

**rě-čip-rě-čal, s.** [Eng. *rectile*]; -al.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reciting; the reciting or repetition of the words of a person or document; rehearsal, recitation.

"The Athanasian Creed has been honoured with a public *recital*."—*Waterland: Works, iv. 231.*

2. Enumeration.

"And give us, in *recitals* of disease,

A doctor's trouble."—*Cooper: Conversation, 312.*

3. Narration; the giving an account or narrative of the particulars of an event or series of events.

4. A musical performance given by a single performer.

"An organ *recital*, with two or three hymns, and an introductory and closing prayer, would meet a great public want."—*Daily Telegraph, Feb. 5, 1852.*

5. That which is recited, rehearsed, or narrated; a story, a narrative.

*II. Law*: That part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-tion, s.** [Fr. from Lat. *recitationem*, accus. of *recitatio*, from *recitatus*, *pa. par.* of *recito* = to recite (q.v.); Sp. *recitación*; Ital. *recitazione*.]

1. The act of reciting; the recital or repetition of words; specif., the delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory as an exercise or display of elocution.

2. The repetition or rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their teacher.

"These courses are twenty-two in number, and provide forty-six *recitations* a week."—*Scribner's Magazine, Sept., 1877, p. 792.*

3. That which is recited or rehearsed; the composition or matter recited or delivered.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-tive, a. & s.** [Fr. *recitativ*; Ital. *recitativo*.]

### *A. As adjective:*

1. Reciting, rehearsing, repeating.

2. Pertaining to or intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style of recitative.

### *B. As substantive:*

#### *Music:*

1. A species of musical declamation, not necessarily in rhythmical form, but so arranged or designed as to assimilate musical sounds

as nearly as possible to ordinary speech. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to relate a story, to express some action or passion, or to reveal a secret or design, and is of two kinds, unaccompanied and accompanied, the latter being the more common in modern music.

2. A piece of music intended to be sung in recitative.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *recitative*; -ly.] In manner of a recitative.

**rě-čip-rě-čá-ti-vō, s.** [Ital.] The same as RECITATIVE (q.v.).

"There is nothing that has more startled our English audience than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 29.*

**rě-čip-rě-čá-ti, v. t. & t.** [Fr. *reciter*, from Lat. *recito*, from *re* = back, again, and *cito* = to call, to name, to cite (q.v.); Sp. *recitar*; Ital. *recitare*.]

### *A. Transitive:*

1. To repeat or rehearse from memory something written down, prepared, or learnt beforehand; to deliver from a printed or written document or from memory; specif., to declaim or rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.

\* 2. To quote; to refer to.

"Which books . . . is oft *recited* . . . in the fragments of Nonius."—*Archam: Schoolmaster, bk. II.*

3. To tell over; to narrate; to relate; to describe in detail; to go over in particulars; as, To *recite* one's adventures, to *recite* a man's good deeds.

*B. Intrans.*: To rehearse a composition committed to memory before an audience; to repeat or rehearse a lesson.

\* **rě-čip-rě-čá-ti, s.** [Fr. *recit*.] [RECITE, v.] Recital.

"All former *recites* or observations of long-lived men."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health.*

**rě-čip-rě-čá-ti, s.** [Eng. *recite*]; -er.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator; an enumerator.

"Like those *reciters* in old Rome."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy, p. 270.*

**rě-čip-rě-čá-ti, s.** [A.S. *reccan* (for *reccan*), cogn. with O. Sax. *rökian*, O. H. Ger. *rōkhan*, *ruokhan*; M. H. Ger. *ruochen* = to rock; *ruoch* = care, heed; O. H. Ger. *ruah*, *ruah*.]

*A. Intrans.*: To care, to heed; to have a care or thought.

"*Recking* as little what betideth me."

*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.*

¶ Frequently followed by *of*.

"He *reck'd* not of the life he lost nor prize."

*Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 141.*

\* *B. Trans.*: To heed, to regard; to have a care or thought for.

"What *recketh* he his rider's angry stir?"

*Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis, 263.*

¶ *¶ It recketh* (Used impersonally): It concerns.

"Hymn *recketh* nought what men recorden."

*Gower: C. A., v.*

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**hōll, bōy, pōit, jōvī; cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thīn, thīs; sin, a; expect, Xonophon, exist. ph = z**

**-sian, -tīan = s' - -tīan, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -çion = zhūn. -cious, -tīous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl**

Dan. *regne*; Sw. *räkna*; O. H. Ger. *rekhanôn*; M. H. Ger. *rechenen*; Ger. *rechnen* = to reckon; O. H. Ger. *rachjan*; M. H. Ger. *rechen* = to declare, to tell. From the same root as *rake* (1), *v. (q.v.)*.

#### A. Transitive:

1. To count, to number, to calculate; to number one by one; to enumerate. (Frequently followed by *up*.)  
"I have not art to reckon my groans."—*Shakesp. : Romeo*, II. 1.

2. To account, to impute, to assign, as in an account. (*Romans* iv. 9.)

3. To estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, to repute, to account, to value.

"She reckoned it at her life's rate."  
*Shakesp. : All's Well*, v. 3.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To make reckoning; to cast account; to compute, to calculate; to make computation.

"I am ill at reckoning."  
*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost*, I. 2.

2. To go through accounts; to cast up and settle accounts; to adjust the balance of debit and credit. (*Matt.* xxv. 19.)

\*3. To make up or render an account; to give account.

"All flesh shall rise up and reckon."—*Sandys. : Sermons* fo. 173.

\*4. To reason with one's self, and conclude from argument. (*Isaiah* xxviii. 13.)

5. To think, to imagine, to suppose, to conclude, to infer; as, I *reckon* he will come. (Provincial in England, and very common in the middle and southern states of America.)

\*6. (1) To *reckon for*: To give account; to be answerable.

"If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day."—*Sanderson: Judgment*.

(2) To *reckon on* or *upon*: To count or rely on; to depend on; to lay dependence or reliance on.

\*3. (3) To *reckon with*: To call to account; to settle accounts with.

**reck-on-er**, *s.* [Eng. *reckon*; -*er*.]

1. One who reckons; one who computes or calculates.

"Reckoners without their host must reckon twice."—*Candien: Remains*.

2. That which assists a person to reckon; a book containing tables ready calculated; a ready-reckoner (*q.v.*).

**reck-on-ing**, \***rec-on-ying**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RECKON.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

#### C. As substantive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of counting, computing, or calculating; computation.

"It were pity you should lose your living by reckoning."—*Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. A statement of accounts with another; a comparison of accounts with a view to settlement.

"To cause the merchants to come to a reckoning with me."—*T. Gresham to Duke of Northumberland*, April, 1553.

\*3. An account of time.

"Canst thou their reckonings keep?"  
*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*.

4. The charge, account, or bill; charge by the landlord of an inn, &c.

"I never scorn to be treated by any that are kind enough to pay my reckoning."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

5. A charge generally; cost incurred.

"He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives, An easy reckoning."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 272.

\*6. Esteem, estimation, account, repute.

"Those [herbs] which the magicians make such reckoning of."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiv, ch. xvii.

##### II. Naut.: [DEAD-RECKONING]

\***reckoning-book**, *s.* A book in which money received and expended is set down.

**re-clām** (1), \***re-claime**, \***re-clame**, \***re-clayme**, \***re-claime**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *réclamer*, from Lat. *reclamo* = to cry out against: *re* = back, again, and *clamo* = to cry, to call; Sp. & Port. *reclamar*; Ital. *reclamare*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. To call back, to recall. [II.]

"Willst him not to reclayme, with speed,  
His scattered people, are they all were slain."  
*Spenser: P. Q.*, v. xii. 2.

\*2. To call out repeatedly to; to call on.

"The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling chariot, along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them."—*Dryden*.

\*3. To call or cry out against; to contradict, to gainsay.

"Herod, instead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises."—*Fuller*.

\*4. To recover, to regain.

"This arm,—that hath reclaim'd  
To your obedience fifty forbesse."  
*Shakesp. : Henry VI.*, III. 4.

5. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to a state of moral rectitude; to reform; to recall or bring back from evil courses.

"If he were beamed,  
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd."  
*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 241.

6. To rescue, to deliver.

"He arose  
To raise a language, and his land reclaim."  
*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 30.

7. To rescue or recover from being waste, wild, desert, unproductive, or the like; to bring under cultivation.

"Most of the work in reclaiming that small park was given to crofters."—*Byron: Sept. 8, 1855*.

\*8. To reduce or bring from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame.

"A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ nature*, by a just reclaming and making them tame by art."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 25.

\*9. To bring under restraint; to restrain; to keep back or under.

"The wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii, ch. xvii.

\*II. Falconry: To bring the hawk back to the wrist by a certain call.

"Reclamen thee, and bring thee to the lure."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 17, 22.

#### B. Intransitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cry out or exclaim against anything.

"The whole Catholic church *reclaims*; and Christian ears would not bear it."—*Waterland: Works*, I. 89.

2. To effect reclamation or reformation; to reform.

"I should *reclaim* in good earnest."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, III. 23.

3. To draw back; to give way.

##### II. Scots Law: To appeal.

**re-clām** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *claim*, *v. (q.v.)*.] To claim again; to claim back; to demand repossession of.

"And thus at Venice passed to reclaim  
His wife, religion, house, and Christian name."  
*Byron: Beppo*, xcvi.

\***re-clām**, \***re-clame**, *s.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*] The act of reclaiming or calling back; the state of being reclaimed.

"But treasure had and liberty to frame  
Their purport flight, free from all men's reclame."  
*Spenser: P. Q.*, III. x. 16.

\***re-clām-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; -*able*.] Capable of being reclaimed or reformed; capable of reformation.

"He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault."—*Dr. Cockburn: Rem. on Burnet*, p. 41.

\***re-clām-a-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *reclaimable* (1); -*ly*.] So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

\***re-clām-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; -*ant*.] One who opposes, gainsays, contradicts, or remonstrates against anything.

"Three hundred and eighteen bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*."—*Waterland: Works*, I. 89.

\***re-claime**, *v.t. & i.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

**re-claimed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

**reclaimed animals**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Animals which have been made tame or domesticated by art, industry, or education, by which act a qualified property is acquired in them.

**re-clām-er**, *s.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who reclaims.

**re-clām-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

#### B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Serving or tending to reclaim or reform; reforming.

2. *Scots Law*: Appealing from a judgment of the lord-ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.

#### reclaiming-days

*s. pl.*  
*Scots Law*: The days allowed to one dissatisfied with the judgment of the lord-ordinary to appeal to the inner house.

#### reclaiming-note

*Scots Law*: The petition of appeal to the inner house, craving the alteration of the judgment reclaimed against.

\***re-clām-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *reclaim* (1), *v.*; -*less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

**re-clā-mā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reclamationem*, accus. of *reclamatio* = a cry of opposition, from *reclamatus*, *pa. par.* of *reclamo* = to cry out against; Sp. *reclamación*; Ital. *reclamazione*.] [RECLAIM (1), *v.*]

\*1. The act of reclaiming; a remonstrance; a cry of opposition, disapprobation, or remonstrance.

\*2. A claim made; a demand or challenge of something to be restored.

3. The act of reclaiming or bringing back from evil courses; reformation; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better course of life.

"For their *reclamation* from evil, or encouragement in good."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Flery Darts* Quenched, Dec. 8. 5.

4. The act of reclaiming or bringing into cultivation; as, the *reclamation* of land.

\*5. The act of reclaiming, or demanding to have returned.

"During the three days' grace allowed for *reclamation*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1856.

**re-clasp**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clasp*, *v. (q.v.)*.] To clasp again or anew.

"When two laminae, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately *reclasp*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

\***re-clēar**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clear* (*q.v.*).] To clear again.

**re-climb** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *climb*.] To climb or ascend again.

And gain'd the shrine,  
*Moore: The Fire-Worshippers*.

**re-clin-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reclinans*, *pr. par.* of *reclino* = to recline (*q.v.*).]

*Her.*: The same as DECLINANT (*q.v.*).

**re-clin-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *reclinatus*, *pa. par.* of *reclino* = to recline (*q.v.*).]

*Botany*:

1. (*Of estimation*): Having the parts bent down upon their stalk; indexed, as in the aconite.

2. (*Of any part*): Falling gradually back from the perpendicular; as the branches of the banyan tree.

**re-clī-nā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *réclinaison*), from Lat. *reclinatus*, *pa. par.* of *reclino* = to recline (*q.v.*).]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of leaning or reclining.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Dialling*: The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

2. *Surg.*: The process of removing a cataract by applying the needle to the anterior surface and pressing it down into the vitreous humour, so that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. (*Dunlop*.)

\***re-clī-na-tor-y**, \***re-ely-na-tor-ye**, *s.* [Low. Lat. *reclinatorium*.] A resting-place.

"Therinne sette his *reclynatorye*."  
*Lydgate: Poems*, fol. 2.

**re-clī-ne**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reclino* = to lean back; *re* = back, and *clino* = to lean; Fr. *récliner*; Sp. & Port. *reclinar*; Ital. *reclinare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To lean back; to lean sideways or to one side; to repose.

"The head reclined, the loosened hair."  
*Scott: Rokeby*, I. 22.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To lean, to repose, to rest; to take or be in a recumbent position.

"His snowy neck *reclines* upon his breast."  
*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid* IX. 581.

\*2. To lean or fall back.

"Now behold the battlements *recline*."  
*Goldsmith: An Oration*, III.

\***re-clī-ne**, *a.* [Lat. *reclinis*.] [RECLINE, *v.*] Reclining, leaning; in a reclining or recumbent position.

"They sat *recline*  
On the soft downy bank, daisied with flowers."  
*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 632.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**re-clined',** *pa. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

**B.** *As adjective:*

**Bot.:** The same as RECLINATE (*q.v.*).

**re-clin-ér,** *s.* [Eng. *recline*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which reclines: specif., a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

**re-clin-íng,** *pr. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A.** *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

**B.** *As adjective:*

**Bot.:** The same as RECLINATE (*q.v.*).

**reclining-board,** *s.* The same as BACKBOARD, 1. *a.*

**reclining-dial,** *s.* A dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points, it is called a Reclining-declining dial.

**re-close',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *close*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To close or shut again.

"The silver ring she pulled, the door reclosed." *Spenser: Homer; Odyssey* I. 552.

**re-clôthe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clothe* (*q.v.*)] To clothe again or afresh.

**re-clûde',** *v.t.* [Lat. *recludo*, from *re-* = back, and *claudo* = to shut.] To open, to unclose.

"The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, reclose opipulations, and mundify the blood." *Harvey: On Consumption.*

**re-clûse',** *a. & s.* [Fr. *reclus* (sem. *recluse*), *pa. par.* of O. Fr. *recluire*; Low Lat. *recludo* = to shut up; Sp. *recluso*; Ital. *richiuso*.]

**A.** *As adj.:* Living shut up or retired from the world; solitary, sequestered, retired from public life or notice.

"Nor these alone prefer a life recluse,  
Who seek retirement for its proper use."  
*Comper: Retirement*, 170.

**B.** *As substantive:*

1. One who lives shut up apart from the world; one who spends his life in retirement or seclusion, away from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

"Yea," buoyantly exclaimed  
The pale Recluse, "Wordsworth: Excursion," 11.

2. *Specif.:* A religious devotee who lives in a single cell usually attached to a monastery.

\* A retreat, a hermitage.

"These found them Refuge in Caves and Holes of Rocks; and in these Retreats were they comforted." *Brathwaite: Penitent Pilgrims* (Reprint 1857), p. 135.

**re-clûsed',** *a.* [RECLUSE.] Retired, solitary, secluded.

"So reclused hermits oftentimes do know  
More of heav'n's glory than a worldling can."  
*Dante: Eclogue*, Dec., 1613.

**re-clûse-ly',** *adv.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ly*.] In a recluse, solitary, or secluded manner; in retirement or seclusion.

**re-clûse-ness',** *s.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being retired or secluded; retirement, seclusion.

"A kind of calm recluseness is like rest to the over-laboured mind." *Feltham: Resolves*, pt. II, p. 379.

**re-clû-ñon,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reclusio*, from *reclusus*, *pa. par.* of *recludo* = to shut up.] A state of retirement or seclusion; recluseness.

**re-clû-sive',** *a.* [Eng. *reclus(e)*; *-ive*.] Affording seclusion or retirement from the world; recluse, secluded.

"In some reclusive and religious life."  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

**re-clû-sôr-y',** *s.* [Low Lat. *reclutorium*.] The abode or cell of a recluse or hermit; a hermitage.

**re-cô-ag-u-lâ-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coagulation* (*q.v.*)] A second or renewed coagulation.

"This salt . . . does upon its re-coagulation dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals." *Boyle: Works*, I. 423.

**re-côast',** *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coast*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To coast a second time along; to sail near or along the coast of.

**re-côot',** *a.* [Lat. *recoctus*, *pa. par.* of *recoquo* = to cook or boil again; *re-* = again, and *coquo* = to cook.] To boil or cook over again; hence, to dress up again; to vamp up anew.

"Old men and women too seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to reclothe their corpa." *Sp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 71.

**re-côc'-tion,** *s.* [RECOCT.] The act of cooking or dressing up anew; a vamping up.

**re-côg-ni-s'-a-ble,** **re-côg-ni-s'e,** &c. [RECOGNIZABLE, &c.]

**re-côg-ni-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *recognitiôem*, accens. of *recognitio* = a knowing again, from *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*); Fr. *reconnaissance*; Ital. *recognizione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of recognizing; a recovery and acknowledgment of a knowledge of a person or thing; the state of being recognized.

"Recognition of a thing, as present." *Grew: Cosmo.*

*Sacra.*

2. The act of recognizing, acknowledging, avowing, or sanctioning; the state of being recognized, acknowledged, or sanctioned.

"But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its recognition of that famous maxim." *Hardwath: The Alliance*, (Post. to 4th ed.).

**II. Scots Law:** The recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior from whatever ground of eviction.

**re-côg-ni-tor,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*)]

**Law:** One of a jury empanelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict.

"If, upon the general issue, the recognitors find an actual seisin in the defendant, and his subsequent disseizin by the present tenant, he shall have judgment to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained." *Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. 10.

**re-côg-ni-tôr-y',** *a.* [Lat. *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*)] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

**re-côg-niz'-a-ble,** **re-côg-niz'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *recognizable*; *-able*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

**re-côg-niz'-a-bley',** **re-côg-niz'-a-bley',** *adv.* [Eng. *recognizable*; *-y*.] In a recognizable manner; so as to be capable of recognition.

"A man recognizably of fine talents." *Carlyle: Reminiscences*, II. 33.

**re-côg-ni-zânçe,** **re-côg-ni-zânçe** (or *g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *reconnaissance*, *recognissiance* = a recognizing, from *reconnoissant*, *pr. par.* of *reconnoistre* (Fr. *reconnaître*) = to recognize (*q.v.*); Fr. *reconnaissance*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment or recognition of a person or thing; avowal, acknowledgment.

"In recognition of men's good deeds." *P. Holland: Plinthe*, bk. II, ch. xii.

2. A mark or means of recognition; a badge, a token.

"That recognition and pledge of love  
Which I first gave her." *Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

**II. Law:**

1. (See extract).

"A recognition is an obligation of record, which a man enters into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized with condition to do some particular act; as, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like. It is in most respects like any other bond, the form of it being, 'that A B doth acknowledge to owe to our lady the queen, to the plaintiff, to C D, or the like, the sum of ten pounds, with condition to be void on performance of the thing stipulated.'" *Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 17.

2. The verdict of a jury empanelled upon assize.

**re-côg-ni-zâ-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of recognizing; recognition.

**re-côg-nize,** **re-côg-nize** (or *g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [From the subst. *recognizance* (*q.v.*); O. Fr. *reconnoistre*; Fr. *reconnaître*, from Lat. *recognosco* = to know again; *re-* = again, and *cognosco* = to know; Sp. *reconocer*, *reconocer*; Port. *reconhecer*; Ital. *ricognoscere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To know again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of with a person or thing known before.

"Much was he troubled for the man  
Hath recognized his pallid face."  
*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"To recognise and report your goodness toward him." *Ascham: Schoolmaster*, (Ded.).

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with another by bowing, raising the hat, or the like; as, To recognize a person in the street.

4. To indicate or mark appreciation of; to acknowledge; as, To recognize merit by a prize.

\* 5. To review, to revise; to examine or go over a second time.

"In recognizing this history I have employed a little more labour." *Fox: Martyrs*, (Ep. Ded., 2nd ed.).

**B. Intransitive:**

**Law:** To enter into a recognizance or recognizances before a proper tribunal.

"To cease all frauds, the sayde lords recognised that they were ready to affirm the sayd Duchie of Tuleu to belong to the kinge of Engleterre." *Hall: Henry IV*, (an. 10).

**re-côg-niz-eô',** **re-côg-niz-eô'** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-eô*.]

**Law:** The person in whose favour a recognizance is made.

"The king, the plaintiff, C. D. &c. is called the *recognizee*." *Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 20.

**re-côg-niz-ér,** **re-côg-niz-ér,** *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who recognizes.

**re-côg-ni-zor',** **re-côg-ni-zor'** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-or*.]

**Law:** The person who enters into a recognizance.

**re-côll',** **re-colle',** **re-coyle',** **re-cule,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *cul* (Lat. *culus*) = the hinder part, the posteriora. Cf. Gael. *cùl* = the hinder part; Wel. *cil* = back, a retreat.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To start, rush, roll, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to rebound; to fall back after an advance; as, A gun *recoils* after a discharge.

2. To be driven back or forced to retreat; to fall back.

"The friend shrinks back, the foe recoils."  
*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

3. To return; to come back to the same place.

"Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 173.

4. To start or shrink back, as from something repulsive, distressing, or alarming.

"And back recoiled, he knew not why  
E'en at the sound himself had made."  
*Collins: The Passions*.

5. To shrink through fear; to lack spirit or enterprise.

"If the Prince had recoiled, he would have lost his popularity." *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

\* 6. To go back; to revert; to return in thought.

"Methought I did recoil  
Twenty-three years."  
*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

\* 7. To fall off; to degenerate.

"You recoil from your great stock."  
*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 4.

\* **B. Trans.:** To drive back. (*Spenser*.)

**re-côll',** **re-colle',** **re-cule,** *s.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

1. A starting, falling, or moving backward; a backward movement; a rebound.

"On a sudden open fly  
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound  
Th' infernal doors."  
*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 880.

2. *Specif.:* The rebound or resilience of a firearm or piece of ordnance after it has been discharged, caused by the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the projectile.

"The new velocimeter . . . for registering recoils."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

**recoil-escapement,** *s.*

**Horol.:** An escapement in which, after the pallets leave the teeth at each oscillation of the pendulum, the extremities of the teeth slide along the surfaces of the pallets, and thereby give an impulse to the pendulum or balance. The vertical escapement of a watch is a recoil, and the use is used as distinguished from a dead-beat.

**re-côll-ér,** *s.* [Eng. *recoil*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who recoils; one who falls or turns back from a promise or profession.

**re-côll-íng,** *pr. par. or a.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

**re-côll-íng-ly',** *adv.* [Eng. *recoiling*; *-ly*.] In a recoiling manner; with a recoil.

**re-côll-mént,** **re-cull-mént,** *s.* [Eng. *recoil*; *-ment*.] The act of recoiling; a recoil.

**bôll,** **bôy;** **pôut,** **jôwl;** **cat,** **çell,** **chorus,** **çhin,** **bench;** **go,** **gem;** **thin,** **this;** **sin,** **as;** **expect,** **Xenophon,** **exist.** **-íng.**  
**-clan,** **-clian** = **shan.** **-tion,** **-sion** = **shün;** **-tion,** **-sion** = **zhün.** **-cions,** **-clous,** **-sious** = **shüs.** **-ble,** **-dle,** &c. = **bêl,** **dêl.**

**rē-cōin', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coin*, v. (q.v.).] To coin again or anew.

"Recoinage" all the specie of England, in milled money. —*Barnet: Own Time*, vol. III, bk. VI.

**rē-cōin'-age (age as īē), s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coinage* (q.v.).] 1. The act of recoinage or coining anew.

"The recoinage began." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. That which is recoined or coined anew.

**rē-cōin'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *recoin*; *-er*.] One who recoins.

**rēc-ōl-lēct, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *collect*, v. (q.v.).] **A. Transitive:**

1. To collect or gather together again; to collect what has been scattered (pron. *rē-cōl-lēct*).

"She recollects (accomplish'd ere she flit)  
Her faculties amidst frail flesh diffus'd."  
*Stirling: Domes-day; First Hour.*

2. To recall to memory; to recover or recall the memory or knowledge of; to bring back to mind or memory; to remember.

"Recollect all the particulars and circumstances of the inquiry." —*Cowley: Govt. of O. Cromwell.*

3. To recover. (Used reflexively or in the *pa. par.*)

**B. Intrans.** To come together again; to reunite (pron. *rē-cōl-lēct*).

"Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite  
Shall recollect, and in one all unite."  
*Donne: To Lady Bedford.*

**Rēc-ōl-lēct, Rēc-ōl-lēt (t silent), a. & s.** [Fr. *recollect*, from Lat. *recollectus*, so called from their recollection and strict observance of the rules of their Order.]

**A. As adj.:** Belonging to, or characteristic of the Friars of the Strict Observance (q.v.).

"There appear to be at present [1884] three *Recollect* houses in Great Britain." —*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

**B. As substantive:**

*Church Hist. (Pl.):* A popular name for the Friars of the Strict Observance.

"The *Recollects* were infected by Jansenism." —*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

**rēc-ōl-lēct'-ōd, m. par. or a.** [RECOLLECT, v.]

1. Remembered, brought to mind.

2. Collected again in one's mind or spirits.

"His strenuous spirit, recollect'd, calm."  
*Thomson: Memory of Lord Talbot.*

**rēc-ōl-lēct'-ōd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *recollect*; *-ness*.] Memory, collectedness; concentration of thought.

"I spoke with recollect'dness and power." —*Bp. Wierborke, In Life*, ii. 33.

**rēc-ōl-lēc'-tion, s.** [Eng. *recollect*, v; *-tion*.]

1. The act of recollecting, remembering, or recalling to the memory; the operation or process by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence, memory. (*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 311.)

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, the period over which such power extends; remembrance, memory; as, It has not happened within my *recollection*.

3. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a reminiscence.

\*1. The act, process, or habit of collecting or concentrating the mind or thoughts; concentration of thought; collect'dness. (Still used in this sense by Roman ascetical writers.)

**rēc-ōl-lēc'-tive, a.** [Eng. *recollect*, v; *-ive*.] Having the power or faculty of recollecting.

**Rēc-ōl-lēt (t silent), a. & s.** [RECOLLECT, s.]

**rē-cōl-ōn-i-zā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonization* (q.v.).] The act of recolonizing; a second colonization.

**rē-cōl-ōn-izē, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonize* (q.v.).] To colonize afresh or a second time.

**rē-cōl'-ōr, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *color*, v. (q.v.).] To color again.

"The swardly blush recolors in his cheeks."  
*Byron: Lara*, l. 18.

**rē-cōm-bi-nā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combination* (q.v.).] A second or renewed combination.

**rē-cōm-bīnē, v.t. or i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combine* (q.v.).] To combine a second time or anew. (*Carew: Marriage of T. K. & C. C.*)

**rē-cōm'-fōrt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To comfort or console again.

"As one from sad dismay  
Recomforted." —*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 918.

\*2. To give new strength to

"In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with manure; and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with manure put to the roots." —*Bacon*.

**\*rē-cōm'-fōrt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, s. (q.v.).] Fresh comfort or consolation.

"Through *recomfort* of some high marriage."  
*Liguate: Hist. of Thebes*, pt. II.

**\*rē-cōm'-fōrt-lēss, \*re-com-fort-lesse, a.** [Eng. *recomfort*; *-less*.] Without comfort.

"Restless, *recomfortless*, with heart deep-grieved."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. vi. 24.

**\*rē-cōm'-fōrt-ure, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comforture* (q.v.).] Renewed or restored comfort.

"They shall breed  
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture*."  
*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

**rē-cōm'-mēnce, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commence* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To commence or begin again or anew.

"Recommencing our voyage about the fifth of June." —*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

**B. Intrans.** To begin again or anew. (*Long-fellow: Afternoon in February*.)

**rē-cōm-mēnce'-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commencement* (q.v.).] The act or state of commencing anew or afresh; a fresh commencement.

**rēc-ōm-mēnd', \*re-com-maunde, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.); Fr. *recommander*.]

1. To commend to the notice of another; to place or set in a favourable light before another; to praise or put forward as likely to be of service or advantage, to approve.

"Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus." —*Dryden*.

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 329.)

\*3. To commit with prayers. (*Acts* xv. 40.)

4. To advise, as a course to be pursued; a remedy, a practice, a measure, or the like.

"To recommend true piety and goodness to them." —*Stillington: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 3.

\*5. To give or commit in kindness; to offer as a kindness.

"Mine own purse which I had recommended to his use." —*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

\*To recommend *itself*: To make itself approved; to present a favourable appearance; to be agreeable.

**rēc-ōm-mēnd'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *recommend*; *-able*.] Fit or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation; commendable.

"The only consideration upon which it is *commendable* as a means for obtaining safety." —*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

**\*rēc-ōm-mēnd'-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *commendable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recommendable.

"The recommendableness of our religion to strangers." —*Morse: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. x., ch. lii.

**rēc-ōm-mēnd'-a-blī, adv.** [Eng. *recommendable* (e); *-ly*.] In a recommendable manner or degree; so as to deserve recommendation; commendably.

**rēc-ōm-mēnd'-ā-tion, \*re-com-men-da-ci-on, \*re-com-men-da-cy-on, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendation* (q.v.); Fr. *recommandation*; Sp. *recomendacion*; Ital. *raccomandazione*.]

1. The act of recommending or commending; the act of presenting or setting forward in a favourable light, so as to procure the notice, confidence, kindness, or civilities of another; as, To introduce one friend to another by a *recommendation* of his personal qualities or accomplishments.

2. That which serves or tends to recommend or procure a favourable reception for a person or thing; any quality, attribute, act, accomplishment, &c., which procures or serves to procure favour, notice, reception, or adoption.

"Self-praise is no *recommendation*." —*Old Proverb*.

\*3. A state of favour or high repute.

"It hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients." —*North: Plutarch*, pt. II.

**\*rēc-ōm-mēnd'-a-tive, s.** [Eng. *recommend*; *-ative*.] That which recommends or serves to recommend; a recommendation.

**\*rēc-ōm-mēnd'-a-tōr-ī, a.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendatory* (q.v.).] Serving or tending to recommend; recommending.

"Neither was there in that jacket of which I wrote your honour before any such *commendatory* letter." —*Reliquia Woottoniana*, p. 100.

**rēc-ōm-mēnd'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *recommender*; *-er*.] One who or that which recommends.

"There's no denying such a *recommender*."  
*Digby: Elvira*, l. 1.

**\*rēc-ōm-mēnd'-ūm, s.** [RECOMMEND.] Commendation, praise, recommendation.

"My good fortune and *recommendum*." —*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

**rēc-ōm-miss'-iōn (ss as sh), v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commission*, v. (q.v.).] To commission again or anew; as, To *recommission* a ship of war.

**rēc-ōm-mīt', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).]

1. To commit again or anew.

"Caused them immediately to be *recommitted* to the Tower." —*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 433.

2. To refer again or back to a committee.

"They must propose to *recommit* the bill." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

**rēc-ōm-mīt'-mōnt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commitment* (q.v.).] The act of recommitting; the state of being recommitment.

**rēc-ōm-mīt'-tal, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *committal* (q.v.).] The same as RECOMMITMENT (q.v.).

**\*rēc-ōm-mū-nī-cate, v.t. or i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q.v.).] To communicate again or anew.

**rēc-ōm-pact', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compact* (q.v.).] To join again or anew.

"Repair  
And recompact my scatter'd body."  
*Donne: Valediction*.

**\*rēc-ōm-pēnce, v. & s.** [RECOMPENSE.]

**rēc-ōm-pēn-sā'-tion, \*re-com-pen-sa-ci-on, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compensation* (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recompensing; recompense.

"In recompensation of his costly." —*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. II. (an. 1391).

2. *Scots Law*: A term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

**rēc-ōm-pēnse, \*rēc-ōm-pēnce, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *recompenser*, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *compensare* = to compensate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *recompensar*; Ital. *ricompensare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make a return for; to give or render an equivalent for, as for services, losses, &c.; to repay, to requite. (Said of the person.)

"Continue faithful, and we will *recompense* you." —*1 Macabees* x. 27.

2. To return or give an equivalent for; to reward, to repay, to requite. (Said of the thing.) (*Cowper: Conversation*, 797.)

3. To return, pay, or give back as an equivalent.

"Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought,  
*Recompense* ill?" —*Cowper: Truth*, 192.

\*1. To make amends or compensation for; to pay or return an equivalent or forfeit for; to redeem; to atone for. (*Numbers* v. 8.)

**B. Intrans.** To make recompense or compensation.

**rēc-ōm-pēnse, \*rēc-ōm-pēnce, s.** [Fr. *recompense*; Sp. & Port. *recompensa*; Ital. *ricompensa*.] That which is given or returned as an equivalent or compensation for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation, satisfaction, amends, reward, return, requital.

"A larger *recompense* these leaders claim."  
*Rome: Lucan: Pharsalia* l.

**\*rēc-ōm-pēnse-mēt, \*rēc-ōm-pēnse-mēt, s.** [Eng. *recompense*; *-ment*.] Recompense, compensation, satisfaction, amends.

"In recompense of his brother's death." —*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cxxxv.

**rēc-ōm-pēns-ē, s.** [Eng. *recompens(e)*; *-er*.] One who recompenses.

"A thankful *recompenser* of the benefits received." —*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 194 (an. 1166).

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trīy, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



\* **rê-ôm-pêns-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *recompense*; -ive.] Containing or having the character of a recompense; compensative.

\* **rê-côm-pil-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilation* (q.v.).] A compiling anew of what had previously been compiled; a new or fresh compilation; recompilement.

\* **rê-côm-pile**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compile* (q.v.).] To compile again or anew.

\* **rê-côm-pile-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compilement* (q.v.).] The same as **RECOMPILATION** (q.v.).

"Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws, I laid it aside."—*Bacon: Compiling, &c., of the Laws.*

**rê-côm-pôse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).]

1. To compose again or anew; to form or adjust again.

"We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure."—*Boyle: Works*, l. 738.

2. To compose, settle, or quiet again; to tranquillize that which has been troubled or disturbed.

"Recomposes straight, and calms his face."  
—*Cowley: On Repairing Somerset House.*

\* **rê-côm-pô-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *recompose*(e); -er.] One who or that which recomposes.

"A proper corrector and recomposer of its motions."—*Morse: Moral Cabbala*, ch. 1.

**rê-côm-pô-si-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *composition* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recomposing; the state of being recomposed; composition anew or afresh.

"I have taken great pains with the recomposition of this scene."—*Lamb: Letter to Coleridge.*

2. *Print.*: The act of recomposing or setting anew, when from any cause matter has been composed or set in the wrong type, or having been set in the proper type, has been broken.

**rêc-ôn-cil-a-ble**, **rêc-ôn-cil-e-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reconcilable*; -able.]

1. Capable of being reconciled or brought again to a state of friendship; capable of renewed friendship; admitting of reconciliation.

2. Capable of being reconciled or of being made to agree, harmonize, or be consistent.

"Nothing can be less reconcilable to the notion of an all perfect Being."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays.*

**rêc-ôn-cil-a-ble-ness**, \* **rêc-ôn-cil-e-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *reconcilable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being reconcilable; possibility or capability of being restored to friendship and accord.

2. Consistency, harmony, agreement, accord.

"To show the reconcilableness of fate with choice."—*Hammond: Works*, l. 491.

**rêc-ôn-cil-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reconcilable*(ly); -ly.] In a reconcilable manner; in a manner admitting of reconciliation.

**rêc-ôn-cil-e**, \* **rec-on-cyle**, \* **re-coun-selle**, \* **rec-oun-syle**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *réconcilier*, from Lat. *reconcilio* = to bring into counsel again, to reconcile, from *re-* = back, again, and *concilio* = to conciliate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reconciliar*; Ital. *reconciliare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To conciliate again or anew; to restore to friendship and accord after estrangement; to make friends again.

"To reconcile an angry God."  
—*Courcier: Olney Hymns*, xix.

\* 2. To become friends with again after estrangement.

"Wherefore by faysre and easy meance he called home his sone and reconciled hye, and forgave all trespasses."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. 1, ch. xxviii.

\* 3. To adjust, to settle, to accommodate, to compose: as, To reconcile a quarrel.

4. To bring to a state of acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; to make ready or willing to submit to or accept any thing or state. (Generally used reflexively, and followed by *to*: as, To reconcile one's self to a loss.)

5. To make consistent, harmonious, or congruous; to reduce to a state of harmony or consistency. (Followed by *to* or *with*.)

"The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state."—*Locke.*

6. To remove apparent discrepancies from: to harmonize: as, To reconcile the accounts of an event given by different writers.

**II. Shipbuild.**: To join one piece of work fair with another. (Used especially in reference to the reversion of curves.)

\* **B. Intrans.**: To become reconciled.

"Your thoughts, though much startled at first, reconcile to it."—*Sandys.*

**rêc-ôn-cil-e-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *reconcile*; -ment.] The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; reconciliation; renewal of friendship.

"For never can true reconciliation grow Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 93.

**rêc-ôn-cil-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *reconciler*(e); -er.]

1. One who or that which reconciles; one who restores friendship between persons at variance.

"Christ, our onlie and sufficient mediator, reconciler, priest and sacrifice."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1335.

2. One who reconciles things apparently opposed or inconsistent.

"So much I think may be granted to those reconcilers."—*Cudworth: Intellect. system*, p. 53.

**rêc-ôn-cil-i-â-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reconciliationem*, accus. of *reconciliatio*, from *reconciliatus*, pa. par. of *reconcilio* = to reconcile (q.v.); Sp. *reconciliación*; Ital. *reconciliazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; the renewal of friendship between parties at variance.

"Devised what means he might use to bring Sparta and Athens to reconciliation again."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 454.

2. The act or process of harmonizing or making consistent or congruous things apparently opposed or inconsistent; the harmonizing of seeming contrarieties.

**II. Script.**: Expiation, atonement.

"To make reconciliation for the sins of the people."—*Hebrews* ii. 17.

\* **rêc-ôn-cil-i-â-tôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conciliatory* (q.v.).] Tending to reconcile; reconciling, conciliatory.

"Those conciliatory papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts."—*Bp. Hall: Specialties of the Life of Bp. Hall*.

**rêc-ôn-dên-sâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *condensation* (q.v.).] The act of recondensing.

\* **rêc-ôn-dên-se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *condense* (q.v.).] To condense anew or again.

"In the heads of stills and necks of stills, such vapours quickly rising by a very little cold recondensed into water."—*Boyle.*

**rêc-ôn-dite**, **rêc-ôn-dite**, \* **rec-on-dit**, *a.* [Lat. *reconditus*, pa. par. of *recondo* = to put back again: *re-* = back, and *condo* = to put together; Sp. & Ital. *recondito*; O. Fr. *recondit*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Hidden from the view or mental perception; abstruse, secret, profound, deep.

"Which key is able to unlock that recondite mystery."—*Morse: Immortal of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. xii.

2. Dealing with things abstruse; profound, deep.

"No acquisitions of recondite learning."—*Bp. Horley: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 16.

**II. Bot.**: Concealed; not to be seen easily.

\* **rêc-ôn-di-tôr-ÿ**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reconditorium*, from Lat. *recondite* = recondite (q.v.).] A repository, a storehouse, a magazine.

**rêc-ôn-duct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduct*, v. (q.v.).] To conduct again or back; to lead back.

"Your female train will reconduct you home."  
—*Faustus: Apollonius Rhodius; Argonautica*, l.

**rêc-ôn-duc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conduction* (q.v.).]

*Law*: A relocation; a renewal of a lease.

**rêc-ôn-firm**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *confirm* (q.v.).] To confirm again or anew; to establish, settle, or assure again.

"And so being reconfirmed, upon the thirtieth of August in the year 1667, he sent Secretary Morrice."—*Clarendon: Life*, vol. iii, p. 335.

**rêc-ôn-join**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conjoin* (q.v.).] To join together anew or again.

"When they come to be rejoin'd into a liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, l. 739.

**rêc-ôn-nâis-sân-cé**, *s.* [Fr., from *reconnaissance*, pr. par. of *reconnaître* = to reconnoitre (q.v.).] The act or process of reconnoitring; a preliminary survey or examination; specif. applied to:

(1) The examination of a territory, district, &c., or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.

(2) The examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character.

(3) A preliminary examination of a county or district in reference to its general natural character, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation or the construction of public works, as of a road, canal, railway, &c.

**reconnaissance in force**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A demonstration or attack by a large body of men, for the purpose of ascertaining the strength or position of the enemy.

\* **rêc-ôn-nâis**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conning* (q.v.).] The act of conning again.

"This we call Remembrance or calling to mind: the Latins call it reminiscence, as it were a Reconvincing of our former actions."—*Roberts: Of Man*, ch. iii.

\* **rêc-ôn-nois-sanço**, *s.* [RECONNAISSANCE.]

**rêc-ôn-noi-tre** (**tre** as **têr**), *s.* [RECONNOITRE, v.] A survey.

"Satisfied with his reconnoitre."—*Lytton: W. H. I.* will he do with it bk. x, ch. i.

**rêc-ôn-noi-tre** (**tre** as **têr**), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *reconnoître*, *reconnoître* (Fr. *reconnaître*) = to reconnoitre (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To examine by the eye; specif., to make a reconnaissance or preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a district, &c., for military, geological, or engineering purposes.

"The expense of the different equipments which he reconnoitred the coast."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

\* 2. To know again; to recognize.

"He would hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose . . . in his short hair and present uncouth appearance."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, l. 150.

**B. Intrans.**: To make a survey or reconnaissance.

**rêc-ôn-quêr** (**qu** as **k**), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquer* (q.v.).]

1. To conquer again or a second time.

2. To recover, to regain.

"Her independence she had reconquered by a not less just and necessary war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

**rêc-ôn-quêst**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conquest* (q.v.).] The act of reconquering; the state of being reconquered.

"As though they were meditating the reconquest of Flanders."—*Dryden: Mock Astrologer*, l. 1.

**rêc-ôn-sê-crâto**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To consecrate anew or afresh.

"Reconsecrate our wells."  
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

**rêc-ôn-sê-crâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consecration* (q.v.).] The act of reconsecrating; the state of being reconsecrated.

**rêc-ôn-sid-ër**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consider* (q.v.).]

1. To consider again or a second time; to revolve in the mind over again.

"Whenever you think proper to reconsider this subject."—*Waterland: Works*, l. 117.

2. To take into consideration a second time, generally with the intention or idea of rescinding: as, To reconsider one's decision.

**rêc-ôn-sid-ër-â-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consideration* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reconsidering; the act of reviewing or revolving in the mind a second time.

2. A second consideration; specif., the taking of a vote, decision, &c., already passed, into consideration a second time, for review, amendment, or rescission.

"Six months . . . were allowed to the nonjuror for reconsideration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xl.

\* **rêc-ôn-sô-lâto**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *consolatus*, pa. par. of *consolare* = to console (q.v.).] To console or comfort again or anew.

"It is that only God who can reconsoilate us both."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 439.

**rêc-ôn-sô-l-i-dâto**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consolidate* (q.v.).] To consolidate again or anew.

**bôl**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çoll**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ç**  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shün**. **-hle**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

**rē-cōn-sōl-i-dā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consolidation* (q.v.).] The act of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated; a renewed consolidation.

**rē-cōn-strūct'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).] To construct again after destruction; to rebuild. *Specif.* (U. S. Hist.), to bring back into the Union. [RECONSTRUCTION.]

**rē-cōn-strūc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act or process of reconstructing; the state of being reconstructed. *Specif.* (U. S. Hist.), the restoring of the seceded States to the Union under the "Reconstruction" Acts, after the Civil War.

**rē-cōn-strūc'-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reconstruct*; -ive.] Able or tending to reconstruct.

**rē-cōn-tin'-u-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).] The act or state of re-continuing; renewed continuance.

"Of which course we have wished a *recontinuance*."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, a. 4. (Note.)

**rē-cōn-tin'-ue**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continue* (q.v.).] To continue again or anew.

"All at an instant shall together go,  
To recontinue, not beginning so."  
*Stirling: Domesday: Fourth Bourse.*

**rē-cōn-vene'**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convene* (q.v.).] To convene or assemble again or anew.

"A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

**rē-cōn-vent'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convent* (q.v.).] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

"He reconvening armies therefore."  
*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

**rē-cōn-ven'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convention* (q.v.).] 1. Eng. Law: An action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a cross-bill or litigation.

2. Scots Law: When an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by re-convention, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

**rē-cōn-vert'-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conversion* (q.v.).] A second or renewed conversion.

"Being seasonably moved for the *reconversion* of the English."—*Weaver.*

**rē-cōn-vert'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convert*, *v.* (q.v.).] To convert again or a second time.

"The East Saxons . . . were by the means of Oswi thus *reconverted*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

**rē-cōn-vey'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convey* (q.v.).] 1. To convey, lead, or carry back or to its former place or position.

"As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again."  
*Denham: Cooper's Bell.*

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, To *reconvey* an estate.

**rē-cōn-vey'-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conveyance* (q.v.).] The act of reconveying; specif., the act of transferring a title to a former owner.

**rē-cord'**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *recorder* = to repeat, to record, from Lat. *recordo*, *recordor* = to recall to mind, to remember; *re* = back, again, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart; Sp. & Port. *recordar*; Ital. *ricordare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To recall to mind; to remember.

"He can record the lamentable stowre  
In which his wretched love lay day and night."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, xii, 19.

2. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to make a note or memorial of; to chronicle, to note; to set down in writing in a book or on parchment, &c., for the purpose of preserving an authentic or correct evidence of.

"T will be recorded for a precedent."  
*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

\* 3. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory.

"This note, madam, of your worthiness  
Remains recorded in my many hearts."  
*Daniel: To the Lady Margaret.*

\* 4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 338.)

\* 5. To bear witness to; to attest.

"Let me be recorded by the righteous gods,  
I am as poor as you."  
*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 1.

\* 6. To recite, to repeat, to sing, to play.

"They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark  
Record her hymns and chant her carols blest."  
*Fairfax: Tasso*, li. 97.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To remember, to meditate, to reflect, to ponder.

"Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words  
which he before had said."—*Fletcher.*

2. To sing; to repeat a tune.

"The night-bird mutes  
That still records with us."  
*Shakespeare: Pericles*, iv. (Prolog.)

**rēc'-ord, \* rec-orde**, *s.* [RECORD, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which preserves the memory or remembrance of anything; a memorial.

"Brief abstract and record of tedious days."  
*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

\* 2. Memory, remembrance.

"That record is lively in my soul."  
*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v.

\* 3. Witness; attestation to a fact or event; testimony. (*John viii. 14.*)

4. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history.

5. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the memory of a fact or event; specif., a register; an authentic or official copy of a document, or account of any facts, acts, or proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such entries.

"I'll wipe away all trivial fond records."  
*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 3.

6. (Pl.) Public documents preserved in a recognized repository.

"A way, burn all the records of the realm."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

**II. Technically:**

**1. Law:**

(1) Authentic or official testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

(2) (See extract.)

"The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause entered on a parchment roll, and continued down to the present time; in which must be stated the writ of summons, all the pleadings, the declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and whatever further proceedings have been had; all entered verbatim on the roll, and also the issue or demurrer, and joinder therein."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

2. Sport: The shortest known time in which a race or heat has been run or won; the best performance in any athletic sport.

"It is absolutely necessary that records not made in actual competition should be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion. At the same time, it is very hard upon the athlete to be deprived of a record on these grounds alone."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

(1) *Best on Record*: The same as RECORD, II. 2.

"Newmarket on the Cesarewitch and Middle Park days had obtained a *test on record*."—*Referee*, July 18, 1886, p. 2.

(2) *Conveyances by record*:

Law: Conveyances evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of parliament or a royal grant.

(3) *Court of record*:

Law: (See extract.)

"A court of record is defined to be that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled or recorded: and such high authority, that their truth is not to be called in question. Nothing can be averred against a record, nor shall any plea, or even proof, be admitted to the contrary. And if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself: that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there will be no end of disputes. All courts of record also are courts of the sovereign, in right of the crown and royal dignity, and no other court has authority to fine or imprison, unless it be expressly conferred by the legislature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

(4) *Debt of record*:

Law: A debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.

(5) *Geological record*:

Geol.: The record of the history of the globe, as written upon the rocks, especially by means of fossils. It is imperfect; many gaps existing, some of which may never be filled up. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, ch. x.)

(6) *In record, on or upon record*: Recorded, set down, registered.

"My villainy they have upon record."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

(7) *Recordari facias loquelam*: [Lat. = that you cause the plaintiff to be recorded.]

Law: An old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas. (*English*.)

(8) *To beat, break, or cut the record*:

Sport: To do a distance in less time than has yet been officially recorded; to excel any previous performance.

"Speechly proceeded to cut the three miles record nearly by 12 sec."—*Referee*, July 11, 1886, p. 1.

(9) *Trial by record*:

Law: A trial which is held when a matter of record is pleaded.

"The trial by record is only used in one particular instance; and that is where a matter of record is pleaded in any action, a judgment or the like; and the opposite party pleads, 'nil tibi record'; that is, 'ere is no such matter of record existing. Hereupon the party pleading the record has a day given him to bring it in; and, on his failure, his antagonist shall have judgment to recover. The trial, therefore, of this issue is merely by the record; for a record or enrolment is a monument of so high a nature, and importeth in itself such absolute verity, that if it be pleaded there is no such record, it shall not receive any trial by witness, jury, or otherwise, but only by itself.'—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

**record-office**, *s.* A place for the preservation of public records.

¶ The English national records, formerly kept with little attempt at arrangement in many different places, are now deposited in the Record Office, a large Gothic building on the west side of Fetter Lane. Amongst the treasures of the Record Office are the original Domesday Book, the treaty of the Field of the Cloth of Gold and the Papal Bull conferring the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII. The American national records, which are much less voluminous, are preserved at Washington, D. C., and those of the several states in the respective state capitals.

**rēc'-ord'-age**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Remembrance, recollection.

**rēc'-or-dā-tion, \* rec-or-da-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recordatio*, from *recordatus*, *pa. par. of recordor* = to remember.]

1. Remembrance, recollection.

"To make a *recordation* to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke."  
*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

2. A register, a record.

**rēc'-ord'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *record*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who records; one whose official duty is to record writings or proceedings in a register.

2. A registering apparatus.

**II. Technically (English):**

1. Law: The chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record. He is appointed by the Crown, and must be a barrister of not less than five years' standing. There is no similar judgeship in the United States, except in the State of New York, the term Recorder being here usually applied to an officer who makes records of deeds and similar papers needing to be publicly recorded.

\* 2. Music: A sort of fagoleet formerly in use in this country; a flute. It was used also to teach birds to sing.

"The figures of recorders, and flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 221.

**rēc'-ord'-er-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *recorder*; -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of a recorder.

**rēc'-ord'**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECORD, *v.*]

**recording-gauge**, *s.* A gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.

**recording-telegraph**, *s.* A telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.

**rē-cor-pōr-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *corporification* (q.v.).] The act of re-embodiment or investing with a body again; the state of being re-embodied.

"Not barely a new production, but partly a *re-corporification*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 53.

**rē-cōugh'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cough*, *v.* (q.v.).] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 386.)

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**re-count**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. count (q.v.). In meaning 2 directly from Fr. *raconter*, *recompter*.]

1. To count again or a second time.

2. To relate, to rehearse, to recite; to tell or describe in detail; to enumerate, to particularize, to detail.

"Now, Muse, recount Pelagic Argos' powers." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* II, 829.

**re-count-mént**, s. [Eng. *recount*; *-ment*.] The act of recounting; relation or recital in detail; rehearsal; enumeration.

"Tears our recountments had most kindly bathed." *Shaksp.: As You Like It*, IV, 3.

**re-coup**, \***re-coupe**, v.t. [Properly to secure a piece or shred, from Fr. *recoupe* = a shred; *recouper* = to cut again: *re* = again, and *couper* = to cut.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To reimburse; to indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding or equivalent advantage. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"To recoup the savings bank depositors."—*Standard*, Jan. 15, 1896.

2. To return or bring in an amount equal to; *To recoup one's capital*.

II. Law: To keep back as a set-off or discount; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.

**re-coup**, \***re-coupe**, s. [RECOUP, v.] The keeping back of something which is due; a deduction, a discount. (*Wharton*.)

**re-coupe**, v. & s. [RECOUP, v. & s.]

**re-couped**, a. [RECOUP.]

*Her*: The same as COUPED (q.v.).

**re-coup-ér**, s. [Eng. *recoup*, v.; *-er*.] One who recoups.

**re-coup-mént**, s. [Eng. *recoup*; *-ment*.]

*Law*: The act of recouping or keeping back a part of a sum due.

**re-cour**, \***re-coure**, v.t. [RECOVER (1).]

**re-course**, \***ro-cours**, s. [Fr. *recours*, from Lat. *recursum*, accus. of *recursus* = a running back, a return, a retreat, from *recursus*, *pa. par.* of *recurro* = to run back: *re* = back, and *curro* = to run; Sp. & Port. *recurso*; Ital. *ricorso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recurrence, return; new or fresh attack. "Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the head, by, or the recourse thereof in the valetudinary."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. Repeated course; frequent or repeated flowing or passage.

"Their eyes o'gallied with recourse of tears." *Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.

3. Access, admission.

"No man hath recourse to her by night." *Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III, 1.

4. A going or applying to, as for help, protection, &c.; a recurrence to a person or line of action in time of difficulty, danger, need, or perplexity. (Generally in the phrase *To have recourse*.)

"You do well to have recourse to your last counsel."—*Dryden: Epistle to the Wigs*.

¶ *With recourse*; *without recourse*: Phrases inserted in commercial documents to indicate respectively two opposite conditions on which a bargain is concluded.

1. *With recourse*: Implies that a sale or purchase has been made on condition that the thing sold is of the kind or quality taken for granted at the time of the sale. If on examination it is found to be of an essentially different kind or quality, the buyer is entitled to have recourse to the seller, and to claim an annulment of the bargain, or compensation for any loss he may have suffered.

2. *Without recourse*: Sometimes buyers are willing to take coupons and other instruments, and at the same time to accept any risk attending the transaction. This occurs when there is much competition, or when a seller is willing to take a lower price, in order to be relieved of any risk or trouble attending the transfer. The purchase is then said to be made *without recourse*. (*Bithell*.)

**re-course**, v.t. [RECURSE, s.]

1. To return, to recur.

"The flame departing and recouring thrice."—*Pope: Marjory (M. Biney)*.

2. To have recourse.

"These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture."—*Blacket: Life of Williams*, II, 201.

**re-course-fúl**, a. [Eng. *recourse*; *-ful* (1).] Moving alternately.

"In that recourself deep."

*Dryden: Poly-Olbion*, a. 1.

**re-cov-ér** (1), \***re-cov-er**, \***re-coe-ver**, \***re-kev-er**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *recouver*, *recuiver* (Fr. *recouvrer*), from Lat. *recupero* = to recover, to recruit one's self, a word of doubtful origin; according to Corssen from Sabine *cuprus* = good, hence *recupero* = to make good again; connected with Lat. *cupio* = to desire; Sp. & Port. *recovar*; Ital. *ricoverare*, *ricovrare*, *recuperare*, *ricuperare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. To restore from illness, faintness, or the like; to revive.

"Brief, I recover'd him." *Shaksp.: As You Like It*, IV, 3.

2. To regain; to get again that which was lost. (*Isaiah* xi, 11.)

3. To reconquer, to win back: as, *To recover territory from an enemy*.

\*4. To rescue; to save from danger.

"Kill him whom you have recovered." *Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

5. To make up for; to repair the loss or injury of; to atone for; to retrieve.

"Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and retrieve."—*Rogers: Sermons*.

\*6. To get to, to gain, to reach, to attain to.

"The forest is not three leagues off: If we recover that, we're sure enough." *Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 1.

II. Law:

1. To gain as compensation, or in return for injury, damage, or debt: as, *To recover damages in a suit*.

2. To obtain title to in a court of law.

"The lands were recovered against the tenant of the freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. xviii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To regain a former state or condition, as from misfortune, depression, &c. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To regain health after sickness; to become well again. (Followed by *from* or *of*.)

"Go, enquire . . . whether I shall recover of this disease."—*3 Kings*, I, 2.

\*3. To come, to arrive, to reach.

"With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch."—*Fuller*.

4. To obtain a judgment in law; to be successful in a law-suit.

**re-cov-ér** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *cover*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To cover again or anew: as, *To recover an umbrella*.

\*2. *Hunting*: To start, as a hare from her cover or form.

**re-cov-ér**, s. [RECOVER (1), v.] Recovery.

"The prince's head being split against a rock: Fast all recover." *Tragedy of Hoffman*.

**re-cov-ér-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

"The original import of such names has faded away . . . nevertheless the primal meaning may be recoverable."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (1878), ch. I.

2. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

"A prodigal course Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable." *Shaksp.: Timon of Athens*, III, 4.

3. Capable of being recovered or obtained back from a holder, possessor, or debtor: as, *The debt is recoverable*.

\*4. Capable of being restored to health or revived from sickness, faintness, danger, &c.

**re-cov-ér-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *recoverable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

**re-cov-ér-ance**, \***re-cov-er-ance**, \***re-cov-er-aunce**, s. [RECOVER (1), v.] Recovery.

"By hym might be made many grete recoveraunces for the royalte of Fraunce."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. lxxi.

**re-cov-ér-er**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; *-er*.]

*Law*: The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery (q.v.).

"Whereupon judgment was given . . . against the tenant, Edwards, who was now the recoverer."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 14.

**re-cov-ér-ér**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; *-er*.]

One who recovers; a recoveror.

**re-cov-ér-or**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; *-or*.]

*Law*: The demandant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery. [RECOVERY, ¶.]

"Vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 18.

**re-cov-ér-y**, \***re-cov-er-ia**, s. [Eng. *recovery* (1), v.; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of recovering, regaining, retaking, reconquering, or obtaining possession of again.

"They are past recovery." *Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI*, I, 1.

2. Restoration to health from sickness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

"His recovery manifested great strength of mind."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 233.

II. Law: The obtaining right or title to something by a verdict and judgment of the court from an opposing party in a suit: as, *the recovery of damages for libel*, *the recovery of lands in ejectment*.

\*¶ *Common, collusive, or feigned recovery*:

*Law*: A fictitious real action carried on to judgment, and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. It was abolished in 1833.

"This collusive recovery operated merely in the nature of a conveyance in fee simple, from Edwards, the tenant-in-tail, to Golding, the purchaser."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 18.

**re-coyle**, v.t. [RECOIL, v.]

**re-c-ré-ance**, \***re-c-ré-an-çy**, \***re-co-ance**, s. [Eng. *recrécant* (1); *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality or state of being recreant; cowardice, mean-spiritedness.

"For he is the blisse of very recreance." *Chaucer: The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen*.

**re-co-re-an-dise**, s. [O. Fr.] Recreancy, cowardice.

"To do men pleasure or service, In thee it is recreantlike." *Roman of the Rose*.

**re-c-ré-ant**, \***re-co-re-ant**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *recrécant*, *pr. par.* of *recrécare* = to believe again, to give back, from Low Lat. *recreo* = to believe again, to change one's faith; used reflexively, *recreo/re-se* = to own one's self beaten in a duel or judicial combat: Lat. *re* = back, again, and *creo* = to believe. Cf. *miscreant*.]

A. As adjective:

\*1. Apostate, false.

"Turn'd recreant to God, Ingrate and false." *Milton: P. R.*, III, 128.

2. Craven, mean-spirited, cowardly; crying out for mercy.

"If yet, not lost to all the sense of shame, The recreant warrior hear the voice of fame." *Pope: Homer: Iliad* VI, 251.

B. As subst.: One who yielded in combat, and cried craven; one who begged for mercy; hence, a cowardly, craven wretch.

"You are all recreants, and dastards."—*Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI*, IV, 8.

**re-c-ré-ant-ly**, adv. [Eng. *recrécant*; *-ly*.]

In a recreant or cowardly manner; like a recreant or craven.

**re-c-ré-ato**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *recreatus*, *pa. par.* of *recreo* = to refresh, to revive; lit. = to create anew: *re* = again, and *creo* = to create; Sp. & Port. *recrear*; Ital. *recreare*, *ricreare*; Fr. *recrécier*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To revive or refresh after toil, exertion, or study by recreation; to divert, to amuse; to reanimate, as languid or fatigued spirits or exhausted strength.

"Recreate themselves with honest and laudable pastimes."—*More: Utopia*, bk. II, ch. vi.

\*2. To gratify, to please.

"These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent."—*More: Divine Dialogues*.

\*3. To cheer.

"The Lord did comfort and recreate him."—*Udal: John* xii.

4. To create or form anew. (In this sense *pr. re-cré-ato*.)

"Recreate us, now grown ruinous." *Jonnes: Litany*.

\*B. Intrans.

To take recreation.

"They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate."—*L. Addison: Present State of the Jews*, p. 121.

ból, bóy, póút, jówł; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -sion = zhún. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

**recre-ā-tion** (1), **\*rec-re-a-ci-on**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, from *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo* = to recreate; *Sp. recreacion*; Ital. *recreazione*.] [RECREATE.] The act of recreating, amusing, or refreshing the spirits or strength after toil, exertion, or study; amusement, pastime, diversion.

"Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Eclogues*. (Dedic.)

**recreation-ground**, s. An open space set apart for the recreation of both old and young. 22 Vict., c. 27, and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 13, facilitate grants of land for this purpose. [PARK, PLAYGROUND.]

**re-crē-ā-tion** (2), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] The act of recreating or creating anew; the state of being recreated.

**re-crē-ā-tive**, a. [Fr. *récréatif*; *Sp. recreativo*; Ital. *recreativo*, *ricreativo*.] Tending to recreate, amuse, refresh, or divert; refreshing, reanimating, reinvigorating, diverting, amusing.

"Let the music of them be recreative, and with some strange changes."—*Bacon*: *Essays*, No. xxxvii.

#### Recreative Religionists, s. pl.

*Ecclesiol.*: An association formed in December, 1866, for giving popular scientific lectures on Sunday evenings, sacred music being performed at intervals. A prosecution which took place under the Sunday Act, 21 Geo. III., c. 49, failed of effect. The Recreative Religionists have for some years figured in the Registrar-General's returns of sects having registered places of worship. London, England.

**\*re-crē-rō-ā-tive-lý**, adv. [Eng. *recreative*; *-ly*.] In a recreative manner; so as to recreate; with recreation or diversion.

**\*re-crē-rō-ā-tive-ness**, s. [Eng. *recreative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

**\*rec-re-aunt**, a. & s. [RECREANT.]

**re-crē-mēt**, s. [Lat. *recremētum*, from *recerno*, pa. par. *recertus*: *re* = back, again, and *cerno* = to separate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dross, spume; superfluous or useless matter separated from that which is useful.

"The foulness of the most earthly recrements."—*Sp. II. v. l.*; *Remains*, p. 41.

2. *Physiol.*: A humour which, after having been separated from the blood by an organ of secretion, is absorbed into it again. The saliva is a case in point.

**\*re-crē-mēt-al**, **\*re-crē-mēt-tī-ti-al** (ti as sh), **\*re-crē-mēt-tī-tious**, a. [Eng. *recrement*; *-al*, *-itiol*, *-itious*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement or superfluous matter separated from that which is useful and valuable; drossy.

"There are in most minerals either *recrementitious* particles, or at least some loose adherences."—*Jöberg*: *Works*, I. 645.

**\*re-crow** (ow as ū), v.t. [RECRUIT, v.] To recruit, to enlist.

"To recruit other companies."—*Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters*, &c., p. xvi.

**re-crīm-in-āte**, v.t. & t. [Lit. *re* = back, again, and *crimino*, pa. par. of *crimino* = to accuse of crime; *crimen*, genit. *crimini* = a crime; *Fr. recrimer*; *Sp. recriminar*; Ital. *recriminare*.]

**A. Intrans.**: To return one accusation with another; to accuse in return; to retort an accusation.

"To recriminate is just."—*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, v.

**\*B. Trans.**: To accuse in return.

"Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet."—*South*: *Sermons*.

**re-crīm-in-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *crimino*, pa. par. of *crimino* = to accuse; *Sp. recriminacion*; Ital. *recriminazione*.] [RECRIMINATE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recriminating; the retorting of an accusation.

"Prepared for their dislike by perpetual recrimination."—*Goldsmith*: *The Beggars*. (Intro.)

2. *Law*: An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser on the same fact; a counter-accusation.

**\*re-crīm-in-ā-tive**, a. [Eng. *recriminative*; *-ive*.] Recriminatory.

**re-crīm-in-ā-tōr**, s. [Eng. *recriminator* (e); *-or*.] One who recriminates; one who retorts an accusation upon the accuser.

**re-crīm-in-ā-tōr-ý**, a. [Eng. *recriminative* (e); *-ory*.] Retorting or returning an accusation; recriminating.

"Recriminatory charges would be gone into on the part of the respondent."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1884.

**\*re-cross**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cross*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To cross again or back.

2. To oppose again.

"We're cross and recross by the Reprobate."—*Davies*: *Muse's sacrifice*, p. 53.

**\*re-crū-čī-fý**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crucify* (q.v.).] To crucify again or afresh.

"Jews recrucifying Christ."—*Adams*: *Works*, II. 349.

**\*re-crū-dēn-čý**, s. [RECRUDESCENCE.] The quality or state of being recrudescence; recrudescence, relapse.

"If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudescence by new foreign succours."—*Bacon*: *Letter to Secretary Cecil*, p. 15.

**re-crū-dēs-čēnce**, **re-crū-dēs-čēn-čý**, s. [Fr. *recrudescence*.] [RECRUDESCENT.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being recrudescence, or of becoming sore again.

2. A fresh outbreak after temporary cessation.

"Apart altogether from any actual recrudescence of outrage."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The production of a young shoot from the top of a ripened spike of a seed.

2. *Pathol.*: Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

"The weather is stormy, and a recrudescence of the epidemic is feared."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1885.

**re-crū-dēs-čēnt**, a. [Lat. *recrudescens*, pa. par. of *recrudesco* = to become raw again; *re* = back, again, and *crudesco* = to become raw; *crudus* = raw; *Fr. recrudescence*.] Growing or becoming raw, sore, or painful again, after a temporary remission.

**re-crūt**, **\*re-crute**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *recruter* = to levy troops, from *recrute*, a provincial form for *recrue*, fem. of *recrú*, pa. par. of *recroître* = to grow again; *re* = again, and *croître* = to increase, from Lat. *creo*; *Sp. recrutar*; Port. *recrutar*, *reclutar*; Ital. *reclutare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To supply with new or additional men; to make up deficiencies in by enlistment; to enlist.

"They might not levy monies to recruit and maintain their army which raised."—*Pyrrhus*. *Trochilus* & *Diatomy*, p. 14, p. 33.

2. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply or remedy lack or deficiency in.

"Yearly his herds in vigour will impair; Recruit and mend them with thy yearly care."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* III. 113.

3. To restore the wasted vigour of; to restore to health or strength; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to invigorate.

"Then we think to refresh and recruit ourselves."—*Shakespeare*: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 13.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To gain or raise new supplies of men; specif., to raise new or additional soldiers.

2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; to gain health, strength, spirits, &c.; to be reinvigorated.

**re-crūt**, s. [*Sp. recluta*; Port. & Ital. *recluta*, *recluta*.] [RECRUIT, v.]

1. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted.

"In hourly expectation of a recruit of Franks, and they are but now arrived."—*T. Hall*: *Genuine Letters*, II. 246.

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply deficiencies in an army.

"She would furnish his army with recruits."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. One who has newly joined a society, sect, association, &c.

"The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

4. A substitute for something wanted. (Pope.)

**re-crūt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *recruit*, v.; *-er*.] One who recruits.

"He [Pyrrhus] was elected a recruiter for Newport, in Cornwall."—*Wood*: *Athena Oxoniensis*, p. 437.

**re-crūt-ing**, pr. par. of a. [RECRUIT, v.] **recruiting-sergeant**, s.

*Mil.*: A sergeant deputed or authorized to enlist men for the army.

**re-crūt-mēt**, s. [Eng. *recruit*; *-ment*.] The act or process of recruiting; the enlistment or raising of new supplies of men for an army.

"Recruitment in Bosnia for the Egyptian gendarmerie."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

**re-crýs-tal-li-zā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallization* (q.v.).] The act or process of recrystallizing; the state of being recrystallized.

**re-crýs-tal-lize**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallize* (q.v.).] To crystallize again or anew.

**re-crē-tal**, a. [Lat. *rectum*]; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rectum.

**re-ct-ān-gle**, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *rectangulus* = having a right angle; *rectus* = right, and *angulus* = an angle; *Sp. rectangulo*; Ital. *rettangolo*.]

**A. As substantive**:

*Geom.*: A parallelogram or quadrilateral figure whose angles are all right angles. An equilateral rectangle is a square. A rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its angles: thus, if A and B represent two adjacent sides, the rectangle is said to be contained by A and B, or, as it is sometimes expressed, it is the rectangle under A and B. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of its base and altitude. Rectangles having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes; rectangles having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases.

**\*B. As adj.**: Rectangular; having a right angle.

**re-ct-ān-gled** (le as el), a. [Eng. *rectangle* (e); *-ed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; rectangular.

2. *Iter*: When the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed rectangled.

**re-ct-ān-gu-lar**, a. [Lat. *rectus* = right, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); *Fr. rectangulaire*.] Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; right-angled.

"Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a *rectangular* triangle, presently understand that the square of the altitude is equal to the squares of both the sides."—*Cutworth*: *Intellect*, System, p. 633.

**rectangular-coordinates**, s. pl.

*Anal. Geom.*: Coordinates whose axes are at right angles to each other.

**rectangular-solid**, s.

*Geom.*: A solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

**\*re-ct-ān-gu-lār-lý-tý**, s. [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

"She sketched in strong caricature . . . his rigid rectangularity."—*Miss Edgeworth*: *Ennui*, ch. ix.

**re-ct-ān-gu-lār-lý**, adv. [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ly*.] In a rectangular manner; in manner of a right angle; with or at a right angle or angles.

"At the equator thereof the needle will stand rectangularly."—*Browne*: *Various Errors*, bk. II, ch. ii.

**re-ct-ān-gu-lār-nēss**, s. [Eng. *rectangular*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

**re-ct-ēm-brý-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Lat. *rectus* = straight; Mod. Lat. *embryo* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Solanaceæ, having the embryo straight. Tribes: Mettenichieæ, Cestreæ, and Fabianææ. (*Lindley*.)

**re-cti-fi-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *rectify*; *-able*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right.

"The errors of one conception are not rectifiable by another."—*Browne*.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to a curve admitting the construction of a straight line, equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**recti-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *rectificatio*, accus. of *rectificatio*, from *rectificatus*, pa. par. of *rectifico* = to rectify (q.v.); Sp. *rectificación*; Ital. *rectificazione*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of rectifying, correcting, or setting right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"His lordship, by the present state of things, includes the rectification of them in a future state."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

## II. Technically:

**1. Chem.**: The concentration of a volatile substance by distillation, as when spirit of wine is prepared from a dilute solution of alcohol, by repeated distillation.

**2. Geom.**: The operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of a curve.

## Rectification of a globe:

**Astron. or Geog.**: The adjustment of a globe preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

**recti-fied**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECTIFY.]

## rectified-spirit, *s.*

**1. Chem.**: Alcohol with sixteen per cent. of water. Sp. gr. 0.838, strength 56 o.p.

**2. Pharm.**: Used in making many tinctures and spirits, when the substances contain a large amount of resin or volatile oil.

**recti-ti-fī-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rectify*; -er.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

**1. One** who rectifies, corrects, or sets right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"Certain modern rectifiers of prejudices."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv, § 1.

**2. One** who rectifies or refines a substance by repeated distillations; specif., one who rectifies liquors.

## II. Technically:

**1. Chem.**: One who refines or purifies spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation. The products are known as gin, cordials, liqueurs, &c. The exercise of the business of a rectifier is under the supervision and license of the Excise authorities.

**2. Naut.**: An instrument for determining the variation of the compass on board ship. It consists of two circles, either laid upon or let into each other, and so fastened together in their centres that they represent two compasses, the one fixed, the other movable; each is divided into 32 points of the compass and 360°, and, numbered both ways from the north and south, ending at the east and west in 90°. The fixed compass represents the horizon, in which the north and all the other points are liable to variation. (Smyth.)

**recti-ti-fy**, **recti-ti-fie**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rectifier*, from Low Lat. *rectifico* = to make right; Lat. *rectus* = right, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *Rectificar*; Ital. *rettificare*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: To make or set right or correct that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous; to amend.

"Truth, although in swaddling clothes, I find, informs the judgment, &c., for the mind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*. (ProL)

## II. Technically:

**1. Chem.**: To refine or purify spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation, with the aid of certain herbs, essences, and other flavouring ingredients. More strictly, to separate the lighter portions of any liquid, and render pure and homogeneous any alcohol, ether, or volatile oil, by repeated distillation.

**2. Geom.**: To construct a straight line equal in length to a definite portion of. (Said of a curve.)

## To rectify the globe:

**Astron. or Geog.**: To bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of a proposed problem.

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-al**, **recti-ti-lin'-ē-ar**, *a.* [Lat. *rectilineus*], from *rectus* = right, straight, and *linea* = a line; Eng. *adj. suff. -al, -ar*; Fr. *rectiligne*; Sp. *rectilíneo*; Ital. *rettilineo*.] Straight-lined; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded or contained by straight lines.

"Would persist in rectilinear motion."—*Morse: Immortal of Soul*, bk. ii. ch. xiii.

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -ly.] In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a straight line.

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-ar**, *a.* [RECTILINEAL.]

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-ar-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -ity.] The quality or state of being rectilinear. "The rectilinear or undulatory motion of light."—*Coderius*. (Webster.)

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-ar-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -ly.] Rectilinearly.

"They all tend rectilinearly towards a centre."—*Poe: Eureka* (1848, ii., 143).

**recti-ti-lin'-ē-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *rectilíneus*.] The same as RECTILINEAL (q.v.).

"There are only three rectilíneous and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. I.

**recti-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rectio* = a governing or ruling, from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.]

**Gram.**: Government; the influence or power which one word exercises over another in the same sentence, causing it to be put in a certain case or mood.

**recti-rós-tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *rostrum* = a prow, a beak.] Having a straight beak.

**recti-sér-ī-al**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *series* = a series, a row.]

**Bot. (Of leaves)**: Arranging themselves into exactly vertical ranks, from their being placed on an integral part of the circumference.

**recti-tis**, *s.* [Eng. *rectum* (q.v.); suff. -itis.]

**Pathol.**: Inflammation of the rectum. It is usually due to violence or to the presence of a foreign body.

**recti-tū-de**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectitudo* = straightness, uprightness, from *rectus* = straight; Sp. *rectitud*; Ital. *rettitudine*.]

## 1. Straightness.

"The zigzag lines in the mountain ranges of New South Wales are also sufficiently astounding in their aberrations from rectitude."—*Island Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1883.

**2. Correctness; freedom from error or mistakes.**

**3. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness, integrity, truth, honesty; conformity to truth or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; justice.**

**recti-tō**, *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *rectus* = right.]

## 1. Law: A writ of right.

**2. Print.**: The right-hand page of a book, opposed to *verso* (q.v.).

**recto-tō**, *pref.* [RECTUM.] (See compounds.)

## recto-uterine, *a.*

**Anat.**: Of or belonging to the uterus and the rectum. There are recto-uterine folds.

## recto-vaginal, *a.*

**Pathol.**: Of or belonging to the vagina and the rectum. There is a recto-vaginal hernia.

## recto-vesical, *a.*

**Anat.**: Of or belonging to the bladder and the rectum. There is a recto-vesical pouch, and a recto-vesical fascia.

**recti-tō-cē-le**, *s.* [Pref. *recto-*, and Gr. *κῆλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

**Pathol.**: Hernia of the rectum. It often implicates the vagina, and is then called Vaginal rectocele.

**recti-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *recteur*; Sp. *rector*; Port. *reitor*; Ital. *rettore*.]

**1. One** who rules, governs, or administers; a ruler, a governor.

"Cesar is but the rector of an isle: He of an empire."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

**2. In the English Church**, a clergyman who has the cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate, as distinguished from a vicar (q.v.).

**3. In the Roman Church**, the head of a religious house; among the Jesuits, the head of a house that is a seminary or college. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

**4. The principal of a university in France and Scotland**, also the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland the head-master of an academy or important public school.

**5. In the Protestant Episcopal Church**, the clergyman who has charge of a parish.

**recti-tōr-al**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -al.] The same as RECTORIAL (q.v.).

**recti-tōr-at-e**, *s.* [Low Lat. *rectoratus*; Lat. *rector* = a ruler; Fr. *rectorat*; Sp. *rectorado*; Port. *reitorado*; Ital. *rettorato*.] The office, rank, or position of a rector; rectorship.

**recti-tōr-ēss**, **recti-trēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -ess.]

## 1. A female rector or ruler.

"A most perfect rectress of her will."—*Drayton: Barons Wars*, I.

## 2. The wife of a rector.

"In this way the worthy rectress consoled herself."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*.

**recti-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rector.

"The tithes of many things... are in some parishes *rectorial*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. I, ch. ii.

## rectorial-tithes, *s.* Predial tithes.

**recti-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -ship.]

## 1. The office, rank, or position of a rector.

**2. Rule, direction, guidance, government.** "Or had you tongues to cry Against the rectorship of judgment?"—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 2.

**recti-tōr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -y.]

**1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living**, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.

"A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there."—*Spelman*.

## 2. The house of a rector; a parsonage-house.

**recti-trēss**, *s.* [RECTRESS.]

**recti-trix** (pl. **recti-tri-cēs**), *s.* [Lat. fem. of *rector* = a ruler.]

## 1. The same as RECTRESS, I. (q.v.).

"A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded, &c."—*Str. T. Herbert: Travels*.

**2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird**, which guide its flight like a rudder.

**recti-tūm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *rectus* = straight.]

**Anat.**: The lowest portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

**recti-y-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recubo* = to lie down.] The act of lying down, leaning, or reclining.

"The French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. vi.

**re-cū-le**, **re-cule**, *v.t.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

**re-cule**, **re-cule-ment**, *s.* [RECOIL, *s.*, &c.]

**re-cūl-ti-vā-tē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivate* (q.v.).] To cultivate anew or afresh.

**re-cūl-ti-vā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivation* (q.v.).] The act of cultivating anew; the state of being cultivated anew.

**re-cūmb**, **re-cumbe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recumbo*.] To lean, to recline, to repose.

"The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will *recumbere*, rest, lean upon or roll himself upon the person of his son."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 4.

**re-cūm-ben-ē**, *s.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo* = to lie back; [RECU]MA.] The act or state of resting or reposing in confidence. "Some of our divines bring in a *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation."—*North: Light to Paradise*, p. 84.

**re-cūm-ben-ē-y**, *s.* [RECU]MBENCE.]

**1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of lying, reclining, or reposing.**

"Relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs."—*Cooper: Task*, I. 62.

**2. A state of rest or repose; rest; idle state.** "When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency."—*Locke*.

**re-cūm-bent**, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo*.] [RECU]MB.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

### 1. Laying, reclining, lying.

"The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graz'd."—*Cooper: Needless Alarm*.

### 2. Inactive, idle, listless.

**II. Bot. & Zool.**: Applied to any part which leans or reposes upon another, or to a plant lying prostrate on the ground.

**bāl**, **boy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çel**, **chorus**, **çhīn**, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aş**; expect, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph = f**  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **şhan**. -**tion**, -**şion** = **şhūn**; -**ñion**, -**şion** = **şhūn**. -**ci-ous**, -**ti-ous**, -**şious** = **şhūs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

\***rě-cũm'-bent-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *recumbent*; -ly.] In a recumbent manner or posture.

\***rě-cũ-pěr-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] [RECUPEPATE.] Recoverable.  
"If thou yet by counsaile arte recuperable."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. I, ch. xiii.

\***rě-cũ-pěr-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *recuperatus*, *pa. par. of recupero* = to regain, to recover.]  
**A.** Trans.: To recover, to regain.  
**B.** Intrans.: To recover.

\***rě-cũ-pěr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recuperatio*, from *recuperatus*.] [RECUPEPATE, RECOVER (1), v.] Recovery, as of anything lost.  
"The reproduction or recuperation of the same thing that was before."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225.

**rě-cũ-pěr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *recuperativus*, from *recuperatus*, *pa. par. of recupero* = to recover.] Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

\***rě-cũ-pěr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who recovers.

**rě-cũ-pěr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *recuperat(us)*, *pa. par. of recupero* = to recover; Sp. & Ital. *recuperatorio*.] Recuperative.

**rě-cũr**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recurro* = to run back, to recur: *re* = back, again, and *curro* = to run; Fr. *recourir*; Sp. *recurrir*; Ital. *ricorrere*.]  
1. To return; to go back; to come back; to revert.  
"Let us once more recur to the words of our Lord's prediction."—*Sp. Borley: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 12.

2. To occur again; to be repeated after intervals, or in accordance with some regular rule; as, a fever recurs.  
3. To return or come back to the thought or mind.

"When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard."—*Watts*.

\*4. To have recourse to; to resort; to turn to for aid.  
"To avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools."—*Locke*.

\***rě-cũrē** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *cure* (q.v.).] To cure, to heal; to restore to health or soundness.  
"A snail recures the wounding of a frown."—*Shaksp.: Venus & Adonis*, 465.

\***rě-cũrē** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *recurer*, contract. from *recourir*.] To recover.  
"[Hector] his tede agayne bath anon recured."—*Lydgate: Siege of Troy*, 1555, sig. F. v.

\***rě-cũrē**, *s.* [RECURVE (2), v.] Recovery, remedy, cure.  
"The thing is past recure."—*Udall: Flowers*, p. 154.

\***rě-cũrē-fũl**, *a.* [Eng. *recur*; *full*.] Curing, curative, healing.  
"With this recureful maske."—*Chapman: Gentleman Usher*, v.

\***rě-cũrē-lěss**, *\*rě-cũrē-lěsse*, *a.* [Eng. *recur*; *less*.] Incapable of being cured or remedied; past cure or remedy.  
"Impressing a recurelesse wound."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvi.

\***rě-cũrē-lěss-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *recureless*; -ly.] So as to be incurable.  
"Recurelessly wounded with his owne weapons."—*Greene*.

**rě-cũr-rěnce**, \***rě-cũr-rěn-čŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *recurrent* (1); -ce, -cy; Fr. *récurrent*.]  
1. The act of recurring; the state of being recurrent; a return.  
"Providing . . . against the recurrence of such a calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xlii.

\*2. The act of having recourse or resort; resort.  
"A frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

**rě-cũr-rěnt**, *a.* [Lat. *recurrens*, *pr. par. of recurro* = to recur (q.v.); Fr. *récurrent*; Sp. *recurrente*; Ital. *recorrente*.]  
1. Ord. Lang.: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals.  
"The horses which he requires each recurrent year."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

2. Crystall.: A term applied to a crystal, whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4, &c.  
3. Anat.: Having a reflex course, as the recurrent arteries, &c.

**recurrent-fever**, *s.*  
Pathol.: Relapsing fever (q.v.).

**recurrent-nerve, recurrent laryngeal-nerve**, *s.*

Anat.: The inferior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve, which has a reflex course to the larynx.

**rě-cũr-rĩng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RECUR.]

**A.** As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** As *adj.*: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals; recurrent.

**recurring-decimal**, *s.* [CIRCULATING-DECIMAL.]

**recurring-series**, *s.*

Alg.: A series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities. These quantities, taken in their order, are called the Scale of the series.

**rě-cũr-s-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, *pr. par. of recursio*, frequent. of *recurro* = to recur (q.v.).]

Her.: Said of an eagle, displayed, with the back towards the spectator's face.  
Recursant volant in pale:  
Her.: Said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, with its back towards the spectator's face.



RECURSANT VOLANT IN PALE.

\***rě-cũr-s-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *recursio*, from *re*, back, again, and *curso* = a running; *curro* = to run.] Return, recurrence.  
"Near two and twenty recursions of the included pendulum."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 61.

**rě-cũr-v-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, *pr. par. of recurro* = to bend back.]  
Her.: Bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.

\***rě-cũr-v-āte**, *v.t.* [RECURVATE, a.] To bend back or backwards.

**rě-cũr-v-ate, rě-cũr-v-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Lat. *recurvatus*, *pa. par. of recurro* = to bend back: *re* = back, and *curvo* = to bend.]  
Bot.: Bent, but not rolled backwards; recurved, reflexed.

**rě-cũr-v-ā-tion**, *s.* [RECURVATE, a.] A bending back or backwards.

"Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breath borne by a serpentine recuration, it ascends again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xxvii.

**rě-cũr-v-ā-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).

**rě-cũr-v-ē**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recurvo*.] [RECURVATE, a.] To bend back or backwards; to recurvate.

**rě-cũr-v-ēd**, *a.* [RECURVE.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Bent back or downwards.

2. Bot.: Recurvate (q.v.).  
"Its cluster of pink flowers, with their recurved petals."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 114.

**rě-cũr-v-ē-rōs-tēr**, *s.* [RECURVIOSTRA.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*.

**rě-cũr-v-ē-rōs-trā**, *s.* [Lat. *recurvus* = bent back, and *rostrum* = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Avocet; a genus of *Scolopacidae*, with six species. Range, Nearctic region to the High Andes, South Palearctic, East and South Africa, Hindostan, and Australia. Bill with keel flattened at base; tarsi rather compressed; toes united by indented web; hind toe very short. Bonaparte made them a family, and afterwards a sub-family. They are now usually placed with the *Himantopinae*.

**rě-cũr-v-ē-rōs-tral**, *a.* [RECURVIOSTRA.] Having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an Avocet; belonging or pertaining to the *Recurvirostra*.

\***rě-cũr-v-ē-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *recurv* (1); -ty.] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).

**rě-cũr-v-ō**, *pref.* [Lat. *recurvus* = bent back.] Recurvate.

**recurvo-patent**, *a.*  
Bot.: Bent back and spreading. (London.)

\***rě-cũr-v-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *recurvus*, from *re* = back, again, and *curvus* = bent.] Bent back or backwards.

"In others I have observed long recurvus tails, longer than their bodies."—*Jerham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii, ch. vi.

**rě-cũ-ŷ-ŷance, rě-cũ-ŷ-ŷan-čŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *recusant* (1); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being a recusant; the tenets or principles of a recusant.

"There is also an inferior species of recusancy (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II., c. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv, ch. 4.

**rě-cũ-ŷ-sant**, *a. & s.* [Fr., *pr. par. of recuser* = to reject, to refuse, from Lat. *recuso* = to oppose a cause or opinion, to reject: *re* = back, and *causa* = a cause.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Obstinate in refusing; specif. applied in English history to those who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church.

**B.** As *substantive*:

1. Ord. Lang.: One who is obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

2. Eng. Hist.: One who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or who refused or neglected to attend divine service in the Established Church, and to worship according to its forms and rites. It differed from a non-conformist in that it included Popish recusants. (In the example the word is apparently pronounced *rě-cũ-ŷ-sant*.)

"But sith our Church him disciplined so sore, He, rank recusant, comes to church no more."—*Davies: Wilt's Bedlam*.

¶ By I Eliz., c. 2, it was enacted that a fine of twelve pence should be imposed on every one absenting himself, without reasonable cause, from his church or chapel (of course, those of the Establishment). Recusants were divided into four classes: (1) a simple recusant who absented himself, but had not been convicted; (2) a recusant convict; (3) a Popish recusant; and (4) a Popish recusant convict. Protestant dissenters were relieved from the penalties of recusancy by the Toleration Act, 1 William & Mary, c. 18; Roman Catholics by 31 George III., c. 32, passed in 1791, and the Catholic Relief Act, 10 Geo. IV., c. 7, passed in 1829; and Unitarians by 53 Geo. III., c. 160, passed in 1813, but the Recusancy Statute itself was not repealed till 1844.

**rě-cũ-ŷ-s-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recusatio*, from *recusatus*, *pa. par. of recuso* = to recuse (q.v.); Fr. *recusation*; Sp. *recusacion*; Ital. *recusazione*.]

\*1. Ord. Lang.: A refusal.

2. Law: The act of refusing a judge, or of challenging that he shall not try the cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

\***rě-cũ-ŷ-s-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *recusatus*, *pa. par. of recuso* = to recuse (q.v.); Eng. *adj. suff. -ive*.] Refusing, denying, negative; tending or prone to recuse or refuse.

"It is acquiescent and effective, or recusative and destructive."—*By Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. I, rule I.

**rě-cũ-ŷ-s-ē**, *v.t.* [Fr. *recuser*, from Lat. *recuso*; Sp. & Port. *recusar*; Ital. *recusare*.] [RECU-SANT.]

\*1. Ord. Lang.: To reject, to refuse.

"She . . . layd in her appeal, which also by the said judges was likewise recused."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. I, bk. II, No. 28.

2. Law: To refuse a judge, or to challenge that he shall not try a cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.

"And also doe by these presentes refuse, recuse, and decline you a s<sup>r</sup>ide lord, and your said colleagues, and your jurisdiction upon causes aforesaid."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1207 (ss. 1550).

\***rě-cũ-ŷ-s-ē-lōn** (as *ss*), *s.* [Lat. *recussus*, *pa. par. of recutio* = to strike back or backwards: *re* = back, and *cutio* = to strike.] The act of striking or beating back.

**red-**, *pref.* [RE.]

**rěd**, **rede**, **\*reed**, **a. & s.** [A.S. *redd*, cogn. with Dut. *rood*; Icel. *raudhr*; Dan. *rød*; Sw. *röd*; Ger. *roth*; Goth. *raudis*: Lat. *rufus*, *ruber*; Irish & Gael. *ruadh*; Wel. *rhwdd*; Sansc. *rudhira* = blood; Gr. *ερυθρός* (*eruthros*) = to reddens, *ερυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red; Eng. *ruby*, *rubric*, *ruddy*, *russet*.]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. **æ**, **œ** = **e**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a bright warm colour, resembling blood; of the hue of that part of the solar spectrum farthest from violet. Red is commonly used to include crimson, scarlet, vermillion, orange-red, &c.

"The parted lip,

Like the red rose-bud moist with morning dew.  
Breathing delight." *Thomson: Summer, 1588.*

2. *Bot., &c.*: Of any pure red.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A colour resembling that of arterial blood; the colour of that part of the solar spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the three primary colours. Mixed in equal strength and proportion with the other primaries, it yields secondaries, e.g. with yellow it forms orange; with blue, violet, &c.

"Gemm'd with green and red." *Tennyson: Enid, 329.*

2. A red pigment. The most useful red pigments are carmine, vermillion (sulphuret of mercury), chrome-red, scarlet-lake (biniodide of mercury), madder-lake, light red, burnt sienna; these are yellow-reds. Venetian red, Indian red (carbonate of oxide of iron), and crimson-lake are blue reds. Reds are derived from the three kingdoms of nature, carmine being derived from the cochineal insect, the lakes and madders from the vegetable world, and the others from the mineral world.

3. A contraction for Red Republican (q.v.).

4. (Pl.): The catamenial discharges; the menses.

¶ (1) Red-antimony = *Kermesite*; red-chalk = *Ruddle*; red copper-ore, red oxide of copper = *Cuprite*; red-haematite, red iron-ore, red oxide of iron = *Hæmatite*; red iron-vitriol = *Botryogen*; red lead-ore = *Crocoite*; red manganese-ore = *Rhodochrosite*; red ornament = *Realgar*; red oxide of lead = *Minium*; red silver-ore = *Proustite*, *Pyrrargyrite*; red-vitriol = *Bieberite*; red zinc-ore, red oxide of zinc = *Zincite*.

(2) Red is commonly used in compounds, the meanings of most of which are obvious: as red-backed, red-breasted, red-cheeked, red-coated, red-coloured, red-faced, red-headed, red-streaked, red-skinned, red-tailed, red-winged, &c.

**red-admiral, s.** [ADMIRAL, C. 1.]

**red-ant, s.**

*Zool.*: A name given to three species of the genus *Myrmica* (*M. ruginodis*, *M. scabrinodis*, and *M. laevioidis*), formerly classified as *M. rubra*. Workers about one-sixth of an inch long; males and females rather longer. All common.

**red-arches, s.** [ROSY-FOOTMAN.]

**red-ash, s.**

*Botany*:

1. *Frazinus pubescens*, the Downy or Black American Ash, a swamp tree found most abundantly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. It closely resembles the White Ash.

2. *Alphitonia excelsa*, a Rhamnaceae.

**red-backed shrike, s.**

*Ornith.*: The Butcher-bird (q.v.).

**red band-fish, s.** [BAND-FISH.]

**red-bat, s.**

*Zool.*: *Atalapha noveboracensis*, from the temperate parts of North America. Length about two inches; fur long and silky, generally light russet, tinged with yellow, darker and richer on the back.

**red-bay, s.** [BAY (4), s.]

**red-beaked hornbill, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Rhynchoceros erythrorhynchus*, widely distributed over Africa, where, from its cry, it is popularly known as the Tok.

**red bear-cat, s.** [PANDA.]

**red-beech, s.**

*Bot.*: *Fagus ferruginea*, an American species.

**red-bellied monkey, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cercopithecus erythrogaster*, from West-ern Africa.

**red-belly, s.** The char (q.v.).

**red-belted clear-wing, s.**

*Entom.*: A hawk-moth, *Trochilium myopse-forme*. The wings are transparent, with black, red, and purple markings. The larva feeds on apple trees. Rather local in England.

**red-billed curlew, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Ibidorhynchus struthersi*, found only in the Himalaya Mountains and the hills of Central Asia. It is nowhere common, and generally seen singly, but occasionally met with in groups of five or six.

**red-billed wood-hoopoe, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Irisor erythrorhynchus*. [WOOD-HOOPOE.]

**red-bird, s.**

*Ornithology*:

1. *Pericocotus speciosus*.

2. (See extract).

"The Cardinal Grosbeak, the Red-bird of the Southern States, is one of our few birds that present the double attraction of a brilliant and showy plumage with more than usual powers of song."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North Amer. Birds, II. 101.*

**red-book, s.** A book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state.

¶ *Red book of the Exchequer*: An ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

**red-brass, s.** An alloy containing eight parts copper and three zinc.

**red-breasted goose, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Brenthus ruficollis*.

**red-breasted merganser, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Mergus serrator*.

**red-brocket, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cervus rufus* (F. Cuv.), *Subulo rufus* (Ham. Smith). It is about thirty inches high, reddish-brown, with simple, unbranched antlers; females hornless. Habitat, the low, moist woods of South America.

**red-bugs, s. pl.** [PYRRHOCORIDÆ.]

**red-capped snake, s.**

*Zool.*: *Batrachosoma diadema*, a venomous insectivorous snake, from Australia.

**red-carpet, s.**

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Coremia munitata*.

**red-cedar, s.**

*Bot.*: *Juniperus virginiana*.

**red-chalk, s.** The same as REDDLE (q.v.).

**red-chestnut, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Tanicaampa rubricosa*.

**red-clay, s.**

*Geol.*: Clay coloured red, chiefly by oxide of iron. Much of it belongs to the glacial period, but there is a red clay at profound depths in the ocean. It arises from the decomposition of ashes and other volcanic products.

**red-coat, s.** [REDCOAT.]

**red-cola, s.**

*Bot.*: The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, a West-African tree. They are bitter, and are eaten to impart an appetite.

**red-coral, s.** [CORAL, ¶ (4).]

**red-corpuscles, s. pl.** [CORPUSCLE, II. 2.]

**red-crag, s.** [CRAO, 2.]

**red-cross, a. & s.**

**A. As adj.**: Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George.

"And their own sea hath whelmed yon red-cross Powers!" *Scott: Don Roderick, (Canto II.)*

**B. As subst.**: The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

"Not a single ship bearing the red cross of Saint George could venture to show herself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

¶ The red cross on a white ground is the emblem of the Geneva Convention.

**red-currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 8.]

**red-cylindrophis, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cylindrophis rufa*, a colubrine snake, from the Eastern Archipelago. It is black or reddish, often with white rings. In Java it is made a pet, and sometimes worn as an ornament.

**red-dace, red-fin, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Leuciscus cornutus*, common all over Europe, north of the Alps. Called also Rough-head. The fins become red during the spawning season.

**red-deal, s.** The wood of the Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

**red-deer, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cervus Elaphus*, a large and handsome animal, native to Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa, where it is found in some of the forests. Nearly allied to it is the Wapiti

(*C. canadensis*) of the United States and Canada; also several Asiatic species. A full grown stag is about four feet high at the withers; neck thickly coated and of a grayish tint, body reddish-brown, head held high, and uniformly-curved symmetrical antlers, which are shed in spring. In winter the coat is longer and grayer. They pair in October; the calves, which at birth are spotted with white, are dropped about the end of May. [DEER.]



RED DEER.

**red-drum, s.**

*Zool.*: The same as BASSE, B. 2.

**red-eye, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, distributed all over Europe and Asia Minor, and distinguished by its scarlet lower fins.

**red-eyed flycatcher, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Vireo olivaceus*. (Wilson.)

**red-faced goshawk, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Melierax gobar*.

**red-fin, s.** [RED-DACE.]

**red-fire, s.**

*Chem.*: An intimate mixture of sulphur, chlorate of potassium, lampblack, and nitrate of strontia (the colouring agent).

**red-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: Various species of the genus *Oncorhynchus* (q.v.). *Oncorhynchus sanguinolentus* has its sides in October blood-red, though they become a brick-red in January. It sometimes weighs ten or twelve pounds.

**red-flames, s. pl.** [PROMINENCE, II. 1.]

**red-flowered currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 9.]

**red-flowering maple, s.** [RED-MAPLE.]

**red-footed douroucouli, s.**

*Zool.*: *Nyctipithecus rufipes*, from Nicaragua. It has rufous hands and feet, the ear-conchs are large and prominent. The hair is short, the tail cylindrical, and the animal resembles a Lemur in general appearance.

**red-game, s.** The same as RED-GROUSE (q.v.).

**red-green carpet, s.**

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria psittacata*.

**red-grouse, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Lagopus* (*Tetrao*, Linn.) *scoticus*, the Common Grouse, Moorfowl, or Moorgame, a well-known game-bird, found on moors from Monmouthshire and Derbyshire northward in Britain, and in similar situations in Wales and Ireland, not occurring naturally elsewhere. Body about twelve, and tail about four inches long. General plumage rich chestnut-brown, with black spots and lines. Cere bright scarlet.



RED GROUSE.

**red-gullet, s.** [RED-THROAT.]

**red gum-tree, s.** [GUM-TREES, ¶.]

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

**red-gurnard, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Trigla pinn.*, a common British fish, about fourteen inches long. It feeds on crustacea, and is excellent eating, especially in the winter.

**red-hand, s. & a.**

**A.** *As subst.*: Originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge, on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée, gules.

**B.** *As adj.*: Redhanded.

**red-handed, a.** With red or bloody hands; hence, applied to a person caught in the very act, as though with red or bloody hands. (Originally applied to one caught in the act of homicide, but extended to one caught in the perpetration of any crime.)

"They never yet have caught a party of raiders red-handed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1885.

**red-head, s.**

1. *Bot.*: *Asclepias curassavica*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Aythya americana*, a duck closely allied to the Canvas-back. (*Baird*.)

**red-headed woodpecker, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Melanerpes formicivorus*.

**red-herring, s.** The common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep a long time.

**red-horses, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: *Catostomus*, a genus of Cyprinidae. Called also Stone-rollers and White Mulletts.

**red-hot, a.** Heated to redness; and red with heat; hence, very hot, fiery.

"The red-hot breath of the most lone sluemoon."

*Byron*: *Manfred*, iii. 1.

**Red-hot shot**: Cannon balls heated to redness, and fired at shipping, magazines, buildings, &c., in order to set them on fire.

**Red-Indian, s.** One of the copper-coloured aborigines of North America.

**red-ink plant, s.**

*Bot.*: *Phytolacca decandra*.

**red-kangaroo, s.**

*Zool.*: *Macropus rufus*, from the plains near the Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers. It is celebrated for its great fleetness, and the female is sometimes called the Flying Doe.

**red-knees, s. pl.**

*Bot.*: *Polygonum Hydriopiper*.

**red-lac, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rhus succedanea*.

**\*red-lattice, \*red-lettice, \*red-lettuce, s.** A lattice window painted red. (Formerly the customary sign of an inn or ale-house.)

*Red-lattice phrases*: Pot-house talk. (*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

**red-lead, s. [MINIUM.]****red-legged, a.** Having-red legs.

*Red-legged bug*: [*TROPICORIS*].

**Red-legged partridge:**

*Ornith.*: *Perdix rufa*, or *rubra*, found on the Continent and in the Channel Islands. It has been introduced into English preserves, but persecutes the common partridge.

**red-legs, s.**

1. *Bot.*: *Polygonum Bistorta*.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for the Red-legged Partridge (q.v.).

"The officers bent on partridge shooting inviolated against him for passing laws to prevent the red-legs being altogether exterminated."—*Standard*, July 17, 1886, p. 5.

**red-letter, a.** Marked by or having red letters.

**Red-letter day**: A notably auspicious or favourable day; a day to be remembered: so-called because holidays or saints' days were marked in old calendars with red letters.

**red-lettered, a.** Marked with red letters.**Red-line quaker, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night moth, *Orthostia lota*.

**red-liquor, s.**

*Chem.*: A crude solution of acetate or sulpho-acetate of alumina used in calico-printing.

**\*red-litten, a.** Red-lighted, illuminated.

"Through the red-litten windows."

*E. A. Poe*: *Haunted Palace*.

**\*red-looked, a.** Looking red; having a red face.

"Never to my red-looked anger be

*Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

**red-lynx, s.**

*Zool.*: *Felis rufa*. [*LYNX*.]

**red-maggot, s.**

*Entom.*: The orange-coloured larva of *Cecidomyia tritici*. [*CECIDOMYIA*, *MIASTOR*.]

**red-man, s.** A Red-Indian.**red-maple, red-flowering maple, s.**

*Bot.*: *Acer rubrum*, an American species, so-called from the brilliant red colour of its leaves in autumn. Called also Curled Maple.

**† red-marl, s.**

*Geol.*: The New Red Sandstone.

**red-mint, s.**

*Bot.*: *Mentha rubra*, a sub-species of *M. sativa*. Not uncommon in England, rare in Scotland and Ireland.

**red-monkey, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cercopithecus ruber*, from Western Africa.

**red-morocco, s.**

*Bot.*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

**red-mulberry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Morus rubra*.

**red-mulletts, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: The family Mullidae (q.v.).

**red-necked footman, s.**

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Lithosia rubricollis*.

**red-necked grebe, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Podiceps rubricollis*.

**red-necked phalacrope, s. [PHALACROPE.]****red-nightshade, s.**

*Bot.*: *Erica Haliacalva*.

**red-nose, a.** Having a red nose; red-nosed.

"The red-nose innkeeper of Darenty."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

**red-oak, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Quercus sessiliflora*; (2) *Q. rubra*.

**red-ochre, s.**

1. *Min.*: An earthy variety of Hematite or of Turquoise (q.v.), of a blood-red colour.

2. *Chem.*: A red pigment prepared by calcining yellow ochre, a clay containing ferric hydrate.

**red-osier, s.**

*Bot.*: *Salix rubra*.

**red-pheasant, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Cerionis*, a genus of Lophophorinae, with five species, from the highest wood Himalayas, ranging from Cashmere to Bhotan and Western China. [*TRAGOPAN*.]

**red-riband, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The same as *BAND-FISH* (q.v.).

**red-pine, s. [PINE (1), s., 2.]****red-pole, red-poll, s. [REDPOLE.]****red-poppy, s.**

*Bot.*: *Papaver Rhoeas*. The petals are used as a colouring agent. [*PAPAYER*.]

**red pottage-pea, s.**

*Bot.*: *Ervum lens*. (*Gen.* xxv. 30.)

**red-precipitate, s. [PRECIPITATE.]****red-rag, s. [RUST.]****red-rain, s.**

*Physics*: Rain tinged red by cobalt chloride derived from meteoric dust. A shower took place at Blankenburg in 1819.

**red-republican, s.** An extreme republican; one who is ready to fight for his opinions. So called from the red cap worn by the extreme republicans in the first French Revolution to intimate their unanimism from the tyranny of the aristocrats, in imitation of the Roman practice of placing a red Phrygian cap on the head of a slave when manumitted.

**red-ribbon, s.** The ribbon of the Order of the Bath.

**red-robin, s. [RUST.]****red-root, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) A popular name for the rhizomes of *Sanguinaria canadensis*; (2) the root of *Geum canadense*; (3) that of *Ceanothus americanus*; (4) an American name for Lachnanthes.

**red-rust, s. [RUST.]****red sandal-wood, s. [SANDAL-WOOD.]****Red Sandstone, s.**

*Geol.*: Any sandstone of a red colour, spec. the Old Red Sandstone (DEVONIAN) and the New Red Sandstone (TRIAS).

"A red sandstone may be produced by the disintegration of ordinary crystalline or metamorphic schists. The red colour is produced by oxide of iron, which may be derived from hornblende or mica. It tends to prevent the preservation of fossils in the stratum in which it occurs."

**red saunders-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

**red sea-anemone, s.**

*Zool.*: *Actinia mesembryanthemum*, common on the south coast of England.

**red-semnopithecus, s.**

*Zool.*: *Semnopithecus rubicundus*, from Borneo, where it is called Kalassi.

**red-shanks, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Polygonum Persicaria*; (2) *Geranium Robertianum*.

**red-short, s. [HOT-SHORT.]****red-skin, s.** A Red-Indian (q.v.).**red snake-fish, s. [BAND-FISH.]****red-snow, s.**

*Physics*: Snow coloured red. Aristotle hinted at its existence; Saussure in 1760 discovered it on the St. Bernard, and Capt. Ross in 1819 brought specimens from the Arctic regions. He had found eight miles of cliffs, 600 feet high, coloured by it, in many places to the depth of twelve feet, where the rock was reached. Capt. Parry and other Arctic explorers have since met with it abundantly. Mr. Shuttleworth, in 1839, and Prof. Agassiz, in 1840, examined it in position in the Alps, and in 1823 Capt. Carmichael sent it to Dr. Greville from the Lakes of Lismore, in Scotland. All authorities agree that it arises from minute organisms, vegetable or animal. Much of it is coloured by the red-snow plant (q.v.).

**Red-snow plant:**

*Bot.*: *Protococcus nivalis*. It reddens snow in the Arctic regions, the Higher Alps, &c. [*PROTOCOCCUS*.]

**red-sorrel, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hibiscus Suddariffa*. (*West-Indian*.)

**red-spider, s.**

*Zool.*: *Tetranychus telarius*, a harvest-mite, generally of a brick-red colour, found in gardens, where it spins a delicate web.

**red-staff, s.**

*Milling*: A straight-edge employed to detect irregularities in the face of a millstone. The edge is reddened with ochre, and colours prominent irregularities on the face of the stone.

**red-stuff, s.** A trade term for the oxides of iron used in grinding and polishing, such as crocus and rouge.

**red sword grass-moth, s.**

*Entom.*: *Calocampa retusata*.

**red-tape, s. & a.**

**A.** *As subst.*: A sarcastic epithet for extreme adherence to official routine or formalities. So called from the red tape used in tying up official documents.

**B.** *As adj.*: Characterized by red-tapism.

**red-tapery, red-tapism, s.** The system of red-tape; extreme adherence to official routine or formalities.

**\* red-tapist, s.**

1. One employed in a government office; a government clerk.

2. One who adheres strictly to official routine or formalities; one given to red-tapism.

"Throw over that stiff red-tapist."—*Lyttton*: *My Novel*, bk. x. ch. xx.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ó; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**red-throat, red-gullet, s.**

*Icthy.*: The genus *Hæmulon*, family Scaenidae. The parts of the lower jaw which are drawn in when the mouth shuts are generally of a bright red. (*West Indian*.)

**red-throated diver, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Colymbus septentrionalis*, a native of Europe.

**red-tipped clearwing, s.**

*Entom.*: A British Hawk-moth, *Sesia formicaformis*. The larva feeds inside osier twigs.

**red-tombac, s.** An alloy containing eleven parts copper and one zinc.

**red-top, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) A grass, *Tricuspis quinquefolia* (*Southern United States*); (2) *Agrostis vulgaris* (*Amer.*).

¶ The False Red-top is *Poa serotina*, and the Tall Red-top, *Tricuspis sesleroides*.

**red twin-spot carpet, s.**

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Coremia ferruginea*.

**red-underwing, s.**

*Entom.*: A moth, *Catocala nupta*, having the forewings gray above, black and white below. The hind wings red, with a black border. Expansion of wings, three inches. Larva feeds on willows and poplars.

**red-valerian, s.**

*Bot.*: *Centaurium ruber*.

**red-ware, s.**

*Bot.*: *Laminaria digitata*.

**red-wat, a.** Wetted by something red, as blood. (*Scotch*.)

**red-water, s.**

*Anim. Pathol.*: Hematuria in cattle, occurring occasionally in sheep. It is of two kinds: (1) Active, ushered in by a discharge of bloody urine, generally preceded by dysentery, suddenly changing to obstinate costiveness immediately before the red-water appears. There is laborious breathing, with every indication of fever. The disease rapidly runs its course, and the beast soon succumbs. (2) Chronic, the more prevalent form. The urine is brown or yellowish-brown, the beast feeds fairly, but ruminates slowly, and after a few days a natural diarrhoea carries off the evil symptoms. Yonatt (*Cattle*, ed. 1878, p. 510) considers these two forms essentially different maladies: the first, inflammation of the kidney; the second, inflammation of, or altered secretion from the liver.

*Red-water tree:*

*Bot.*: *Erythrophloeum guineense*.

**red-whelk, s.**

*Zool.*: A local name on the coast of the British channel for *Fusus antiquus*. [*Fusus*.]

**red-whiskered bulbul, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Otocompsa jocosus*, from India and Burmah.

**red-withe, s.**

*Bot.*: *Combretum Jacquinii*.

**red-wolf, s.**

*Zool.*: *Canis jubatus*, from Brazil; it shows a close resemblance to the Jackal (*C. aureus*) and to the Fox (*C. vulpes*). The stiff, shaggy, reddish hair is raised into a mane.

**red-wrasse, s.**

*Icthy.*: *Labrus mixtus*, a common British fish. The male is generally ornamented with blue streaks or a blackish band along the body; the female has two or three large blotches across the back of the tail. Called also Cook, Striped, and Spotted Wrasse.

**red-wud, a.** Stark-mad. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.)

\* **red (1), s.** [*REDE, s.*]

**red (2), s.** [*REDD.*]

\* **red (3), \*rede, s.** [*A.S. rēd.*] Advice, counsel.  
"Right as yow list, axthir red of me."  
Chaucer. C. T., p. 532.

\* **red, pa. par. or a.** [*REDE, v.*]

\* **rēd (1), v.t.** [*RED, a.*] To make red; to reddien.

"For he didd redde and dīd them with their own blood."—Fox: *Martyrs*, p. 537.

**rēd (2), rēdd, v.t.** [*Prob. from the same root as really (q.v.); Sw. reda = to prepare, to put in order.*] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. To put in order; to tidy: as, To *red* the hair.

2. To disentangle, to clear; to set or put right.

"Your memory needs redding up."—Scott: *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xx.

3. To interfere between and separate, as two people fighting. (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.)

4. To take out of danger; to rescue from destruction.

¶ In the two last meanings perhaps for *rid* (q.v.).

**red, rede (2), v.t. & i.** [*A.S. rēdan; Icel. rādha.*]

**A. Trans.**: To counsel, to advise.

"I red you, honest man, tak tent:"

Yell shaw your folly;

Burns: *To Joanna Smith*.

**B. Intrans.**: To conjecture, to divine, to guess.

**rē-dāct, v.t.** [*Lat. reductus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to bring into a certain state, to reduce to order: *re* = back, again, and *ago* = to drive, to bring.]

\* 1. To force or compel to assume a certain form; to reduce.

"Metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and red set them to any form or instruments of work, were yet till Tubal Cain to seek."—Sp. Hall: *Character of Man*.

† 2. To act as redactor of; to give a presentable literary form to. [*REDACTION.*]

¶ In this sense more directly from the *s. redacteur* (q.v.).

† **rē-dāc-teur, † rē-dāc-tōr, s.** [*Fr.*] One who redacts; one who prepares literary matter for publication; an editor.

"A few words and clauses are added by the redactor." *Prof. Robertson Smith: Old Test., in Jewish Church*, lect. xl.

**rē-dāc-tion, s.** [*Fr.*]

1. The act of preparing literary matter for publication; the act of reducing to order or digesting.

"To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling, nor editing, nor re-setting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*."—Fitzewald Hall: *Modern English*, p. 310.

\* 2. A drawing back.

"Takes away all reticulation and redaction."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 31.

**rē-dāc-tōr, s.** [*REDACTEUR.*]

**rē-dān, s.** [*Fr. (O. Fr. reden), from re* = back, and *dent* (*Lat. dens, gnit. dentis*) = a tooth; so called from the shape.]

1. *Fort.*: A work having two faces forming a salient angle in the direction from which an attack may be expected. It is open at the gorge. A double redan has a reentering angle for mutual defence. The redan is the simplest field-work, and is used for defending the avenues of approach to a village, bridge, or defile. In front of another field-work, it is called a *flèche*. When flanks are added to the faces, the work becomes a detached bastion or lunette.

"A number of small picquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redan."—Stewart: *Principles of Fortification*, iv. 217.

¶ *The Redan*: One of the strongest Russian fortifications on the south side of Sebastopol. It was unsuccessfully assaulted by the English on June 5, and Sept. 8, 1855. The retirement of the Russians to the north side left, on the latter date, the place in the hands of the Allies.

2. A projection in a wall or uneven ground to render it level.

\* **rēd-ar-gūe, v.t.** [*Lat. redarguo* = to disprove: *rei* = back, and *arguo* = to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove, to refute, to contradict.

"And these [experiments of humane affairs] being the immediate consequences of such doctrine, we wish more certainty of observation reargued than the speculative."—Sp. Taylor: *Liberty of Prophecy*, § 12.

\* **rēd-ar-gū-tion, s.** [*O. Fr.; Sp. redargucion; Ital. redarguizione.*] [*REDACTEUR.*] The act of redarguing, refuting, or disproving; refutation.

"It was not irrational in him to urge them with it, and employ it to the redargution of their insolence."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 27.

\* **rēd-ar-gū-tōr-ŷ, a.** [*Eng. redargue; i. connect, and suff. -ory.*] Tending to refute or disprove; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

"My privileges are an ubiquitous, circumambulatory, interrogatory, interrogatory, redargutory immutability over all the privy lodgings."—Carew: *Calum Britannicum*.

**rē-dāsh, v.t.** [*Pref. re-, and Eng. dash, v. (q.v.).*] To dash again or a second time.

**rēd-brēast, s.** [*Eng. rēd, a., and breast.*]

*Ornithology*:

1. *Motacilla rubecula* (Linn.); *Erythrura rubecula* of later systematists. A common European bird, of social, fearless habits; in winter it becomes extremely tame, approaching dwellings in search of food. General plumage olive-brown above, breast reddish-orange, fading into gray on the belly. There is a nearly allied form, *E. hyrcanus*, in Northern Persia, with more ruddy hues; and another, *E. akahige*, in North China and Japan. The redbreast lays from five to seven white eggs, sprinkled or blotched with red. Called also Robin Redbreast and Robin, and sometimes Red Robin.

"The redbreast feeds in winter from your hand." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. The name is applied in America to the Bluebird (q.v.), and to the Migratory Thrush, *Turdus migratorius*.

**rēd-būd, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and bud.*]

*Bot.*: *Cercis Siliquastrum* and *C. canadensis*.

**rēd-cāp, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and cap.*]

1. A popular name for any small bird with a red head. (*Tennyson: Gard. Daughter*, 94.)

2. One of the class of spectres which are supposed to haunt old castles. (*Scotch*, chiefly in Roxburghshire.)

**rēd-coat, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and coat.*]

1. *Ord. lang.*: A familiar name for a soldier, from the scarlet tunics worn by most regiments in the British army. The adoption of this colour for uniform dates from the time of the Commonwealth.

"Oliver's redcoats had once stabled their horses there."—Macaulay: *Eng. Hist.*, ch. lii.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Erythrochiton*.

**rēdd (1), v.t.** [*RED (2), v.*]

**rēdd (2), v.t.** [*REDE, v.*]

**rēdd, s.** [*Prob. from red, redd, v.*] A bed of gravel, &c., prepared for the hatching of the ova of fish.

"So soon as the embryo is sufficiently formed, the ova should be laid down in gravel redd, contiguous to some small stream falling into the rivers or locks to be stocked."—Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

**rēd-dēn, v.t. & i.** [*Eng. red, a.; -en.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make red.

"The dagger which himself Gave Edith, reddened with no bandit's blood." *Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 507.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To become or grow red.

"The Rose soon reddened into rage." *Copeley: Lily & Rose*.

2. To blush; to become flushed.

**rēd-dēn-dō, s.** [*Lat.*]

*Scots Law*: The technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

**rēd-dēn-dūm, s.** [*Lat., neut. sing. of reddendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reddo* = to return.]

*Law*: The clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

"The reddendum, whereby the grantor reserves some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 17.

**rēd-dī-dīt sō, phr.** [*Lat.*] = he has given himself up.]

*Law*: A term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

**bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aḡ; expect, xēnophon, exīst. ph = f**  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**red'-ding**, *pa. par. or a.* [RED (2), v.]

**redding-kame**, *s.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. [*Scotch.*]

**redding-stralk**, *s.* A stroke received by a person in attempting to separate combatants.

"Beware of the redding-stralk! you are come to no house of fair-strake death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

**red'-ding-ite**, *s.* [Named after Redding, Connecticut, near which it was found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral found associated with various others in a vein of albite granite. Hardness, 3 to 3½; sp. gr. 3.102; lustre, vitreous to sub-resinous; color, pale pink to yellowish-white; translucent to transparent; fracture, uneven. Comp.: phosphoric acid, 34.72; protoxide of manganese, 52.03; water, 13.20 = 100, represented by the formula,  $Mn_3P_2O_8 + 3aq$ .

**red'-dish**, *a.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*; -ish.] Somewhat red; rather or moderately red.

"A white reddish sore."—*Leviticus* xlii. 42.

**reddish-buff**, *s.*  
*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Acosmetia caliginosa*.

**reddish-gray bat**, *s.* [NATTERER'S-BAT.]

**reddish light-arches**, *s.*  
*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Xylophasia subultrix*.

**red'-dish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *reddish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reddish; a moderate degree of redness.

"To return to the reddishness of copper."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 721.

**red'-di-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *redditus*, *pa. par. of reddo* = to return; Fr. *redemption*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The returning of anything; restitution, surrender.

"If warlike necessity require it, yet with a pact of reditio."—*Pyrrhus: Sovereign Power*, pt. IV, p. 167.

2. An explanation, a translation, a rendering. [*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. II, § 1.]

II. Law: A judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

**red'-di-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *reditivus*, from *redditus*, *pa. par. of reddo* = to return.]

*Gram.*: Answering to an enquiry or interrogative; conveying a reply.

"Conjunctions disjunctive, reditutive, conditional . . . are more elegantly used."—*Instructory for Orators*, p. 20.

**red'-dle**, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful, cognate with Ger. *röthel*.]

*Min.*: A natural mixture of red ochre (q.v.) with a clay, breaking with a dull fracture resembling that of chalk. Used as a red chalk for marking purposes. [RUDDLE.]

**red'-dour**, *s.* [Fr. *roideur*, from *roidir* = to stiffen, to harden.] Strength, vigor, power, force.

"And stith an hert is so stremled.  
The reddour ought to be restrained."  
—*Gower: C. A.*, III.

**rêde**, *\*reede*, *s.* [A.S. *rêd*.] [READ.]

1. Counsel, advice.

"Such mercy He, by his most holy rede,  
Unto us taught."  
—*Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love*.

2. A motto, a proverb.

"This rede is ryte."  
—*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; July*.

**rêde** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *rêdan*.]

1. To advise, to counsel.

"Therefore I rede beware."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 11.

2. To explain, to interpret.

¶ Obsolete except in Scotland.

**\*rêde** (2), *v.t. or i.* [READ.]

**\*rêde**, *a.* [RED, *a.*]

**red'-dêc'-ôr-âte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *decorate* (q.v.).] To decorate or adorn again or anew.

**\*red'-dêc'-î-câte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedicate* (q.v.).] To dedicate again or anew.

**\*red'-dêc'-î-câ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedication* (q.v.).] The act of rededicating; a second dedication.

**re'-dêem**, *\*re-deme*, *v.t.* [Fr. *redimer*, from Lat. *redimo* = to buy back; *red-* (for *re-*) = back, and *emo* = to buy; Sp. *redimir*; Port. *remir*; Ital. *redimere*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To buy back; to repurchase.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

3. To rescue, ransom, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any liability or obligation to suffer or be forfeited, by the payment of an equivalent; to pay a ransom or equivalent for. [*Leviticus* xxv. 49.]

4. To deliver, to rescue; to save in any manner.

"Wit, now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,  
Sufficient to redeem the modern race  
From total night." —*Cosper: Table Talk*, 664.

5. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance.

6. To make amends for; to atone for; to compensate.

"They hope that you will now redeem what you must feel to be an error."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

\* 7. To improve or employ to the best advantage; to utilize.

"Redeeming the time because the days are evil."—*Ephesians* v. 16.

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: To receive back on payment of the obligation, as a promissory-note, bond, or other evidence of debt given by the State.

2. Law: To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage.

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has then upon an express contract or condition to restore them, if the pledgor performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 30.

3. Theol.: To effect the ransom of the sinner from sin and its penalty. [REDEEMER, REDEMPTION.]

**\*re'-dêem-a-bîl'-î-tî**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; -ability.] The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemableness.

**re'-dêem-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; -able.]

1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting or capable of redemption.

2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought back into the possession of government or the original promisor or issuer.

"Perpetual annuities redeemable at any time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. I.

**redeemable-rights**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

**re'-dêem-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *redeemable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being redeemable.

**re'-dêem-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; -er.]

1. One who redeems, ransoms, or delivers; a ransomer, a deliverer.

"What belongs to a redeemer, and a Judge of the whole universe."—*Waterland: Works*, I. 84.

2. Specif.: Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World.

¶ In the O. Test. Heb., Redeemer is רִדָּה (goel), used for the Avenger of Blood (Num. xxxv. 12), but properly a participle of רָדָה (gaal) = to redeem; cf. Job xix. 25 (R. V.); Redeemer is in the text, and Vindicator in the margin in the R. V. The word Redeemer does not occur in the New Testament, but the idea does, and on this the theological tenet is founded. [REDEMPTION, II. 3.]

**\*re'-dêem-lêss**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; -less.] Incapable of being redeemed; not admitting or capable of redemption.

"Wretched and redeemless misery."  
—*Tragedy of Hoffmann*.

**\*re'-dê-lib-êr-âte**, *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To deliberate or consult again or anew.

B. Trans.: To reconsider.

**re'-dê-liv-êr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliver* (q.v.).]

1. To deliver or give back; to return.

"They should redeemer back again to him the lands they had gotten before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 89.

2. To deliver or set free a second time.

\* 3. To report.

"Shall I redeemer you on so?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

**re'-dê-liv-êr-ânco**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliverance* (q.v.).] A second delivery or deliverance.

**\*re'-dê-liv-êr-ÿ**, *\*re-do-lyv-er-y*, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *delivery* (q.v.).]

1. The act of redelivering or delivering back.

"To require a repayment and delivery of the sum of money appropriated."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 22).

2. The act of delivering, freeing, or deliberating a second time.

**re'-dê-mand**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, *v.* (q.v.).] To demand again; to demand back.

**\*re'-dê-mand**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, *s.* (q.v.).] A demanding back again; a second or renewed demand.

**\*re'-dê-mand-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redeemable*; -able.] Capable of being redeemed.

**re'-dê-mise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, *v.* (q.v.).] To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

**re'-dê-mise**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, *s.* (q.v.).] The act of redemising; the conveyance or transfer of an estate back to the person by whom it was demise.

**\*re'-dê-môn-strâte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demonstrate* (q.v.).] To demonstrate again or anew.

**\*re'-dêmp-ti-ble** (p silent), *a.* [Lat. *redemptus*, *pa. par. of redimo* = to redeem (q.v.), and Eng. *able*.] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

**re'-dêmp-tion** (p silent), *\*re-dêmp-cl-on*, *s.* [Fr. *redemption*, from Lat. *redemptionem*, accus. of *redemptio*, from *redemptus*, *pa. par. of redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Sp. *redención*; Ital. *redenzione*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom, release, deliverance, rescue, repurchase. [*Leviticus* xvi. 51.]

II. Technically:

1. Comm.: Repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, bonds, or other evidence of debt, by paying their value in money to the holders.

¶ Coin redemption: The act of exchanging metallic money for paper notes by a bank of issue or the National Treasury.

"Swapping dollars is so redemption."—*Hon. John Davis: Arena*, April, 1892.

2. Law: The liberation or freeing of an estate from a mortgage; the repurchase of the right to re-enter upon an estate on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; the right of redeeming and re-entering into possession.

3. Theol.: Gr. ἀπολύτρωσις (apolutrōsis) = a ransoming. The ransom of sinners from the curse of the Law, i.e., from the penalties of the violated law of God (Gal. iii. 13), effected through "the blood of Christ," i.e., through his atoning sacrifice (Rom. iii. 24; Ephes. i. 7; Col. i. 14; cf. also 1 Pet. i. 18, 19; Rev. v. 9). With this is conjoined ransom from the domination of sin and Satan (Col. i. 13, 14; 1 Pet. i. 18, 19).

¶ Equity of redemption: [EQUITY, ¶ (2).]

**\*re'-dêmp-tion-ar-ÿ** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -ary.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty on payment of a ransom or compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

**\*re'-dêmp-tion-êr** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -er.]

1. One who redeemed himself.

2. One who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated sum in order to pay the expenses of his passage.

† **Rê-dêmp-tion-ist** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -ist.] [TRINITARIAN, B. 2.]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

\***rē-dēmp-tīve** (p silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, *pa. par.* of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ive.] Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming.

**Rē-dēmp-tōr-ist** (p silent), *s.* [Lat. *Redemptor* = the Redeemer; see def.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.).* The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787), at Scala, in 1752. The Institute was approved in 1749 by Pope Benedict XIV., who changed its original title—the Congregation of the Most Holy Saviour—to that by which it is now known. The members take the three simple, but perpetual, vows, and a fourth, of perseverance in the Institute till death. Their principal object is the preaching of missions and retreats to all classes of Roman Catholics, giving preference to the ignorant and neglected. Their dress is a black serge cassock, with cloth girdle and rosary beads. It is substantially the dress worn by the secular clergy in Naples in the first half of the eighteenth century. The Redemptorists have houses at Clapham, Bishop Eton (near Liverpool), Teignmouth, Perth, Limerick, and Dundalk.

**Rē-dēmp-tōr-ist-ine**, *s.* [REDEMPTORIST.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.).* An Order of nuns, constituting the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787). They are strictly enclosed, contemplative, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which they reside, and assist the missionaries of the Congregation by their prayers. The Redemptoristines wear a red habit, with a blue scapular, and white shoes. They have a house at Dublin.

**rē-dēmp-tōr-ŷ** (p silent), *a.* [Lat. *redempt(us)*, *pa. par.* of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Paid as ransom. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*)

\***rē-dēmp-tūre** (p silent), *s.* [Lat. *redempturus*, fut. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.).] Redemption. (*Fabian.*)

\***rē-dēnt-ōd**, *a.* [O. Fr. *redent* = double nothing, like the teeth of a saw.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

**rē-dē-pōs-īt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *deposīt* (q.v.).] To deposit again or anew.

**rē-dē-scēnd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *descend* (q.v.).] To descend again.

"O! let them redescend, and still  
My soul." *Howell: Letters*, bk. II, let. 52.

\***rē-dē-scēnt**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *descent* (q.v.).] A descending or falling again; a repeated or renewed descent.

**rēd-gūm**, \***rēd'-gōwn**, \***reed-goun**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*; A.S. *gund* = corruption. (*Davies.*)

1. *Pathol.* Strophulus; a papular disease with an eruption of minute hard, sometimes slightly red, clustered or scattered pimples on the face, the neck, or even the whole body of young infants. Cause, derangement of the stomach or intestines through improper feeding or from dentition.

"It's nothing in the world but the red-gum."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxvii.

2. *Bot., Agric., &c.* A disease of grain; a kind of blight. (*Rust.*)

**rēd-hī-bī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *redhibitio*, from *redhibitus*, *pa. par.* of *redhibeo* = to give or receive back: *red-* (for *re-*) = back, and *habeo* = to have.]

*Law:* An action allowed to a purchaser by which to annul the sale of some movable, and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the purchaser's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

\***rēd-hīb-i-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *redhibitus*, *pa. par.* of *redhibeo*; Eng. adj. suff. -ory.]

*Law:* Pertaining or relating to redhibition (q.v.).

**rēd-horn**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *horn.*]  
*Entom. (Pl.).* The Rhodocera (q.v.).

**rē-dī-a**, *s.* [From Francisco Redi (1626-1698), the Italian physiologist (?).]

*Zool.* The stage of development in a trematode flat-worm in which it has ceased to be a ciliated embryo and has become a cylindrical

sac, with two lateral projections and a tapering tail. There is a mouth, and a simple intestine. Buds ultimately spring from within the redia, and a higher stage of development is reached. Called also King's Yellow worm.

\***rēd-i-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *rediens*, *pr. par.* of *redire* = to return: *red-* = back, and *eo* = to go.] Returning.

\***rē-dī-gēst**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *digest*, *v.* (q.v.).] To digest or reduce to form again or afresh.

\***rē-dī-mīn-īsh**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *diminish* (q.v.).] To diminish again.

**rēd-in-gōte**, *s.* [Fr., corrupt. from Eng. *riding-out*.] A long, plain, double-breasted outdoor cloak for ladies' wear.

\***rēd-in-tē-grāte**, *a.* [Lat. *redintegratus*, *pa. par.* of *redintegrare* = to renew: *red-* = back, again, and *integrare* = to make whole; *integer* = whole.] [INTEGRER.] Renewed; restored to a perfect state; made whole or perfect again.

"The kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrated in those principal members which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after dismembered."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 40.

\***rēd-in-tē-grāte**, *v.t.* [REDINTEGRATE, *a.*] To renew; to restore to a perfect state; to make whole or perfect again.

"The demoniac body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by coalescence, as air or water."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 814.

\***rēd-in-tē-grā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *redintegratio*, from *redintegratus*, *pa. par.* of *redintegrare* = to renew.] The act or process of redintegrating or restoring to a whole or perfect state; renovation, renewal.

"When God Himself broke them [the tables of the Law], there is no possible redintegration."—*Bate: Divinity of Christian Religion*, ch. iv.

¶ *Law of Redintegration:*  
*Metaph.* (See extract).

"This law may be thus enounced: Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition. Now to the same entire or total act belong, as integral or constituent parts, in the first place, those thoughts which arose at the same time, or in immediate consequence; and in the second, those thoughts which are bound up into one by their mutual affinity. Thus, therefore, the two laws of Simultaneity and Affinity are carried up into unity, in the higher Law of Redintegration, or Totality; and by this one law the whole phenomena of Association may be easily explained."—*Hamilton: Metaph. (ed. Mansel)*, II, 224.

**rē-dī-rēct**, *v.t.* To direct again, as a letter  
**rē-dī-rēct'**, *a.*

*Law:* Referring to a second examination, by the original examiner, of a witness who has been cross-examined in the interim.

\***rē-dis-būrse**, \***re-dis-bourse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disburse* (q.v.).] To disburse again; to repay, to refund; to give back.

"His borrowed waters forth to rediburse."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, III, 27.

**rē-dis-cōv-ēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *discover* (q.v.).] To discover again or anew.

**rē-dis-pērse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disperse* (q.v.).] To disperse again.

"Which can by no means redisperse her shade."—*Brathwaite: Nature's Embassage*, p. 230.

\***rē-dis-pōse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).] To dispose or adjust again.

**rē-dis-sēize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dissēize* (q.v.).]

*Law:* To disseize again or a second time.

**rē-dis-sēiz-īn**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dissēizin* (q.v.).]

*Law:* A writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

**rē-dis-sēiz-or**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dissēizor* (q.v.).]

*Law:* One who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

**rē-di-sōlve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dissolve* (q.v.).] To dissolve again or anew.

**rē-dis-trīb-ūte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *distribūte* (q.v.).] To distribute again or afresh; to apportion anew.

**rē-dis-trī-bū-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *distribūtion* (q.v.).] The act of redistributing;

a second or fresh distribution or apportionment.

¶ The redistribution of seats constituted an essential part of the Reform Bill of 1832 and 1867, and in 1885 followed the Franchise Act of 1884. [REFORM ACTS.]

\***rē-dī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *reditus*, *pa. par.* of *redire* = to return.] [REDIENT.] The act of going or coming back; return.

"Make the day of your reditio scene."—*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey*, vi.

**rē-dī-vidē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide again or anew.

\***rē-dī-vived**, *a.* [Lat. *redivivus* = revived.] Made to live again; revived.

"Beware of all either new-devised or redressed errors of opinion."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unveiled*, § 31.

\***rēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*; -ly.] With redness.

"And blood is mingled with the dashing stream,  
Which runs all redly till the morning beam."—*Byron: Lara*, II, 14.

\***red-mans**, \***rad-mans**, *s. pl.* [Etyim. doubtful; first element prob. = ride or road.] Men who by the tenure or custom of their lands were to ride with or for the lord of the manor when he went about his business. (*Domesday.*)

**rēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being red; a red colour.

"There was a pretty redness in his lips."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III, 4.

\***rē-dō**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.).] To do over again.

"We do but redo old vices."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 262.

**rēd-ō-lençē**, \***rēd-ō-len-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *redolent* (-); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being redolent; perfume, fragrance.

"Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**rēd-ō-lent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *redolens*, *pr. par.* of *redoleo* = to give out a smell: *red-* (for *re-*) = back, again, and *oleo* = to smell; Ital. *redolente*.] Having or giving out a sweet smell; sweet-smelling; fragrant, odorous.

"Honey redolent of spring."—*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xv.

**rēd-ō-lent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *redolent*; -ly.] In a redolent manner; with sweet scent; fragrantly.

**rēd-ōn-dūl-la** (la as *lya*), *s.* [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, or eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth, and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables, in general in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called Redondillas, whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain. (*Ogilvie.*)

**rē-dōn-dūte**, *s.* [After Redonda, West Indies, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A hydrous phosphate of alumina and iron, occurring in nodular aggregations.

**rē-dōub-le** (le as *el*), \***re-doub-yl**, *v.t.* & *t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *double*, *v.* (q.v.); Fr. *redoubler*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To double again or frequently; to multiply.

"Redoubled be her tears, its chords are riven."—*Byron: The Harp*.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

"From both benches with redoubled sounds  
Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics* II, 724.

\* 3. To repeat in return. (*Spenser.*)

**B. Intrans.**: To become twice as much or as great; to be repeated; to be multiplied by continued or repeated additions.

"Redoubling clamours thunder in the skies."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad* XII, 298.

**rē-dōubt** (b silent), **rē-dōut**, \***re-duct**, **re-duit**, *s.* [Ital. *ridotto* = a withdrawing-place, from *ridotto*, *riduto*, *pa. par.* of *ridurre* (Lat. *reduco*) = to bring back; Fr. *réduit*, *redoute*. The spelling *redoubt* is due to confusion with O. Fr. *redoubler* = to dread. Sp. *reducto*; Port. *reducto*, *reduto*, *redouto*.] [REDUCTABLE.]

*Fortification:*

1. A detached field-work inclosed by a

**bēil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

parapet, the salient points of which are but imperfectly or not at all protected by a flank fire. It may be square, star-shaped, or irregular in plan, according to the requirements of its site and surroundings.

\* Being greatly commended in their approach by two redoubts. —Belsham: *Hist. Great Brit.* (an. 1781).

2. An interior work within the main line of ramparts. [RAVELIN.]

\***rē-dōubt** (b silent), \***rē-dōute**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *redoubter* (Fr. *redouter*), from Lat. *re-* = back, and *dubito* = to doubt (q.v.).] To fear, to dread.

\* Yet was Rome well waxen and redoubted of the Parthæ. —*Cæsar*: *Boetius*, bk. II.

**rē-dōubt-a-ble** (b silent), \***rē-dōubt-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr. (*redoutable*), from *redoubter*, *re-* = to fear, to dread; O. Ital. *ridottabile*.] [REDOUBT, *v.*] Formidable; terrible to foes; dreaded: hence, valiant, mighty. (Often used ironically.)

\* The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonnson, overlook me. —*Pope*.

**rē-dōubt-éd** (b silent), *a.* [REDOUBT, *v.*] Redoubtable, formidable; dreaded, honoured, or respected, on account of valour or prowess.

\* My most redoubted father. —*Shaksp.*: *Henry V.*, l. 4.

**rē-dōund**, \***rē-dounde**, *v.i.* [Fr. *redondier*, from Lat. *redundo* = to overflow, to abound: *red-* = back, and *undo* = to surge, to flow, to abound; *unda* = a wave; Sp. & Port. *redundar*; Ital. *ridondere*.]

\* 1. To flow, roll, or surge back, as a wave; to be sent, rolled, or driven back.

\* 2. To be redundant or in excess; to be or remain over and above.

\* Redounding tears did choke th' end of her plaint. —*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, l. III. 8.

\* 3. To conduce in the consequence or result; to result; to turn out; to contribute; to have effect or result.

\* As all things shall redound unto your good. —*Shaksp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, lv. 3.

\***rē-dōund**, *s.* [REDOUND, *v.*]

1. A coming back, as of consequence or result; result, effect, consequence, return.

\* Not without redound Of use and glory. —*Tennyson*: *Princess*, ll. 23.

2. Reverberation, echo.

**rē-dōut**, *s.* [REDOUBT, *s.*]

\***rē-dōut-a-ble**, *a.* [REDOUBTABLE.]

\***rē-dōute**, *v.t.* [REDOUBT, *v.*]

**rēd-ō-wa**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A Bohemian dance, originally in 2 and 3 time, alternately. The time was afterwards altered, and the dance was made into a kind of polka.

**rēd-pōic**, **rēd-pōll**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *poll* = the head.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for two British species of the genus *Linota* (q.v.), from the glossy blood-red hue of the space from the forehead to behind the eyes. The Mealy Redpole, *Linota canescens*, is larger than the Lesser Redpole, *L. linaria*, of which it has been regarded by some ornithologists as a race or variety.

**rē-draft**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draft*, *v.* (q.v.).] To draft or draw up a second time; to make a second or fresh draft of.

**rē-draft**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draft*, *a.* (q.v.).]

1. A second draft or copy.

2. *Comm.*: A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawers or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

**rē-draw**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To draw again; to redraft.

B. *Intransitive*:

*Comm.*: To draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, or the drawer or indorsers.

**rē-dress**, \***rē-dresse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*, from *re-* = again, and *dresser* = to dress (q.v.); Ital. *ridizzare*, *ridirizzare*.]

\* 1. To set right; to mend, to repair.

\* As broken glass no cement can redress. —*Shaksp.*: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 173.

2. To set right; to remedy, as a wrong or abuse; to repair, as an injury.

\* For the remedying and redressing of those foresaid injuries. —*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 979.

3. To relieve from injustice, wrong, or oppression; to bestow relief upon; to ease, to compensate.

\* Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? —*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, II. 76.

\* 4. To improve; to make better; to amend, to compensate for.

\* Yet still, e'en here, content can spread a charm. —*Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.*

*Gladsmith*: *The Traveller*.

**rē-dress**, \***rē-dresse**, *s.* [REDRESS, *v.*]

\* 1. A putting into order; amendment.

\* To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves. —*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. The correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression; reparation, compensation, amends.

\* The ministers were told that the nation expected, and should have, signal redress. —*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* 3. Help, succour.

\* I defy all counsel, all redress, But that which ends all counsel, true redress, Death, death. —*Shaksp.*: *King John*, III. 4.

\* 4. Escape, retreat. (*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, v. 711.)

\* 5. One who gives or affords redress; a redresser.

\* Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. —*Dryden*: *Todd*.

\***rē-dress-al**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-al*.] The act of redressing.

**rē-dress-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-er*.] One who gives or affords redress or relief.

\* The righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries. —*Shelton*: *Don Quixote*, ch. lv.

\***rē-dress-ī-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-able*.] Capable of being redressed or remedied.

\***rē-dress-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-ive*.] Giving or affording redress or remedy.

\* Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy ill. —*Thomson*: *Winter*, 360.

\***rē-dress-less**, *a.* [Eng. *redress*; *-less*.] Without redress, relief, or amendment.

\***rē-dress-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *redress*; *-ment*.] The act of redressing.

**rē-drive**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *drive*, *v.* (q.v.).] To drive back.

**rēd-rūth-ite**, *s.* [From Redruth, Cornwall, one of its localities; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] *Min.*: The same as CHALCOITE (q.v.).

**rēd-séar**, *v.t.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *sear*.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer. A term used by workmen.

\* If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redress, that is, break or crack under the hammer. —*Mozon*: *Mechan. Exercises*.

**rēd-shānk**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *shank*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A term applied to a Highlander having buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; used also in derision of his bare legs.

\* He sent over his brother Edward with a power of *soots* and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. —*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Totanus calidris*, tolerably common over the greater part of Europe and Asia, from Iceland to China, retiring to the south in the winter. It derives its popular name from the colour of the bare parts of its legs. The body is about the size of a Snipe's, but the Redshank, having longer wings, legs, and neck, appears the larger bird. General colour above, grayish-drab, speckled with black, lower part of the back and a band on each wing white. The nest is usually in tufts of rushes or grass, with four warm-brown eggs, with blackish spots or blotches. *T. fusca*, the Dusky or Spotted Redshank, is a spring and autumn visitor to Britain.

**rēd-start**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *start*, *stert* = a tail.]

*Ornith.*: *Ruticilla phœnicea*, common in Britain, Europe, and Western Asia, migrating southward in the winter. Forehead pure white, throat black, upper surface dark gray; breast, sides, and tail bright rust-red. It nests usually in a hollow tree or in a hole in a wall or rock, and lays five to seven delicate greenish-blue eggs, sprinkled with faint spots

of red. The Black, or Black-capped Redstart, *R. titys* (or *titis*) is common on the Continent, but has not the extended northern range of the Common Redstart. Other species of Redstart are found in Persia, Asia Minor, Syria, and farther to the eastward, including *R. mesoleuca*, *R. rufiventris*, and *R. ochrurnus*. In America the name is given to *Setophaga ruticilla*.

\* When redstarts shake their tails they move them horizontally, as dogs do when they fawn. —*White*: *Selborne*, let. 40.

**rēd-strēak**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *streak*, *a.* (q.v.).]

1. A variety of apple.

\* The redstreak of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of redstreak; some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. —*Mortimer*: *Musbandry*.

2. Cider made from the redstreak apple.

\* Herefordshire redstreak made of rotten apples. —*Character of a Coffee-house*, p. 3.

**rēd-tāil**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *tail*.] The same as REDSTART (q.v.).

\***rē-dūb**, \***rē-doub**, \***rē-dubbe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *redoubter* = to piece, to mend, to repair.]

1. To amend, to repair; to make amends or reparation for.

\* Which damage to a realm neyther with treasure nor his power can be redoubed. —*Elyot*: *Governour*, bk. II, ch. xiv.

2. To requite, to repay, to return.

\* O Gods, redubbe them vengeance lust. —*Shaksp.*: *Virgil*; *Æneid* vi.

\***rē-dūb-bēr**, \***rē-dub-bor**, *s.* [Eng. *redub*; *-er*, *-or*.] One who bought stolen cloth, and disguised it by dyeing or alteration of the fashion.

**rē-dūpe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reduco* = to lead or bring back: *re-* = back, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *reducir*; Port. *reduzir*; Ital. *riducere*, *ridurre*; Fr. *réduire*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To bring or lead back; to reconduct. \* He reduced the rest to Dueroort. —*Golding*: *Cæsar*, fol. 174.

2. *Figuratively*:

\* (1) To lead or draw back.

\* The wholesome doctrine of the gospel allured and reduced the hearts of all sorts of people unto the true religion of God. —*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 44.

(2) To bring back to a prior state.

\* The drift of the Roman armies and forces was not to bring free states into servitude, but contrariwise, to reduce those that were in bondage to liberty. —*F. Holland*: *Eng.*, p. 120.

(3) To bring to any state or condition, whether good or bad: as, To reduce a people to slavery; to reduce a substance to powder, to reduce a person to despair, &c.

(4) *Specif.*: To bring to a state of subjection; to subdue, to conquer. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. lii. 32.)

(5) To bring to a state of inferiority or poverty; to lower, to degrade, to impoverish: as, a person reduced in circumstances.

(6) To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to subject to a rule or certain limits of description; to classify: as, To reduce animals or plants to classes or genera.

(7) To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, quantity, size, or value: as, To reduce expence, to reduce the price of goods, to reduce the number of men employed, &c.

\* (8) To atone for, to repair, to redress, to compensate, to amend.

\* Will they reduce the wrongs done to my father? —*Marlowe*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Algebra*:

(1) To bring to the simplest form, with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side.

(2) In the same sense as 2.

2. *Arith.*: To change the form of an expression from one denomination to another without altering the value; or from one denomination into others of the same value: as, To reduce pounds to pence, or pence to pounds. [REDUCTION.]

3. *Geom.*: To construct, as a figure, similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

4. *Logic*: To bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, ōir, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



**& Metall.** : To treat in a reducing-furnace (q.v.).

**6. Scots Law** : To set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal means; as, **To reduce a deed**.

**7. Surg.** : To restore to its proper place or state, as a fractured or dislocated bone.

¶ (1) **To reduce a figure, design, or draught** : To make a copy of it on a smaller scale, but preserving the form and proportion.

\* (2) **To reduce a square** :

**Mil.** : To reform a column from the square.

(3) **To reduce to the ranks** :

**Mil.** : To degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, to the rank of a private soldier for misconduct.

**rē-dūcēd**, pa. par. & a. [REDUCE]

**A.** As pa. par. : (See the verb).

**B.** As adjective :

1. **As brought back to their original state**.

"To open the heavenly blades to reduced apostates, to penitent, believing, self-devoting sinners."—*Warner: Reducers' Dominion over the Invisible World*, p. 174.

2. **Brought down in circumstances; impoverished** : as, a reduced family.

**reduced-iron**, s.

**Pharm.** : Metallic iron, with a variable amount of metallic oxide. In doses from two to six grains it acts with tonic effect.

\* **rē-dūcē-mēt**, s. [Eng. reduce; -ment.]

1. The act of reducing or restoring; reduction, restoration.

"The once selected nation of God is now become . . . incapable of any coalition or **reduction** into one body politic."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. II, let. 8.

2. The act of reducing, lessening, or diminishing.

"After a little **reduction** of his passion."—*Hist. of Patients Griefed*, p. 40.

\* **rē-dūcē-nt**, a. & s. [Lat. *reducens*, pr. par. of *reduco* = to bring back.] [REDUCE]

**A.** As adj. : Tending to reduce.

**B.** As subst. : One who or that which reduces.

**rē-dūc-ēr**, s. [Eng. reduce(-); -er.] One who or that which reduces.

\* **rē-dūc-i-ble**, **rē-dūcē-a-ble**, a. [Eng. reduce; -able.] Capable of being reduced; admitting of reduction.

"All manner of life whatsoever is generable and corruptible, or eductible out of nothing, and reducible to nothing again."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 137.

\* **rē-dūc-i-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. reducible; -ness.] The quality or state of being reducible; reducibility.

"The thing itself is made plausible by the reducibility of ice back again into water."—*Boyle: Works*, III, 50.

\* **rē-dūc-i-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. reducible(-); -ly.] In a reducible manner.

**rē-dūc-ing**, pr. par. or a. [REDUCE, v.]

**reducing-agents**, s. pl.

**Chem.** : Bodies whose action is the inverse of oxidation, such as nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam, zinc, or iron filings; also hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid, and several of the metals, especially potassium and sodium.

**reducing-flame**, s. [BLOWPIPE]

**reducing-furnace**, s.

**Mettal.** : A furnace in which ores are deprived of their oxygen and reduced to the metallic state by the action of intensely heated vapours containing carbon, sometimes assisted by other reagents. It is used in the reduction of litharge, the treatment of copper ore in several stages, and for obtaining the precious metals. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

**reducing-scale**, s.

**Geom.** : A scale by means of which figures are copied on a scale smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.

\* **rē-dūct**, v.t. [Lat. *reductus*, pa. par. of *reduco*.] [REDUCE] To bring back or together; to reduce.

"The kynes host there beyng assembled and **reducts** into one company."—*Hall: Edm. IV.* (an. 10).

**rē-dūct**, s. [REDUCT, v.]

**Arch.** : A little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. (*Quilt.*)

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**Arch.** : A little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. (*Quilt.*)

\* **rē-dūc-ti-bil-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *reduct*, v. i. -ibility.] The quality of being reducible; reducibility. (*Annandale.*)

**rē-dūc-ti-ō** ād āb-sūr-dūm (t as sh), phr. [Lat. = a reduction to an absurdity.] [ABSURDUM.]

**rē-dūc-tion**, s. [Fr. from Lat. *reductionem*, accns. of *reducio*, from *reductus*, pa. par. of *reduco* = to bring back, to reduce (q.v.); Sp. *reduccion*; Ital. *riduzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language** :

\* 1. **Lit.** : The act of bringing back or restoring.

"For reduction of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church."—*Burnet: Records* vol. II, bk. II, No. 34.

2. **Figuratively** :

(1) The act or process of reducing to any state or condition; the state of being reduced; as, the reduction of a substance to powder.

(2) The act of reducing or bringing into subjection; conquest, subjugation; as, the reduction of a kingdom or fortress.

(3) The act of reducing or diminishing in size, dimensions, value, quantity, force, &c.; diminution, abatement; as, the reduction of expenses, the reduction of forces.

(4) The amount, value, quantity, &c., by which anything is reduced or lessened; as, He made a reduction of 5 per cent.

(5) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, plan, design, &c., on a smaller scale than the original, but preserving the form and proportion [II. 4].

**II. Technically** :

1. **Algebra** :

(1) The act or process of clearing equations from all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known quantities on the other.

(2) Solution (q.v.).

2. **Arithmetic** :

(1) The operation or process of finding an equivalent expression in terms of a different unit. Thus, £10 = 200s. = 2,400d. = 9,600 farthings. This reduction is called *reduction descending*, passing from a higher to a lower order. The converse operation 9,600 farthings = 2,400d. = 200s. = £10 is called *reduction ascending*.

(2) The rule by which such operations are performed.

3. **Astronomy** :

(1) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c.

(2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result.

4. **Geom.** : The operation of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

5. **Logic** : The process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure.

6. **Chem.** : The abstraction of an electro-negative element from a metallic or organic compound, as when the oxides of metals are reduced to the metallic state by the action of charcoal under the influence of heat; also applied to the addition of an electro-positive element to a compound, e.g., ethene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O) + H<sub>2</sub> = ethylic alcohol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH); nitro-benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>) + 3H<sub>2</sub> = aniline, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>) + 2OH<sub>2</sub>.

7. **Scots Law** : An action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c.

8. **Surg.** : The operation of restoring a fractured or dislocated bone to its proper place or state.

¶ (1) **Reduction and reduction-improbation** :

**Scots Law** : The action of reduction and the action of reduction-improbation are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grounds of reduction.

(2) **Reduction redutive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(3) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(4) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(5) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(6) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(7) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(8) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(9) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(10) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(11) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

(12) **Reduction reductive** :

**Scots Law** : An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

\* **rē-dūc-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *reductif*; Sp. *reductivo*; Ital. *riduttivo*, from Lat. *reducus*, pa. par. of *reduco* = to reduce (q.v.).]

**A.** As adj. : Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

"Whether Duly, or Hyperduly, or Indirect, or reductive, or reflected."—*Brevint. Saul & Samuel*, p. 344.

**B.** As subst. : That which tends to reduce, or has the power of reducing.

"There needed no other reductive of the numbers of men to an equality."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 214.

\* **rē-dūc-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. reductive; -ly.] By way of reduction; by consequence.

"Religion does not consist in these things: but obedience may, and reductively, that is religion."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 6.

\* **re-duit**, s. [Fr.] A redoubt (q.v.).

**rē-dūn-dance**, **rē-dūn-dan-cŷ**, s. [Fr. *redondance*, from Lat. *redundantia*, from *redundans* = redundant (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language** :

1. The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity, excess, superabundance.

"So wars among mankind are a kind of necessary consequence of redundancy of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 215.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.

"The Italians are forced upon it, once or twice in every line, because they have a redundancy of vowels in their language."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid* (Ibid.).

**II. Law** : Impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

**rē-dūn-dant**, a. [Lat. *redundans*, pr. par. of *redundo* = to abound (q.v.); Fr. *redondant*; Sp. *redundante*; Ital. *ridondante*.]

1. Superabundant, superfluous; above what is necessary, natural, or useful; used or being in excess.

"Moses gave command that the redundant portion should be prepared."—*Borley: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 23.

\* 2. Using more words, &c., than are necessary or useful.

**redundant-hyperbola**, s.

**Math.** : An hyperbola having more than two asymptotes.

**redundant-number**, s.

**Math.** : One in which the sum of all its divisors, except itself, exceeds the number.

**rē-dūn-dant-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *redundant*; -ly.] In a redundant manner or degree; in superabundance; superfluously; to excess.

"Yet more than these to meditation's eyes, Great Nature's self redundantly supplies."—*Mason: Freeman: Art of Painting*.

**rē-dū-pli-cāte**, v.t. & i. [REDUPLICATE, a.]

**A. Transitive** :

1. **Ord. Lang.** : To double again; to multiply, to repeat.

2. **Philol.** : To repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word for the purpose of marking past time. [REDUPLICATION, II. 1.]

**B. Intransitive** :

**Philol.** : To be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

**rē-dū-pli-cāte**, a. [Lat. *reduplicatus*, pa. par. of *reduplico* = to redouble.] [DUPLICATE.]

\* 1. **Ord. Lang.** : Redoubled, repeated.

"Embrace that reduplicate advice of our Saviour."—*Peerson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

2. **Bot.** : Reduplicative (q.v.).

**rē-dū-pli-cā-tion**, s. [Fr. from Lat. *reduplicatus* = reduplicate (q.v.); Sp. *reduplicacion*; Ital. *reduplicazione*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.** : The act of doubling; the state of being doubled.

**II. Technically** :

1. **Philology** :

(1) The repetition of the first syllable (more or less modified), or of the root of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time; as in Gr. *τιπτόν* (*tipōn*) = I strike, *τετράφα* (*tetrapha*) = I struck; Lat. *pellō* = I drive, *pepuli* = I drove; Eng. *do, did*.

"The German 'ging,' preterite of the verb 'go,' has a form which might easily have been produced by a reduplication of the root."—*Erie: Philology*, p. 285.

(2) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

2. **Rhet.** : A figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following one begins.

**rē-dū-pli-cā-tive**, a. [Fr. *reduplicatif*; Sp. & Ital. *reduplicativo*.]

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.

**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-fion**, **-gion** = **zhān**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-cle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

1. Reduplicated, double; formed by reduplication.

"The earliest extant forms are not reduplicative."—*Earle. Philology*, i. 28.

2. *Bot.* (Of aestivation): Doubled back; having the edges valvate and doubled back.

**rē-dū-vī-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *reduvi*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ide*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Geocoræ. Antennæ four-jointed; ocelli two; rostrum of three joints, short, stout, strong; legs long, the anterior ones sometimes prehensile; tarsi three-jointed. They are predatory bugs; and many of them, when caught, will pierce and poison the hand of the captor. They are numerous in the tropics.

**rē-dū-vī-ūs**, *s.* [Lat. *reduvia* = an agnail, *s.* whitlow.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Reduviidæ. *Reduvius personatus*, the Fly-bug, the largest British species, is three-quarters of an inch long, of a black-brown colour, with reddish legs. It sometimes flies into houses in the summer evenings, attracted by the lights. Both the larva and the perfect insect are said to show special enmity to the bed bug.

**rēd'-wing**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *wing*.]

*Ornith.*: *Turdus iliacus*, closely allied to the Common Thrush, but with red instead of gold color on the wings. It is a native of Europe and Asia, occurs in Iceland, and sometimes reaches Greenland. Its flight is very rapid. It feeds on worms, slugs, and berries injurious to man. Called also Red-sided Thrush, Wind Thrush, and Swine-pipe. The Redwing is rather smaller than the Song Thrush, and its song decidedly inferior, though the bird has sometimes been termed the Nightingale of Norway, and Linnaeus spoke highly in praise of its song.

**rēd'-weed**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, *a.*, and *weed*.]

*Bot.*: (1) *Papaver Rhæas*; (2) the genus *Phytolacca*.

**rēd'-wood**, *s.* [Eng. *red*, and *wood*.]

*Bot.* (1) *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*; (2) *Melania Erythroxylon*; (3) the genus *Ceanothus*; (4) A dye wood produced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*; (5) the genus *Erythroxylon*; (6) the timber of *Sequoia sempervirens*.

**redwood-tree**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Soymida febrifuga*. [ROHAN.]

**reō, rei, re**, *s.* [Sp. *rey*, from Lat. *regem*, accus. of *rex* = a king.] An imaginary unit of value, on which the monetary systems of Portugal and Brazil are founded. [MILREI.]

**reē**, *v.t.* [Prob from the same root as *riddle* (q.v.)] To riddle; to sift.

"After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve."—*Mortimer. Husbandry*.

**reē**, *a.* [A.S. *rethe* = fierce.]

1. Wild, fierce, outrageous, crazy. [Scotch.]  
2. Half-drunk; tipsy. [Scotch.]

**reē-bōk, rheē-bōk**, *s.* [Dut. = roebuck.]

*Zool.*: *Antelope capreolus* (*Pelea capreola*), from South Africa. Length about five feet, height at shoulder thirty inches; uniform ash-colour on neck, shoulders, sides, croup, and thighs, white or light-gray on under surface and inside of limbs. They live in small groups of five or six individuals.

**reech**, *s.* [REER (1), *s.*] Smoke. (Prov.)

"The reech reecheth into Heaven."

*Cursor Mundi* (M.S. T. C. C. 1. 13.

\* **reēch'-ī-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reechy*; *-ly*.] Dirty, aquallidly, filthy.

**rē-ēch'-ō**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, *v.* (q.v.).]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To echo back; to reverberate.  
"The Seine reechoed Vive la Liberté."  
*Scott: The Pouter*, 1. 808.  
2. To retain the sound or name of.  
"The streets still reecho the names of the trees of the forest."  
*Longfellow: Evangeline*, li. 5.  
*B. Intrans.*: To echo back; to give an echo back; to reverberate.

"The dell  
Reechoes with each horrible yell."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

**rē-ēch'-ō**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, *s.* (q.v.).] The echo of an echo; a repeated or returned echo.

**reēgh'-y**, *a.* [A softened form of *reeky* (q.v.).] Smoky, sooty; hence, foul, aquallid, filthy.

"Fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the reechy painting."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

**reed**, \* **rede**, \* **reede**, \* **reed**, *s.* [A.S. *read*; cog. with O. Sax. *ried*, Dut. *riet*, *ried*; O. H. Ger. *riot*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*; Ir. *raulan*; Gael. *ribhidh*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"Where the heron, the Shuh-shuh-gah,  
Feeds among the reeds and rushes."  
*Longfellow: Hwa-mtha* (Intro.)

\* 2. An arrow, as being made of a reed.

"When the Parthian turned his steed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew,  
With cruel skill the backward reed  
He sent."  
*Prior*.

3. A pastoral pipe; an instrument made of a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers.

"Had only heard the shepherd's reed,  
Nor started at the bugle-horn."  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 1.

4. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. (Prov.)

\* 5. A measure of length, supposed to have been equal to ten or eleven English feet. (*Ezekiel* xlii. 17)

II. Technically:

1. *Comp. Anat.*: The abomasum, or fourth stomach of ruminants (*Cassell's Nat. Hist*)

2. *Arch. (Pl.)*: The same as REEDINGS (q.v.).

3. *Bot.*: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Phragmites* (q.v.).

4. *Mining*: The tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. Also called the spire.

5. *Music*:

(1) A thin strip of metal set in vibration by a current of air, the vibrations so caused dividing the current into rapid discontinuous puffs which produce a musical sound. The



REED.

reed itself does not produce the sound, but is only a means of obtaining the sound from the



AMERICAN HARMONIUM REED.

current of air directed against it. Reeds are of two kinds, striking and free. The former is that commonly used in the organ; the latter in the harmonium.

(2) The mouthpiece of the clarinet, hautboy, bassoon, and some other instruments, made of reed or cane, whence the generic name has been extended to the reeds of the organ and of the orchestra.

(3) A reed-instrument.

6. *Scripture*:

(1) Heb. קָנֶה (*qaneh*), a generic name for any reed-like plant or its cane-like stem (*Job* xl. 21; *Isa.* xlii. 3.)

(2) Heb. אֲגַמִּימִן (*agamimim*), pl. of אֲגַמִּי (*agam*) = a reedy place (*Jer.* li. 32). The R. V. renders it in the text, "reeds," and in the margin, "marshes or pools."

"The paper reed of Isaiah xix. 7, Heb. אֲרוֹת (*aroth*), is not the papyrus, but is translated in the R. V., "meadow."

(3) Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a generic name for a reed or cane (*Matt.* xi. 7, xxvii. 30, 43; *Rev.* xi. 1, &c.).

7. *Weav.*: An appurtenance of the loom, consisting of two parallel bars set a few inches apart, and furnished with a number of parallel slips of metal or reed, called dents, between which the warp-threads are passed. The reed is set in a swinging frame, called the lathe, lay, or batten. In the hand-lathe, the bottom of the batten is furnished with a shelf, called the shuttle-race, along which the shuttle is driven. The office of the reed is to beat the

welt up to the web, and the force of the blow determines the compactness of the fabric. Two threads of yarn pass between each of the reed-slits or dents. The number of dents in a reed of a given length determines the fineness of the cloth.

¶ A bruised reed:

*Figuratively*:

1. One who is easily discouraged, or one easily injured; spec., one who has sinned and may be driven to ruin by harsh treatment.

"A bruised reed shall he not break."—*Isaiah* xlii. 2.

2. A person who or a power which gives way when one leans upon him or it.

"Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt, on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it."—*2 Kings* xviii. 21.

**reed-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Reed-bird, Rice-bird, or Bobo-link, (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* or *Icterus acipennis*), a bird found from Paraguay to Canada. Under its title of Reed-bird it is common in the early autumn in the Middle Atlantic States, where it feeds on the seeds of the reeds, and is a favorite game bird, forming an esteemed epicurian dish.

**reed-buck**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The same as БИРБОК (q.v.)

**reed-bunting**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Emberiza schœniclus*, common in swampy places, all over Europe. Length of male six inches. Head, chin, and throat black; belly and nuchal collar white; upper surface brownish black, each feather bordered with bright bay. Called also Reed Sparrow.

**reed-bur**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Sparganium*.

**reed-grass**, *s.*

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Calamagrostis*; (3) the genus *Phalaris*.

¶ Meadow reed-grass = (1) *Glyceria aquatica*, a British grass, and (2) *Cinna arundinacea*, wild in the United States.

**reed-instruments**, *s. pl.*

*Music*: Oboes, clarionets, and bassoons, with others of their class.

**reed-moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Macrogaster arundinis*, a British moth, one of the *Zenzeridæ*.

**reed-organ**, *s.*

*Music*: A melodeon or parlour-organ. An organ whose pipes are provided with reeds, in contradistinction to the flute- or mouth-organ, whose pipes have a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm.

**reed-palms**, *s. pl.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Calamus*.

**reed-pheasant**, *s.* [REEDLING.]

**reed-pipe**, *s.*

*Music*:

1. An organ-pipe in which the musical tone is produced by the vibration of a metallic tongue.

2. A musical pipe made of a reed.

**reed-plane**, *s.*

*Join.*: A concave-soleo plane used in making beads.

**reed-sparrow**, *s.* [REED-BUNTING.]

**reed-stop**, *s.*

*Music*: A set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give a variety to the effects.

**reed-thrush**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Common in the south of Europe and an occasional visitor to England. The adult male is about eight inches long, upper surface nearly uniform light brown; chin, throat, and breast dirty-white. Called also the Great Reed-Warbler.

"There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its old English name."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 365.

**reed-tussock**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Orgyia cænosa*.

**reed-upon-reed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Calamagrostis effusa*.

**reed-wainscot**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night moth, *Nonagria canna*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ā; qu = kw.

**reed-warbler, s.**

*Ornith.* *Acrocephalus streperus*, a summer migrant, coming to Britain late in April, and leaving late in September. It is an incessant songster, and its notes are varied and pleasing. The male is about five and a half inches long, upper surface uniform pale brown, with a tinge of chestnut; chin, throat, and belly white.

"It is doubtful whether the *reed-warbler* regularly extends further to the north-west than Staffordshire or Derbyshire. Its partiality for reeds, where they exist, and the habit it has, in common with its larger congener (the *Sedge-warbler*), of usually ascending its remarkable nest among their stems, make the names of *reed-bird* or *reed-wren*, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable."—*Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), I. 370.

¶ *Great Reed-warbler*: [REED-THRUSH].

**reed-wren, s.** [REED-WARBLER]

**reed, v.t.** [REED, s.] To thatch. *s.* To *reed* a house. (*Prov*)

\* **reede, s.** [REDE.]

**reed-éd, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s., -ed.]

1. Covered with reeds; reedy

"Where houses be reeded,  
Tusser *Husbandry*.

2. Abounding in reeds; reedy.

3. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

\* **reed-en, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s., -en] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

"Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood,"  
*Byrdon's Virgil*; *Georgic* IV. 385.

\* **re-éd-i-fi-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.); *Fr. réedifier*, Sp. & Port. *reedificar*; Ital. *reedificare*.] To build again; to rebuild.

"The town was compelled to help to the reedification of it."—*Leland's Itinerary*, III. 125.

\* **re-éd-i-fy, \*re-éd-i-fie, \*re-éd-i-fie, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.); *Fr. réedifier*, Sp. & Port. *reedificar*; Ital. *reedificare*.] To build again; to rebuild.

"The house of God  
They first reedify." *Milton's P. L.*, XII. 360.

**reed-ing, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s., -ing]

1. The nurling on the edge of coins.

2. Architecture:

(1) A number of semi-cylindrical ridges, closely arranged in parallel order, and designed for ornament.

(2) A succession of bead-like ornaments.

\* **reed-löss, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s., -less.] Destitute of reeds.

"Youths tomb'd before their parents were,  
Whom foul Coeytus' reedless banks enclose,"  
*May*.

**reed-ling, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s., and dimin. suff. -ling.]

*Ornith.* : *Parus* (*Calamophilus*) *biarmica*, [BEARDED, II. 1. ¶.]

"The name by which this species is commonly known in the districts it frequents is *Reed-pheasant*. *Reedling*, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to *Titmouse*, had not some of the aquatic warblers being also so called."—*Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), I. 622.

**reed-māce, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s., and *mace* (2), (q.v.)]

*Bot.* The genus *Typha* (q.v.)

**reed-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s., -ŷ]

1. Full of or abounding in reeds; covered with reeds.

"There are yet many quiet reedy pools in North Shropshire."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1855.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed or reeds.

"Prethusa from her reedy bed,  
Told her how Dis young Proserpine had rap'd." *Philips's Cerealia*.

3. A term applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterized by a thin harsh tone, like the vibration of a reed.

**reëf (1), \*riff (1), s.** [Dut. *rif*; cogn. with Icel. *rif* = a reef, *rifa* = a rift, a crack; Dan. *rev* = a reef, *revne* = to crack; Ger. *riff*.]

1. A chain or range of rocks in the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water.

"How far the principal or outer reef . . . extends towards the north."—*Cook's First Voyage*, bk. III, ch. v.

2. A name given by Australian miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

**reef builders, s. pl.**

*Zool.* A popular name for those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. [CORAL-REEF]

"Even within the coral-zone the distribution of the reef-builders appears to be singularly capricious."—*Buxley's Anat. Insect.*, p. 167

**reef-building, a.** A term applied to those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. (*Nicholson's Palæont.*, I. 187.)

**reëf (2), \*riff (2), s.** [Dut. *reef*; O. Dut. *rif*, *rift*, cogn. with Low Ger. *reef*, *rif* = a reef, *reefen* = to reeve; Sw. *rev* = a reef, *revna* = to reeve. Dan. *rev* = a reef, *rebe* = to reeve; Icel. *rif* = a reef.]

*Naut.* The portion of a square sail between the head and any of the reef-bands. The first reef in a square sail is included between the head and the upper reef-band; the second reef between this and the next lower reef-band, and so on. The object of the reef is to diminish the surface of the sail when the wind is blowing hard.

¶ *Balance reef*:

*Naut.* The uppermost or closest reef extending diagonally upward from the outer leech when close-reefed (q.v.).

**reef-band, s.**

*Naut.* A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the lengths of cloth. In square-rigged vessels there are four of these bands to the topsails, from three to six feet apart, according to the size of the sail, and two bands to the foresail and mainsail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance-reefing. Each band is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail.

**reef-oringle, s.** [CRINGLE, 2.]

**reef-earrings, s. pl.** [EARINO, s.]

**reef-knot, s.**

*Naut.* A knot formed by passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first; the two parts of one rope are passed above, and of the other below the loop through which they are inserted. A longitudinal pull tightens the knot, which can only be untied by pushing the loops in opposite directions.

**reef-line, s.**

*Naut.* A line formerly used in reefing. It passes spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively, so as to draw the latter up to the yard when the line is hauled upon.

**reef-pendant, s.**

*Naut.* A tackle by which the after leech of a fore-and-aft sail is drawn down to the boom in reefing

**reef-point, s.**

*Naut.* One of the flat pieces of braided cord attached by eyelets to the reef-band, and used to tie the sail to the yard when reefing.

"No frozen reef-points, no obligation to climb the rigging glazed with ice to put the ship under close-reefed canvas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1855.

**reef-tackle, s.**

*Naut.* A tackle by which the reef-tringles are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

**reëf, \*riff, v.t.** [REEF (2), s.]

*Naut.* To take a reef or reefs in; to reduce or contract the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. Fore-and-aft sails are reefed from the foot, the first reef being the lowest. In the ordinary process of reefing square sails, the seamen ascend the rigging and lie out on the yard, standing on the horses or foot-ropes while they gather in and secure the hauled-up portion of the sail. To obviate the necessity for this dangerous operation, which is a fruitful source of accident, many ships are now furnished with apparatus by which the sails can be reefed from the deck.

"'Reef topsails, reef!' the master calls again."

*Falconer's Shipwreck*, II.

¶ (1) The bowsprit of a cutter or of a ship-of-war with a ram-bow is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board.

(2) Reefing the paddles in steamships is effected by disconnecting the float-boards from the paddle-arms, and bolting them again nearer the centre of the wheel, to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

**reëf-ër, s.** [Eng. *reef*, v.; -ër.]

1. One who reefs sails; specif., applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. (*Smyth*.)

2. A reefing-jacket (q.v.).

**reëf-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REEF, v.]

**reefing-jacket, s.**

*Naut.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

**reëf-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *reef* (1), s.; -ŷ.] Full of, or abounding in reefs or rocks; *s.* a, *a reëfy coast*.

**reëk (1), \*reke, s.** [A.S. *reë*; cogn. with O. Fris. *rek*; Icel. *reykr*; Dut. & Low Ger. *reek*; Dan. *røg*; Sw. *rök*; Ger. *rauch*; Lith. *rukis* = smoke; Icel. *rök*, *rökr* = vapour.] Smoke, vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

"For the very blue reek that came out of the land-bond put me in mind of the change."—*Scott's Heart of Midlothian*, ch. XXVII.

**reëk (2), s.** [A.S. *hredc*.] A rick of hay, &c.

"The covered reek, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests."—*Mortimer's Husbandry*.

**reëk (3), reik, s.** [A.S. *reëan* = to hurry, to drive.] A coarse exploit, adventure, or frolic. (*Scott*.)

"Mony a daft reek he has played."—*Scott's Rob Roy*, ch. XXVI.

**reëk (4), reët, s.** [REAK (1), REATE, REET.] *Bot. (Pl.)*: The Convolvaceæ.

**reëk, \*reke, v.t.** [A.S. *reëan*, *reëca*; cogn. with Icel. *reykr*; O. H. Ger. *rouchen*; Dut. *rooken*; Dan. *røge*; Sw. *röka*, *ryka*; Ger. *rauchen*.] To smoke; to emit vapour, smoke, or steam; to steam.

"Her face doth reek and smoke,"  
*Shakespeare's Venus & Adonis*, 555.

**reëk-ŷ, \*reek-ic, a.** [Eng. *reek* (1), s.; -ŷ, -ic.]

1. Smoky, smoking; emitting vapour.

"Gaze abroad on reeky fen,"  
*Scott's Marmion*, v. (Intro.)

\*2. Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid.

"With reeky shanks and yellow chapsless skull,"  
*Shakespeare's Romeo & Juliet*, IV. 1.

¶ *Auld Reekie*: A familiar name for Edinburgh.

**reël (1), \*rele, \*reele, s.** [A.S. *hreol*, *reol* = a reel; cogn. with Icel. *hræll*, *ræll* = a weaver's rod or sley; Gael. *ruithid* = a reel for winding yarn on.] [ROLL, s.]

1. A revolving contrivance on which fibre, thread, cord, rope, fabric, &c., are wound, to form them into hanks or skeins, and for various other purposes; applied to:

(1) *Agric.*: A device having radial arms carrying horizontal slats, and rotated by gear or pulley connected with the axle of a harvester, for pressing backward and holding the stalks of grain in position for being severed by the knives.

(2) *Angling*: A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is payed out as the fish runs off with the bait, and is gradually wound in again as his struggles becomes less violent, bringing him to land or to the landing-net.

(3) *Baking*: A cylinder with radial arms rotating in a heated chamber, carrying pans in which loaves of bread are placed for baking in the reel-oven.

(4) *Cotton-machinery*: A machine on which cotton is wound, making hanks of thread, each 840 yards in length.

(5) *Domestic*: A spool or bobbin of wood on which cotton, thread, silk, &c., is wound for use in sewing.

(6) *Milling*: The barrel or drum on which the bolting cloth is fastened.

(7) *Naut.*: A revolving frame to hold a line or cord, *s.* (a) The log-reel; (b) the deep-sea reel; and (c) the spun-yarn reel, &c.

(8) *Rope-making*: Spun-yarns are wound on a reel preparatory to tarring or laying up into strands as the twisting of each length is completed.

(9) *Silk*: The revolving frame on which silk is wound from the cocoon, or yarn is wound off from the spindle of a hand-spinning machine, and reeled into cuts or hanks.

(10) *Telegr.*: A barrel on which the strip of paper for reeling the message is wound in a recording telegraph.

2. A stagger, or staggering motion, like that of a drunken man.

¶ *Off the reel*: One after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession.

"Winning three nurseries off the reel."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1855.

**bōil, boy; pōit, jōwi; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.**

**-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**reel and bend, s.**

*Arch.*: A kind of enriched moulding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and, with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of a series of bodies resembling reels, or spindles, and beads, or pearls, following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or curved lines.

**reel-cotton, s.** Sewing-cotton wound on reels or spools, not made up into balls, skeins, or the like.

**reel-oven, s.** A baker's oven in which the bread pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel.

**\*reel-pot, s.** A drunkard. (*Middleton.*)

**reel-rall, adv.** In a confused manner. (*Scott.*)

**reel-stand, s.** A holder of thread reels for ladies' use in sewing.

**reel (2), \*reill, s.** [Gael. *right* = a reel.]

*Music:*

1. A lively rustic dance, peculiar to Scotland, in which the couples sometimes swing or whirl round, and sometimes pass, forming the figure 8.

2. The music for such a dance, generally written in common time, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers to a bar.

"And the piper blew a gamesome reel."

*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands, p. 79.*

**reel (1), \*reele, \*reile, v.t. & t.** [REEL (1), s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wind, as thread, a line, &c., upon a reel.

"Reeling up, I sat down by the fence again."—*Field, Jan. 30, 1858.*

2. To stagger; to sway in walking from one side to the other. (*Psalm cvii. 27.*)

3. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy motion; to be giddy.

"Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye."

*Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.*

4. To be strongly affected, as almost to give way; to stagger.

"France reeled under the burden of the war."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe, let viii.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To wind on a reel.

\*2. To cause to reel or shake; to shake.

"Shake our hopes,"

*Davies: Musical Treatise, p. 6.*

**reel (2), v.t.** [REEL (2), s.] To perform the dance called a reel; to dance a reel.

**rē-ē-lēot, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elect* (q.v.).] To elect again or a second time.

"The expulsion of a member creates in him such an incapacity to be reelected."—*Junius: Letter xvi.*

**rē-ē-lēo-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *election* (q.v.).] The act of reelecting; the state of being reelected.

"From the permission of a reelection."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

**reel'-er, s.** [Eng. *reel* (1), s.; -er.]

*Ornith.*: *Acrocephalus nervius*, the Grass-hopper Warbler.

"In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by fishermen."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 385.

**rē-ēl'-ē-vāto, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *elevate* (q.v.).] To elevate again or anew.

**\*rē-ēl'-īg-ī-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being eligible for reelection.

**\*rē-ēl'-īg-ī-ble, a.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *eligible* (q.v.).] Capable of being reelected to the same office or position.

**reēm, s.** [Heb. רֶעֶם (*rēm*), רֶעֶמָה (*rēym*), רֶעֶמָה (*rēym*); Sept. Gr. μονόκερως (*monokerōs*) = a unicorn.]

*Script. Zool.*: *Bos primigenius*. In the A. V. the influence of the Septuagint has prevailed, and the word is translated unicorn, but erroneously as the mention of two horns on one reem (Deut. xxxiii. 17) proves. The word unicorn has disappeared from the R. V., wild ox being substituted for it; but in Numb.

xviii. 22, the alternative rendering ox-antelope (*oryx leucorhynchus*) is given in the margin. Young (*Paraphrase of Job, 241*) transliterates the Hebrew word. [Aurochs.]

The identification of the Hebrew *rēm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names. It rests on philological evidence, for the Assyrian *rēm* clearly denotes this same wild bovine; on pictorial evidence, for the Assyrian monuments depict it admirably; on palaeontological evidence, for the bone breccia of the Lebanon has revealed the teeth of this once common wild ox of Palestine and the adjacent countries; on historical evidence as a definite inhabitant of Palestine, of a hunting record of Tiglath-Pileser I. informs us that this monarch slew some of these wild *rēm* "in the country of the Hittites and at the foot of Lebanon." The exact spot where his teeth have been discovered; on ideographic evidence, for the Assyrian character is a pictorial or hieroglyphic figure of an ox's head, while all the references in the Bible are exactly suited to this large and fierce wild ox.—*W. Houghton, in Academy, April 24, 1886, p. 292.*

**reēm, v.t.** [REAM, v.]

**rē-ēm-bark', v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embark* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To embark or put on board again.

"The whole army being reembarked."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain* (*George III.*).

**B. Intrans.**: To embark or go on board again.

"We reembarked in our boat."—*Cook: First Voyage, vol. II, ch. v.*

**rē-ēm-bar-kā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embarkation* (q.v.).] The act of re-embarking; a putting on board or a going on board a second time.

**\*rē-ēm-bāt'-tle, \*rē-īm-bāt'-tle, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embattle* (q.v.).] To arrange or draw up again in order of battle; to array again for battle.

"They . . . springing to his highth, stood reimbattell'd."—*Milton: P. L., vi. 734.*

**\*rē-ēm-bōd'-y, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embody* (q.v.).] To embody again or anew.

**\*rē-ēm-brāce', v.t. or t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *embrace, v.* (q.v.).] To embrace again or anew.

"To reembrace in caresses, at eve."

*Young: Night Thoughts, v.*

**\*rē-ē-mērgē', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emerge* (q.v.).] To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

**\*rē-ē-mēr-gēnce, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *emergence* (q.v.).] The act of emerging again; a new or fresh emergence.

**\*rē-ē-mēr-gēnce, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enact* (q.v.).] To enact again or anew.

"The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and re-enacted by the Julian law."—*Abruhnott: On Coins.*

**\*rē-ē-āc-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; reenactment.

**rē-ē-āc-tōn-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

**\*rē-ē-āc-tōn, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; reenactment.

**rē-ē-āc-tōn-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

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**rē-ē-āc-tōn-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enactment* (q.v.).] The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

**\*rē-ē-cōun-tēr, v.t.** [RENCOUNTER.]

**\*rē-ē-cōur-age (age as īg), v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encourage* (q.v.).] To encourage again, to reanimate, to give fresh courage to.

**\*rē-ē-cōur-age-mēt (age as īg), s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q.v.).] Renewed or fresh encouragement.

"But, O my Wernock how am I to thee Obligor, for thy keen reencouragement!"

*Brown: Britle & Old Wernock.*

**rē-ē-dōw, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *endow* (q.v.).] To endow again; to give a fresh endowment to.

**\*rē-ē-fierce', \*rē-ē-fierce, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fierce* (q.v.).] To make fierce again; to make fiercer.

"Whereat reinfert with wrath and sharp regret."

*Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 48.*

**\*rē-ē-force', \*rē-ē-force, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enforce* (q.v.).] To reinforce (q.v.).

"Reinforce their courage, with their might."

*Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.*

**\*rē-ē-force-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reinforcement* (q.v.).] The act of reinforcing or strengthening anew; supply of new or fresh force or strength; reinforcement.

"Haste we Diomed To reinforcement, or we perish all."

*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.*

**rē-ēn-gāgo', v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engage* (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To engage again or a second time; to make a new or fresh engagement with.

2. To engage again in battle.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To enter into a fresh engagement or covenant to enlist again.

"It put him in so fierce a rage,"

"He once resolved to reengage."

*Butler: Hudibras, III. 2.*

2. To engage again in battle.

**rē-ēn-gāgo-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engagement* (q.v.).] The act of reengaging; the state of being reengaged; a renewed or fresh engagement.

**rē-ēn-grāve', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *engrave* (q.v.).] To engrave again or anew.

**\*rē-ēn-joy', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enjoy* (q.v.).] To enjoy again or anew.

**\*rē-ēn-joy-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enjoyment* (q.v.).] The act or state of re-enjoying; renewed enjoyment.

**\*rē-ēn-kīn-dle, \*rē-īn-kīn-dle, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enkindle* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To kindle again or afresh; to rekindle.

"Dispositions to virtue and divine love rekindled in them."—*Blaisvill: Pre-existence of Souls, ch. xiv.*

**B. Intrans.**: To kindle again; to take fire again.

"For so taper, when its crown of flame is newly blowed off, it will with greenness rekindle."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying, ch. II, § 2.*

**rē-ēn-list', v.t. or t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enlist* (q.v.).] To enlist again or a second time.

**rē-ēn-list-mēt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enlistment* (q.v.).] The act of reenlisting; a renewed or repeated enlistment.

**rē-ēn-slāve', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enslave* (q.v.).] To enslave again; to make slaves again.

**\*rē-ēn-stāmp', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To stamp again or afresh.

**rē-ēn-tār, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enter* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To enter again; to go or come into again.

"The Teacher reentered the chancel."

*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To enter again or a second time.

"That glory he had before the world was, and into which he reentered after his passion and ascension."—*Waterland: Works, II. 66.*

2. *Engr.*: To cut deeper, as the lines of a plate, which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by wear.

**rē-ēn-tār-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [REENTER.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particp. adj.** (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of entering again or anew; reentry.

II. Technically:

1. *Calico-printing*: [GROUNDING-IN.]

2. *Engr.*: The deepening of lines by a graver, either in repairing a plate or for perfecting an etching.

3. *Engr.*: To cut deeper, as the lines of a plate, which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by wear.

**rē-ēn-tār-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [REENTER.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particp. adj.** (See the verb).

**C. As substantive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of entering again or anew; reentry.

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**reentering-angle, s.**

An angle pointed inward (a); specif., in fortification, an angle pointed towards the defended place.

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**reentering-polygon, s.**

A polygon containing one or more reentering angles. The term reentering stands opposed to salient. It is a property of a salient polygon that no straight line can be drawn which will cut the perimeter in more than two points; whilst in a reentering polygon such line may cut it in more than two points.

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fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



\***rē-ēn-thrōnē**, \***rē-in-thrōnē**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. enthronē* (q.v.).] To enthronize again; to replace on a throne.

"Him they reenthroned." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.

\***rē-ēn-thrōnē-mēnt**, \***rē-in-thrōnē-mēnt**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. enthronement* (q.v.).] The act of reenthroning; the state of being reenthroned.

\***rē-ēn-thrōn-ize**, \***rē-in-thrōn-ize**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. enthronize* (q.v.).] To reenthronize.

"This Mustapha they did reenthronize." *Howell: Letters*, bk. 1, let. 22.

\***rē-ēn-tīcē**, \***rē-in-tīcē**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. entice* (q.v.).] To entice, allure, or tempt again.

"And reentice the club-dog Dya." *Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v, ch. xxvi.

\***rē-ēn-trāncē**, \***rē-in-trāncē**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. entrance*, s. (q.v.).] The act of reentering; a reentry.

"The pores of the brain . . . are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance." *Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.

\***rē-ēn-trānt**, *a.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. entrant* (q.v.).] The same as REENTERING (q.v.).

\***rē-ēn-trī**, \***rē-en-trīcē**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. entry* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of reentering; a new or first entry.

"Yet bath the slave made a reentry." *Barry: Ram Alley*, lv. 1.

2. *Law*: The resuming, retaking, or reentering into possession of lands lately lost.

¶ *Proviso for reentry*:

*Law*: A clause usually inserted in leases, &c., that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.

\***rē-ēn-vērsē**, *v.t.* [*REVERSE*.] To reverse.

"Reversing his name." *Donne: Pseudo-Martyr*, p. 27.

\***rē-ēn-ēp**, *s. pl.* [*Mahratta reep* = a lath, lath-work.] Laths or longitudinal sections of the Palmyra palm, used in the East for building.

\***rē-ē-rēct**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect again or anew; to raise again.

"May find a means to reerect my state." *Stirling: Aurora*.

\***rē-ēr-mōuse**, *s.* [*REREMUSE*.]

\***rē-ēsk**, *s.* [*Gael. riasg* = coarse mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.]

1. A kind of coarse grass.

2. Waste land yielding only coarse grass; a marshy place. (*Scotch*.)

\***rē-ēst**, *v.i. & t.* [*REST*, v.]

*A. Intrans.*: To stand stubbornly still; to be resive. (*Scotch*.)

"In cart or car thou never reest." *Burns: The Auld Farmer to His Mare*.

*B. Trans.*: To arrest, to stop; to cause to stand still suddenly. (*Scotch*.)

\***rē-ēs-tāb-lish**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. establish* (q.v.).] To establish anew.

"Their close designe of reestablishing popery." *Frynes: Treachery & Diuinity*, pt. 1, p. 4.

\***rē-ēs-tāb-lish-ēr**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. establish* (q.v.).] One who reestablishes.

"Restorers of virtue, and reestablishers of a happy world." *Sandys: State of Religion*.

\***rē-ēs-tāb-lish-mēnt**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. establishment* (q.v.).] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.

"The reestablishment of the old ecclesiastical system." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

\***rē-ēs-tātē**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. estate* (q.v.).] To reestablish, to reinstate.

"Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to reestate us in it." *Wallis: Two Sermons*, p. 26.

\***rē-ēst-ēd**, **rē-ēst-it**, *a.* [*Cf. Dan. riste* = to broil, to smoke.] Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed, withered. (*Scotch*.)

\***rē-ēve** (1), *s.* [*A.S. gīrfa* = a steward.] (*GRIEVE*, s.)

\*1. A bailiff, a steward; a peace officer. The word still survives in some compounds, as sheriff (that is, the shire-reeve), borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c.

2. A foreman in a coal mine. (*Prev.*)

\***rē-ēve** (2), *s.* [*RUFF* (1), s.]

*Ornith.*: A bird, the female of the Ruff (q.v.).

\***rē-ēve** (1), *v.t. & i.* [*REEF* (2), v.]

*Naut.*: To pass the end (of a rope) through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.; to run or pass through such a hole.

"Reeing new ropes, and bending fresh sails." *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 863.

\***rē-ēve** (2), *v.t.* [*REAVE*.]

*Reeves*, *s.* [*John Reeves*, Esq., of Canton (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1833, p. 77; cf. *P. Z. S.*, 1838, p. 105.)] (See compounds.)

\***Reeves's muntjac**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Cervulus reevesii*. [*MUNTJAC*.]

\***Reeves's pheasant**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Phasianus reevesii*, a native of China, remarkable for its long banded tail, which often exceeds five feet in length.

\***rē-ēx-ām-in-a-ble**, *a.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. examinable* (q.v.).] Capable of being reexamined or reconsidered; capable of or liable to reexamination.

\***rē-ēx-ām-in-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. examination* (q.v.).] A renewed or repeated examination; specif., in law, the examination of a witness after he has been cross-examined.

\***rē-ēx-ām-ine**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. examine* (q.v.).] To examine again or anew.

"Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause." *Hooker*.

\***rē-ēx-chāngē**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. exchange*, v. (q.v.).] To exchange again or anew.

\***rē-ēx-chāngē**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. exchange*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A renewed exchange.

2. *Comm.*: The difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and the amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. (*Wharton*.)

\***rē-ēx-hīb-it**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. exhibit*, v. (q.v.).] To exhibit again or anew.

\***rē-ēx-pēl**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. expel* (q.v.).] To expel again.

\***rē-ēx-pēr-i-ēnce**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. experience* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated experience.

\***rē-ēx-pēr-i-ēnce**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. experience*, v. (q.v.).] To experience again or anew.

\***rē-ēx-pōrt**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. export*, v. (q.v.).] To export again; to export after having been imported.

"Annually reexported from Great Britain." *Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

\***rē-ēx-pōrt**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. export*, s. (q.v.).] Any commodity reexported.

\***rē-ēx-pōrt-ā-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. exportation* (q.v.).] The act of reexporting goods which have been imported.

"Allowing the same drawbacks upon the reexportation of the greater part of European and East Indian goods to the colonies, as upon their reexportation to any independent country." *Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. vii.

\***rē-ēx-pūl-sion**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. expulsion* (q.v.).] The act of reexpelling; the state of being reexpelled.

\***rē-ēx-tēnt**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. extent* (q.v.).]

*Law*: A second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. [*EXTENT*.]

\***rē-ēzed**, **rē-ēzod**, *a.* [*Cf. rusty* and *reested*.]

1. Rusty, rusty.

"Reezed bacon scords shall leate his family." *Bp. Hall: Satire*, iv. 1.

\*2. Scorched, fried.

"Their souls . . . reezed in purgatory." *Adams: Works*, i. 65.

\***rē-fāc-tion**, *s.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. faction* (q.v.).] Retribution, satisfaction.

"Commanded to require a faction and satisfaction." *Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 113.

\***rē-fāsh-lōn**, *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. fashion*, v. (q.v.).] To fashion anew; to form or mould into shape again or anew.

\***rē-fāsh-lōn-mēnt**, *s.* [*Eng. refashion*; *-ment*.] The act of refashioning or forming again or anew.

\***rē-fas-tēn** (t silent), *v.t.* [*Pref. re.*, and *Eng. fasten*.] To fasten again.

\***rēf-dānsk-ite**, *s.* [*After the Refdansk mine, Urals, where found; suff. -ite* (*Min.*); *Russ. & Ger. reudanskit*.]

*Min.*: An earthy, pulverulent substance related to serpentine, the magnesia constituent partly replaced by the protoxides of iron and nickel.

\***rē-fēct**, *v.t.* [*REFECT*, a.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair, to reinvigorate.

"I refeit myself inwardly with my first Russian dinner." *G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (1859), p. 87.

\***rē-fēct**, *a.* [*Lat. refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio*; *re* = again, and *ficio* = to make.] Refreshed, restored, recovered, reinvigorated.

"When thou art well refreshed and refeit, thou shalt be more studiate." *Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. vi.

\***rē-fēc-tion**, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. refectio*, accus. of *refectio* = a making again, a refreshing, from *refectus* = refreshed, *refect* (q.v.); *Sp. refecion*; *Ital. refecione*.]

1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; that which refreshes or reinvigorates.

2. In religious houses, a spare or scant meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.

\*3. Reparation of a building. (*Civil Law*.)

\***rē-fēc-tive**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. reflect*; *-ive*.]

*A. As adj.*: Refreshing, restoring, reinvigorating.

*B. As subst.*: That which refreshes or restores; refreshment.

\***rē-fēc-tōr-ēr**, *s.* [*Low Lat. refectorarius*.] The monk in charge of the refectory and supplies of food in a monastery.

\***rē-fēc-tōr-ē**, *s.* [*Low Lat. refectorium*, from *Lat. refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio* = to refresh; *Fr. refectoire*; *Sp. refectorio*; *Port. refetorio*; *Ital. refetorio*.] A room for refreshment; an eating room; specif., in religious houses the hall or apartment where repasts are taken in common. Among the Carthusians the monks take their meals in their cells, except on Sundays and feast-days.

\***rē-fēl**, \***rē-fēll**, *v.t.* [*Lat. refello*, from *re* = back, again, and *fallō* = to deceive.] To refute, to disprove; to overthrow by arguments.

"How he refelled me, and how I replied." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

\***rē-fēr**, \***rē-ferre**, *v.t. & i.* [*Lat. refero*; *re* = back, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; *Fr. référer*; *Sp. & Port. referir*; *Ital. riferire*.]

*A. Transitive*:

\*1. *Lit.*: To carry or bear back.

"My counsells is that ye referre you to the best planet here." *Chaucer: Testament of Cressida*.

*II. Figuratively*:

1. To assign as to an order, class, genus, &c.: as, To refer an animal or a plant to a certain genus.

2. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over or commit, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration, treatment, decision, &c.: as, Parliament refers a matter to a committee for examination and report.

3. With the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self; to appeal.

"I do refer me to the oracle." *Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, III. 2.

4. To trace back; to assign or attribute to, as the origin, cause, motive, ground, or source of explanation: as, To refer a person's success to his talents.

5. To direct for information; to bid to apply for information, &c.: as, To refer another to an official.

\*6. To reduce or bring in relation as to some standard.

"You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself." *Bacon*.

\*7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. (*Swif.*)

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
-olan, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shūn**; -tion, -sion = **zhūn**. -cions, -tious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To appeal, to apply for information; to have recourse, to refer to a dictionary, to refer to one's notes, &c.
2. To allude; to make reference or allusion; to have respect by intimation, not explicitly.  
"That that Solomon chiefly refers to in the text."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 3.
3. To respect; to have relation or reference; to relate, to point as, The passage refers to an old custom.
4. To direct the attention: as, An asterisk refers to a marginal or footnote.

**rē-fēr-ā-ble, a.** [REFERABLE.]

**rēf-ēr-ōs, s.** [Eng. *refer*, -ee.] One to whom any matter, point, or question is referred for decision, specif., a person to whom a matter in dispute is referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator, also a person selected to decide disputed points when the unimpres chosen by the contending parties are unable to agree.

**rēf-ēr-en-çe, s.** [Lat. *referens*, pr par of *refero* = to refer (q.v.); Sp. *referencia*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of referring or handing over, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration and decision
2. The act of assigning or referring to a class, order, genus, or species
3. The act of alluding or making allusion; allusion: as, He made no reference to what had occurred.
4. Relation, respect, regard. (Generally in the phrases, in reference to, with reference to.)  
"I must contract what I have to say in reference to my translation."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Decl.)
5. Assignment, appointment, apportionment.

"Due reference of place and exhibition."

*Shakesp.: Othello*, I. 1.

6. A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage or work.
7. One who is or may be referred to; one of whom inquiries may be made as to the character, abilities, &c., of another person

**II. Law:** The act or process of assigning a cause depending in court, or some particular point in a cause for hearing and decision, to a person or persons appointed by the court

¶ *Work (or Book) of reference:* A work, such as a cyclopedia, dictionary, and the like, intended to be consulted when occasion requires.

**\*rēf-ēr-ēnd-ā-r-ry, s.** [Low Lat. *referendarius*, from *referendo* = to refer, from Lat. *referendus*, fut. pass. par. of *refero* = to refer (q.v.); Fr. *référéndaire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *referendario*.]

1. One to whose decision any matter is referred; a referee.  
"In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him choose well his referendaries."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Soutours*.
2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions
3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

† **rēf-ēr-ēn-dūm, s.** [Gerund or neut. of gerundive participle of Lat. *refero*.] [REFER.]

**Law:** A note addressed by an ambassador to his own government on a point with regard to which he is without instruction. Also (as in Switzerland), the submission of a proposed legislative measure to a vote of the people.

**rēf-ēr-ēn-tial (ti as sh), a.** [Eng. *reference*; -ial.]

1. Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.
2. Used for reference.

**\*rēf-ēr-ēn-tial-ly (ti as sh), adv** [Eng. *referential*; -ly] By way of reference.

**\*rēf-ēr-ēr, s** [Eng. *refer*, -er.] One who refers.

**\*rēf-ēr-mēt, s** [Eng. *refer*; -ment.] The act of referring; a reference for decision or examination.

**\*rēf-ēr-mēt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ferment*, v. (q.v.).] To ferment again or anew  
"Th admitted nitre agitates the food.  
"Revives its fires, and re-ferments the blood."—*Blackmore: Creation*, VI.

**rē-fēr-red, pa par or a** [REFER.]

**rē-fēr-ri-ble, rē-fēr-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *refer*; -able.] Capable of being referred; that may be referred, assigned, or attributed; assignable, attributable

From whom all rules arise, and to which they are all referable."—*Raynolds: Discourses*, No. viii.

**\*rē-fīg-ūre, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *figure*, v. (q.v.).] To figure, fashion, or form anew; to refashion; to reproduce as in a copy

"Ten times thyself were happier than thou art.  
If ten of thine ten times refigured thee."

*Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.*

**rē-fill, \*rē-al, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fill* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To fill again.

"Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour refilled."—*Byron: Child Harold*, III. 82.

**B. Intrans.:** To become full again.

**\*rē-find, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *find* (q.v.).] To find again; to experience anew.

"He in the eighth the same."

*Refinding. Sandys: Ovid; Metam.* III.

**rē-fine, \*rē-fyne, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fine* (q.v.); in imitation of Fr. *raffiner* = to refine.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To purify; to reduce to a fine state; to free or clear from impurities, sediment, or the like; to defecate, to clarify, to fine.

"The parts more pure in rising are refined."—*South: Ovid; Metamorphoses* XIV.

2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals, or from dross or alloy

"I will refine them, as silver is refined."—*Zechariah* XII. 9.

3. To purify from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; to educate or raise, as the taste; to impart high culture to; to polish.

"Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,  
Steps forth to fashion and refine the race."

*Cooper: Charity*, 98.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become pure or clear; to be freed or cleared from impurities, sediment, or the like

"The pure limpid stream when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs refines."

*Addison: Todd.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, taste, or performance.

"Chaucer refined on Boccaccio, and mended his stories."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Pref.)

3. To affect nicety in thought or language.

"He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome."—*Atterbury*.

**rē-fined, pa. par. & a.** [REFINE.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Made pure; freed from impurities, dross, alloy, or the like.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily."

*Shakesp.: King John*, IV. 2.

2. Free from coarseness, vulgarity, rudeness, or the like; of high culture; polished.

"Possessor of a soul refined."

*Cooper: Tirocinium*, 721.

**\*rē-fin-ēd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *refined*; -ly.] In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance.

"Will any dog  
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones  
To turn a wheel?"

*Dryden. Todd.*

**\*rē-fin-ēd-nēss, s.** [Eng. *refined*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refined; purity, refinement, elegance; affected purity or elegance.

"Great semblances of spirituality, refinedness, like those Pharisees."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 15.

**rē-fine-mēt, s.** [Eng. *refine*, -ment, Fr. *raffinement*.]

1. The act or process of refining, purifying, or clearing from extraneous matter; purification, clarification; specif., the process of freeing metals, liquids, or other substances from impurities or crudities which impair their quality or unfit them for their appropriate uses.
2. The state of being pure or purified.
3. The state of being free from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of taste, manners, language, &c.; high culture, polish.

"That sensibility of pain, with which  
Refinement is endowed."—*Cooper: Task*, IV. 359

4. That which proceeds from refining, or the desire to appear refined; the result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; affected subtlety as, the refinements of cunning.

**rē-fin-ēr, s.** [Eng. *refine*(e); -er.]

1. One who refines liquors, metals, sugar, or other substances.

"He shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver."—*Malachi* II. 3.

2. One who refines, educates, or polishes the taste, manners, &c.; as, a refiner of language.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like.

"Now seeking the truth" is almost become such a phrase among these gentlemen as "seeking the Lord" was among another set of refiners."—*Waterland: Works*, VIII. 47.

**rē-fin-ēr-y, s.** [Eng. *refine*; -ry.]

1. A place where sugar, metals, liquors, &c., are refined.

2. An apparatus for removing impurities or crudities from metals, spirits, petroleum, sugar, &c.

**rē-fit, s.** [REFIT, v.] The repairing or renewing of what is damaged or worn out; specif., the repair of a ship.

**rē-fit, v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fit*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make fit for use again; to repair, where damaged or worn out.

"The allied fleet, having been speedily refitted at Portsmouth, stood out again to sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To fit out or provide anew

**B. Intrans.:** To repair damages, especially to a ship.

"Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to refit."

*Bulfinch: Hist. Great Britain* (Ann. 1775).

**\*rē-fit-mēt, s.** [Eng. *refit*; -ment.] The act of refitting or repairing.

**rē-fix, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fix* (q.v.).] To fix or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

"A hundred years have rolled away  
Since he refixed the Moslem's sway."

*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 5.

**\*rē-flāme, v.i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flame*, v. (q.v.).] To burst again into flame.

"Stamp out the fire, or this  
Will smoulder and re-flame."

*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, I. 1.

**rē-flect, \*rē-flecte, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *reflecto*, from *re* = back, and *flecto* = to bend.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bend back; to turn, cast, or throw back.

"Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye upon other quotations."—*Fuller*.

2. Specif.: To cause to return or to throw off after falling or striking on any substance, in accordance with certain physical laws.

"These rays being more easily reflected from certain bodies than from others."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. XI.

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

"All her reflected features."

*Cooper: Task*, I. 702.

4. To bend again; to appease.

"Their most honours might reflect enraged Æacides."

*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* IX. 150.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bend or turn back; to be reflected.

"Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams.

"Two glasses . . . now no more reflect."

*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, I. 130.

3. To turn or throw back the thoughts upon anything; to revolve matters in the mind; to think seriously; to ponder, to meditate, especially with regard to conduct.

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame. (*Dryden: Aurengzebe*, II. 1.)

**rē-flect-ēd, pa par & a.** [REFLECT.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

- I. *Oral*. Lang. Thrown or cast back; as, reflected light.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Reflexed (q.v.).
2. *Her.*: Curved or turned round; as the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back. [FLECTED.]

**fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōra, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre. unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**reflect-light, s.**

*Paint.*: The subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms. It is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it; such light as a round body receives on the shadow side from its position to an illuminated object of any kind.

\***ré-flec-t-ent, a.** [Lat. *reflectens*, pr. par. of *reflecto* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. Bending or flying back; reflected.  
"The ray descend, and the ray reflectent."—*Diphy*: On the Soul.
2. Reflecting.

"Such a reflectent body as blinds not the passage through."—*Moby*: On Bodies, ch. xlii.

\***ré-flec-t-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ible.] Capable of being thrown back or reflected; reflexible.

**ré-flec-t-ing, pr. par. & a.** [REFLECT.]

**A.** As pr. par.: (See the verb).

**B.** As adjective:

1. Throwing back rays of light, heat, &c., as a mirror or similar polished surface.
2. Given to reflection; thoughtful, meditative, contemplative.

**reflecting-circle, s.**

*Optics*: An instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, invented by Mayer about 1744, and afterward improved by Borda and Troughton. In principle and construction it is similar to the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. Troughton's has three arms radiating from the centre at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with a vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc, which tends to correct errors of centring and graduation. Also called a Repeating-circle.

**reflecting-faculties, s. pl.**

*Phrenol.*: A division of the intellectual faculties, comprising Comparison and Causality. Called also Reflective Faculties. [PHRENOLOGY.]

"The Perceptive and Reflecting Faculties, or Intellect, form ideas, perceive relations, and are subject to or rather constitute, the Will; and minister to the Affective Faculties."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1866), vii. 617.

**reflecting-galvanometer, s.**

*Electr.*: Sir William Thomson's reflecting-galvanometer consists of a very small magnet, made of a piece of watch-spring, suspended between two flat bobbins of fine insulated copper wire. The magnet carries a very small concave mirror, which is adjusted by means of a directing-magnet to throw the rays of light, issuing from a lamp and reflected from the mirror, upon the zero of a horizontal graduated scale when no current is passing, or when two equal and opposite currents neutralize each other. In any other case the vibrations of the magnet cause the image to be deflected to the right or left of zero by an amount proportional to the force and duration of the current. [GALVANOMETER.]

**reflecting-goniometer, s.** [GONIOMETER.]

**reflecting-microscope, s.**

*Optics*: A form of microscope first proposed by Newton, in which the image formed by a small concave speculum may be viewed either by the naked eye or through an eye-piece. The object is placed outside of the tube of the microscope, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.

**reflecting-power, s.**

*Thermol.*: The power possessed by any substance of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat.

**reflecting-telescope, s.**

*Optics*: A telescope in which the rays are received upon an object-mirror and conveyed to a focus, at which the image is viewed by an eye-piece. The illus-



tration to the left represents the telescope, with a forty-foot reflector, which Herschel erected in his grounds at Slough. With it he discovered the two innermost satellites of Saturn (q.v.).

**ré-flec-t-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reflecting*; -ly.]

1. With reflection; thoughtfully.
2. With censure; reproachfully, censoriously.

**ré-flec-t-ion, \*ré-flex-ion (x as ksh), s.** [Lat. *reflexio*, from *reflexus*, pa. par. of *reflexo* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. The act of reflecting or throwing back, as of rays of light, heat, &c.; the state of being reflected.

"Lights, by clear reflection multiplied, From many a mirror."—*Copper*: Task, iv. 268.

2. That which is reflected, or produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

"Mountain peak and village spire Retain reflection of his face."—*Scott*: *Rokeby*, v. 1.

3. The act or habit of turning the mind to something which has already occupied it; thoughtful, attentive, or continued consideration or deliberation; meditation, thought.

4. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

"By reflection then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

5. The result of continued consideration, deliberation, or meditation; thought or opinion arising from deliberation.

"Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him."—*Atterbury*.

6. Censure, reproach, opprobrium, blame.

¶ (1) *Plane of reflection*: The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat.

(2) *Total reflection*: Said of a ray of light which, when it traverses a refracting medium, is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all.

\***ré-flec-t-ion-ing, s.** [Eng. *reflection*; -ing.] The act or state of reflecting; reflection.

"Reflectioning apart, thou seest that her plot is beginning to work."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, vi. 3.

**ré-flec-t-ive, a.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ive; Fr. *réflectif*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Throwing back or reflecting, as rays of light, heat, &c.

"His beams he to his royal brother lent, And so shone still in his reflective light."—*Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, cellii.

2. Exercising, or capable of exercising, thought or reflection; taking cognizance of the operations of the mind.

"For'd by reflective reason I confess That human science is uncertain guess."—*Prior*: *Solomon*, i. 739.

II. *Gram.*: The same as REFLEXIVE (q.v.).

**reflective-faculties, s. pl.** [REFLECTING-FACULTIES.]

\***ré-flec-t-ive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reflective*; -ly.]

1. In a reflective manner; by reflection.

2. In a reflecting manner; as one reflecting.

"Dropped his cigarette on the floor, and reflectively stamped it out."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, July 17, 1886, p. 638.

\***ré-flec-t-ive-ness, s.** [Eng. *reflective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reflective.

**ré-flec-t-ör, s.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ör; Fr. *réflecteur*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which reflects, or throws back rays of light, heat, &c.; a reflecting surface. [II. 1.]

2. One who reflects or meditates; a thoughtful or meditative person.

"There is scarce any thing that nature has made or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an inspiring meditation."—*Boyle*: *On Colours*.

II. *Optics*:

1. A device by which the rays proceeding from a luminous or heated object are thrown back or diverted in a given direction. The reflecting surface may be either plane or curved. In practice it is often made spherical or parabolic. The former does not bring the rays to a true focus, but is easily formed, and is consequently generally employed where extreme accuracy is not sought for. A mirror

is a familiar example of a plane reflector. The material should be as smooth and highly polished as possible. Sheet-tin is frequently used for common purposes, as for door or hall lamps, or those carried by vehicles, while for other purposes a more perfectly reflecting surface is employed, such as speculum metal or silver protected by glass. Silver is the most perfectly reflecting substance known, absorbing but 9 per cent. of the incident rays, while speculum metal absorbs 37 per cent. Glass itself, owing to its property of totally reflecting incident rays at a low angle, is used in certain cases. Reflectors with parabolic surfaces are employed for throwing the light emanating from objects placed in their foci in parallel straight lines to a great distance, and for converging the heat rays from a distant object, as the sun, to a focus, and also, in connection with eye-glasses, in the reflecting-telescope, which is itself often simply denominated a reflector.

¶ The term mirror is less comprehensive than that of reflector, being usually only applied to such surfaces as afford definite images and colours, while a reflector may not merely be used for throwing back the rays of light and heat, or of heat only, but also the waves of sound.

2. The same as REFLECTING-TELESCOPE (q.v.).

**ré-flex, a. & s.** [Lat. *reflexus*, pa. par. of *reflexo* = to reflect (q.v.); Fr. *reflexe*.]

**A.** As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Turned or thrown backwards; having a backward direction; bent back; reflective, reflected, introspective.

"To mankind with ray reflex The sovereign planter's primal work displayed."—*Mason*: *English Garden*, I.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Bent back; reflexed.

2. *Paint.*: Applied to those parts of a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the piece.

**B.** As substantive:

1. A reflection; an image produced by reflection.

"Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow."—*Shakespeare*: *Romeo & Juliet*, III. 5.

2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, applied to the illumination of one body or part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

"Yet, since your light hath once enliven'd me, With my reflex you shall increase it."—*Spenser*: *Sonnet 66*.

**reflex-actions, s. pl.**

*Physiol.*: Actions resulting from the transmission, by means of the irritable protoplasm of a nerve cell, of afferent into efferent impulses. They constitute the function of the spinal cord, the gray matter of which consists of a multitude of reflex centres. (Foster.)

**reflex-inhibition, s.**

*Physiol.*: The stoppage or diminution of the heart's beat by efferent impulses descending the vagus nerve.

**reflex-vision, s.** Vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors, &c.

**reflex zenith-tube, s.** [ZENITH-TUBE.]

\***ré-flex, v.t.** [REFLEX, a.]

1. To bend back; to turn back.

2. To reflect; to cast or throw, as light, &c.; to turn.

"May never glorious sun reflex his beams Upon the country where you make abode."—*Shakespeare*: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

**ré-flexed, pa. par. or a.** [REFLEX, v.]

*Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Turned back; curved back to a great degree.

"The edges of the petals prettily reflexed."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1888.

† 2. (*Of leaves*): Having the veins diverging from the midrib at a higher angle than 120°.

\***ré-flex-i-bil-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *reflexible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reflexible.

"As all three rays differ in refrangibility, so do they in reflexivity."—*Locke*: *Natural Philosophy*, ch. ii.

\***ré-flex-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *reflex*; -ible.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

"Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by conjoining experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and that those rays are differently reflexible that are differently refrangible."—*Cheyne*.

\***rě-něx-iōn** (x as ksh), s. [REFLECTION.]

\***rě-něx-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *reflex*; -ity.] Capability of being reflected; reflexivity.

**rě-něx-ive**, a. [Fr. *réflexif*.]

1. Bending or turning backwards; having respect to something past; reflective.

2. Capable of reflection; having the faculty of thought.

"This must be in a knowing passive and reflexive subject."—*More: Antidote Against A heism*, App. bk. v, ch. v.

3. Casting or containing a reflection or censur.

"What man does not resent an ugly reflexive word?"—*South: Sermons*, x, 174.

**reflexive verb**, s.

**Gram.** : A verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb; as, He forswore himself. Pronouns of this class are commonly called Reflexive-pronouns, and are usually compounded with *-self*.

**rě-něx-ivo-ly**, adv. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ly.]

1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward; by reflection.

"Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. In the manner of a reflexive verb.

3. So as to cast a reflection or censur.

"Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 3.

**rě-něx-ivo-něss**, s. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reflexive.

**rě-něx-ly**, adv. [Eng. *reflex*, a.; -ly.] In a reflex manner.

\***rě-něat**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *float* (q.v.); Fr. *reflot*.] A flowing back; ebb, reflux.

"The main flow and refloat of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 907.

\***rě-něor-ēs-çençe**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *reflorescence* (q.v.).] A blossoming again or anew.

"By the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse."—*Horne: Works*, vol. iv, disc. 16.

**rě-něour-ish**, v.i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flourish* (q.v.).] To flourish again or anew.

"Reclives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most When most unactive seem'd."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 704.

\***rě-něow**, v.i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flow*, v. (q.v.).] To flow back; to ebb.

"My blood *reflow'd*, though thick and chill."—*Byron: Muzeyra*, xiv.

\***rě-něow-ēr**, v.i. & t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flower*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.** : To flower again or anew.

**B. Trans.** : To cause to flower again or anew.

"Her sight *reflowers* th' Arabian wilderness."—*Sylvester: The Magnificence*, 806.

\***rě-něu-tŷ-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *refutation* (q.v.).] A flowing back; refutation.

\***rěf-lŷ-en-çe**, \***rěf-lŷ-en-çŷ**, \***rěf-lŷ-en-çŷ**, s. [Eng. *refluent* (t); -ce, -cy.] A flowing back.

"All things sublimary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and refluxing."—*Mountain: Devout Essays*, pt. i, treat. vi, § 2.

\***rěf-lŷ-ent**, a. [Lat. *refluens*, pr. par. of *refluo* = to flow back; *re-* = back, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing back; running or rushing back; ebbing.

"Gone with the *refluent* waves into the deep."—*Cowper: Task*, li, 120.

\***rěf-lŷ-ōus**, a. [Lat. *refluus*, from *refluo* = to flow back.] Flowing back.

"Any reciprocal or *refluous* tide."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, li, l. 17.

**rě-flŷ**, s. & a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flux* (q.v.).]

**A. As subst.** : A flowing back; a return, a reaction.

"Since the battle there had been a *reflux* of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**B. As adj.** : Flowing back; returning.

\***rě-fŷ-çil-lāte**, v.t. [Lat. *refocillatus*, pa. par. of *refocillo*, from *re-* = again, and *focillo* = to refresh by warmth; *foculus* = a hearth.] To refresh, to revive.

"His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes of Pyrrhus*, li, 803.

\***rě-fŷ-çil-lā-tion**, s. [REFOCILLATE.] The act of refreshing, reviving, or restoring strength to by refreshment; something which refreshes or revives.

"Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a compound comfortable and restorative."—*Maddison: A Mad World, my Master*, lii.

**rě-fold**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] To fold again.

\***rě-fŷ-měnt**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *foment* (q.v.).]

1. To foment again; to warm or cherish again.

2. To foment or excite anew: as, To *refoment* a sedition.

\***rě-fŷ-ōst-lŷ-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forest*; -ization.] The act of replanting with trees.

\***rě-fŷ-ōrge**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forge*, v. (q.v.).] To forge again or anew; to refashion.

"The kyndome of God receiveth none, but such as *are reformed* and chaunged according to this paterne."—*Udal: Luke* xviii.

\***rě-fŷ-ōr-ēr**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forger* (q.v.).] One who reforges or refashions.

"But Christe being a new *reformer* of the olde law, instead of burnt offering, did substitute charitee."—*Udal: Luke* xiv.

**rě-form** (1), \***re-forme**, \***re-fourme**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *réformer*, from Lat. *reformo* = to form again; *re-* = again, and *formo* = to form; *forma* = form; Sp. & Port. *reformat*; Ital. *reformare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To form again or anew; to refashion.

"Oure Lord Iesus Cris which schal *reformen* the bodi of oure mekenesse that is maad lyk to the bodi of his clerenesse."—*Wycliffe: Pilgrimage* lii.

2. To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to improve, to amend, to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state.

"With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old."—*Milton: P. L.*, li, 101.

3. To abolish, to redress, to remedy.

"Takes on him to reform some certain edicts."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, iv, 3.

**B. Intrans.** : To make a change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to amend one's ways; to become reformed.

**rě-form** (2), v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To form again or anew; to arrange in order again: as, To *reform* troops.

2. To inform.

"Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord?"—*Becon: Works*, li, 39.

**B. Intrans.** : To get into order again; to resume order.

**rě-form**, s. [REFORM (1), v.] The amendment or reformation of that which is corrupt, vicious, defective, or the like; a change from worse to better; a return from a bad to a former good state; amendment, correction; specifically, a change or amendment in the regulations of parliamentary representation.

"A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were suddenly produced."—*Pitt: Parliamentary Reform*, May, 7, 1763.

**Reform-Acts**, s. pl.

**English Legislation:** A term applied to certain acts of parliament by which the parliamentary representation of the people was altered, and especially to those of 1832, 1867, and 1884-85. The first two Acts provided both for an extension of the franchise (FRANCHISE) and for a redistribution of seats. The Reform Act of 1832 disfranchised fifty-six rotten boroughs with less than 2,000 inhabitants each, and returning 111 members; thirty boroughs with less than 4,000 inhabitants, and two above that number, lost each a member, and thus 143 seats were obtained for distribution. Forty-three new boroughs were created, twenty-two of which received two members each, and twenty-one one member each. The county members for England and Wales were increased from ninety-five to 159, twenty-six of the large counties being divided, and a third member given to seven important county constituencies. Scotch and Irish Acts followed; the Scotch representation, fixed by the Act of Union at forty-five, was raised to fifty-three (thirty of them given to counties and twenty-three to cities and boroughs), and the

Irish members, fixed by the Act of Union at 100, were increased to 105. The Reform Act of 1867 disfranchised eleven small English boroughs, took a member from thirty-five more, and two from Scotch counties, which, with four seats obtained from boroughs disfranchised for corruption, gave fifty-two seats for redistribution. Five of these were given to as many large English and Scotch boroughs on the three-cornered system (q.v.), and three to Universities, the others to old or new county or borough divisions. Seven members were added to Scotland. There was no redistribution in Ireland. In the third successful effort for Parliamentary Reform, that of 1884-85, the franchise and redistribution of seats constituted two distinct Acts. The Franchise Bill received the royal assent on December 6, 1884, and came into operation on January 1, 1885. It established household and lodger franchise in the counties, introduced a service-franchise (q.v.), diminished, though it did not destroy, faggot voting, and made a uniform occupation franchise of £10 rent both in counties and in boroughs in place of the three formerly existing. It left untouched the forty-shilling freeholders of inheritance, and conferred votes on copyholders possessing land of greater value than £5 annually. By the Redistribution Act of 1885, eighty-one English, two Scotch, and twenty-two Irish boroughs were totally disfranchised; thirty-six English and three Irish boroughs each lost a member, as did two English counties; the City of London was reduced from four to two; six seats were obtained from places disfranchised for corruption, and the members of the House of Commons were increased by twelve. The seats thus obtained for redistribution were 180. The great feature of the scheme which followed (agreed to after a conference between the two great political parties) was the separation of populous boroughs and counties into divisions, each returning a single member. Only a few places hitherto with two members were left with the old arrangement. England has now (1886) 465 members, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103, the reduction from 105 occurring through the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel some years ago for corruption. (*W. A. Holdsworth: The New Reform Act*.)

**reform-school**, s. The same as a REFORMATORY (q.v.).

\***rě-form-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *reform*; -able.] Capable of being reformed; admitting of reformation.

"How sayest thou, wilt thou [Ep. Ferrar] be *reformable*?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1411.

\***rě-for-mā-do**, \***rě-for-mā-de**, s. & a. [Sp. *reformado*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

"This was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformados*."—*W.aver*.

2. A military officer, who for some disgrace, was deprived of his command, but retained his rank, and, perhaps, even his pay; an officer retained in a regiment, when his company was disbanded.

"Humph, says my lord, I'm half afraid My captain's turn'd a *reformado*."—*Butler: Hudibras*, lii, 2.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformed; hence, degraded, low.

"You are a *reformado* saint."—*Butler: Hudibras*, lii, 2.

2. Penitent, reformed; devoted to reformation.

\***rě-form-al-ize**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formalize* (q.v.).] To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness.

"The unpure glosses of the *reforming* Pharisee."—*Loe: Blaise of Brightest Beauty*, p. 23.

**rěf-or-mā-tion** (1), \***ref-or-mā-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *réformation*, from Lat. *reformatio*, accus. of *reformatio*, from *reformatus*, pa. par. of *reformo* = to reform (q.v.).] The act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life or manners, or of anything corrupt, vicious, or objectionable; the reform or redress of grievances or abuses.

"This shall certainly be our portion, as well as his, unless we do prevent it by a speedy reformation of our lives."—*Sharky: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 6.

¶ **The Reformation:**

**Hist:** The great revolt against the tenets

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



and the domination of the mediæval church which took place in Western Europe in the sixteenth century. The Church of the middle ages had possessed an amount of power never before or since reached by any other ecclesiastical organization. It attained the height of its glory in the thirteenth century, and by the fourteenth had begun to decline. In that century arose Wycliffe (1324(?)–1384), "the Morning Star of the Reformation." (LOLLARD, LOLLARDISM.) There is an historical connection between his labours and the Hussite movement. (HUSSITE.) Meanwhile, the revival of letters, the invention of printing, the discovery of America (1492), and the Cape route to India (1497), enlarged men's conceptions, and prepared them for novelties in religion. In the sixteenth century, the decisive struggle began, independently, in France in 1512, under James Lefevre of Etaples, in Switzerland in 1516, under Ulrich Zwinglius, and in Germany in 1517. The French movement in large measure failed (HUGUENOT), and of the other two, that in Germany was so much the more potent, that from its commencement (October 31, 1517) dates the period of the Reformation and of modern times. (LUTHERAN, PROTESTANT.) (For the Swiss Reformation see Reformed Church; for that of England, Church of England; for that of Scotland, Church of Scotland.) Though the most potent influence in the Reformation was a strong spiritual impulse, yet other elements had a large place. The ethnologist observes that, speaking broadly, the Teutonic race in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, embraced the Reformation, while the Latin and Celtic races rejected it, the chief exception being that Teutonic Austria remained Catholic, while the Celtic Scottish Highlanders became Protestant. The intellectual impulse which the Reformation communicated is still in full force, and will never fade away.

**rê-for-mā-tion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formation* (q.v.).] The act of forming or arranging anew; a second forming or arranging in order; as, the *reformation* of troops.

**rê-form-a-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formative* (q.v.).] Forming again or anew; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

**rê-form-a-tôr-ÿ**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-atory*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Tending or intended to reform or produce reformation; reformative.

**B.** *As subst.*: An institution for the detention and reformation of young persons convicted of vice or crime. (Reformatories and certified Industrial Schools differ only in the ages at which juveniles are admitted, and the degree of their criminality.)

**rê-formed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [REFORM, *v.*]

#### Reformed Church, *s.*

*Church Hist.*: The name given first to the Helvetic Church, which rejected both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, regarding the communion as simply a commemorative ordinance. (LORD'S SUPPER.) Afterwards, the name Reformed Churches was extended to all other religious bodies who held similar sacramental views. The founder of the Helvetic Church was Ulrich Zwingli, who began to preach reformed doctrines in 1516, and in 1519 engaged in a contest with Samson, a seller of indulgences. D'Aubigné (*Hist. Ref.*, bk. xv.), himself a Swiss, shows that from 1519 to 1526 Zurich was the centre of the Swiss Reformation, which was then entirely German, and was propagated in the eastern and northern parts of the Helvetic Confederation. Between 1526 and 1532 the movement was communicated from Bern; it was at once German and French, and extended to the centre of Switzerland from the gorges of the Jura to the deepest valleys of the Alps. In 1532 Geneva took the lead. Here the Reformation was essentially French. The first or German part of the movement was conducted by Zwingli, till his death at the battle of Cappel (Oct. 11, 1531), the second by various reformers, the third part by William Farel, and then by John Calvin. (CALVINIST.) During the last and the present century rationalism has extensively pervaded the Swiss Church.

*Reformed Church of England, Reformed Episcopal Church*: [FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.]

#### Reformed Presbyterians, *s. pl.*

*Church Hist.*: On May 25, 1876, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod almost unanimously joined the Free Church. (For their early history see Cameronian.)

**rê-form'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-er*.]

1. One who reforms; one who effects a reformation or amendment of manners, abuses, &c.

"I think the longest time of our worst princes scarce saw many more executions than the short one of our best reformer."—Coveley: *Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

2. One who promotes or favours political reform.

"Such a House of Commons it was the purpose of the constitution originally to erect, and such a House of Commons it was the force of every reformer now to establish."—Pitt: *Speech*, April 15, 1785.

3. One of those who assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

**rê-form'-ër-êss**, *s.* [Eng. *reformer*; *-ess*.] A female reformer.

"The reformers of the Poor Clares."—Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. cxxiii.

**rê-form'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *reform*; *-ist*.]

1. One who belongs to the reformed religion; a protestant.

"We had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other reformists gave the upper hand."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. iv., let. 56.

2. One who promotes or favours political reform; a reformer.

**rê-form'-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reform*; *-ly*.] In or after the manner of a reform.

"A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary heat, would send us back very reformly lured to learn reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus."—Milton: *Considerations*.

**rê-for-ti-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fortification* (q.v.).] The act of reformatory; a fortifying anew.

**rê-for-ti-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fortify* (q.v.).] To fortify again or anew; to put into a state of defence again; to repair or renew the fortifications of.

"With special capitulation, that neither the Scots nor the French shall reformaty, nor cause to be reformaty, in neither of those two places: with the like covenant for our part, if the French deputies do require."—Burnet: *Records*, ii. 281.

**rê-fôss-iôn** (as *as sh*), *s.* [Lat. *refossus*, *pa. par. of refodis* = to dig up again; *re-* = again, and *fodis* = to dig.] The act of digging up again.

"Hence are refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths."—Bp. Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

**rê-found'** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (1) (q.v.).] To found or cast anew.

"Perhaps they are all ancient bells re-founded."—Warton: *History of Kidlington*, p. 8.

**rê-found'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *found* (2) (q.v.).] To found or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

**rê-found'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *re-found* (2); *-er*.] One who refounds or reestablishes.

**rê-frāct'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *refractus*, *pa. par. of refringo* = to break up; *re-* = back, again, and *frango* = to break; Fr. *refracter*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. *Optics*: To break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; to deflect or cause to deviate from a direct course in passing from one medium into another of a different density. [REFRACTION, 2.]

"Refraction and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 9.

**rê-frāct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *refract*; *-able*.] Capable of being refracted, as a ray of light or heat; refrangible.

**rê-frāct'-tō-rÿ**, *a. & s.* [REFRACTORY.]

**rê-frāct'-ôd**, *pa. par. & a.* [REFRACT.]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: Bent back at an acute angle; bent suddenly, as if broken. (*Martyn*, &c.)

2. *Physics*: Turned or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light or heat.

**rê-frāct'-îng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REFRACT.]

¶ *Refacting angle of a prism*: The angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism, used to decompose white or solar light.

**refracting-dial**, *s.* A dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid.

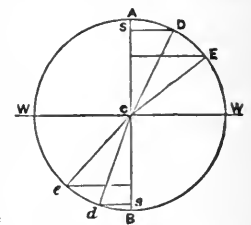
**refracting-surface**, *s.* A surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light in passing from one into the other undergoes refraction.

**refracting-telescope**, *s.* The ordinary form of telescope (q.v.).

**rê-frāc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refractus*, *pa. par. of refringo* = to break up; Sp. *refracción*; Ital. *rifrazione*.] [REFRACT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bending back; the state of being refracted or bent back.

2. *Physics*: The bending or deflection of a ray of light (including heat and all other forms of radiant energy) which takes place whenever the ray passes at any other angle than a right angle from the surface of one medium into another medium of different density. This optical density by no means coincides with comparative specific gravity, e.g., turpentine is optically denser than water, but floats on the top of it. It is a retarding influence; and accordingly when the ray enters the denser medium at right angles, though not refracted, it is retarded in a certain proportion, traversing a less distance in a given time. Rays at other angles, it can be shown by analysis, must be bent aside according to a law discovered by Snell about A.D. 1620. Let *w* represent the refracting surface of the denser medium, for example of water; and draw *ab* perpendicular to that surface. Describe a circle round the point *c*, where the perpendicular cuts the surface. Now let a ray *bc* enter the surface at *c*, at some angle *a c b* with the perpendicular, and suppose it found by experiment that the refracted ray takes the direction *c d*.



In the first place, the refracted ray will be found to be in the same plane as the incident ray. In the second place, if the medium below *w* be the denser, the refracted ray will be bent towards the perpendicular, and the reverse in the contrary case, so that a ray *dc* incident in water would be refracted as *cn*, further away from the perpendicular, on emergence into air. But thirdly, the refracted course of every other ray can now be calculated, according to the following (Snell's) law. Draw *ps* and *ds* normal to the perpendicular; then the lines *ps* and *ds* will represent geometrically the sines of the arcs *a d* and *b d*, and if the radius *ca* be unity, the numbers expressing *ps* and *ds* will be the sines of the angles. The sine *ps* will have a certain ratio to the sine *ds*. And now if any other incident ray, e.g., be taken, its sine found in the same way will be found to bear the same ratio to the sine of the refracted ray. This ratio of the sines is therefore invariable for all incidences for the same homogeneous substance. Such ratio is called its refractive index. And it will be readily seen how, the index of any substance—as some kind of optical glass—being once found by some simple experiment, the course of every refracted ray incident at any angle on the curved surface of a lens can be foreseen, and thus its focus and other properties calculated, or the curves calculated for a given focus, which is simply the point to which refracted rays converge.

¶ (1) *Astronomical, atmospheric, or celestial refraction*:

*Astron.*, &c.: The alteration of the direction of a luminous ray proceeding from a heavenly body to the eye of a spectator on the earth. It is caused by the passage of the ray from space or the rarer air high in the atmosphere to the denser medium near the surface of the earth. It produces the greatest effect when the heavenly body is on the horizon, and is non-existent when it is in the zenith. It makes a heavenly body appear higher than it is, or even visible before it has really risen. Allowance must be made for refraction in all observations of altitude. The amount of refraction at a certain elevation above the horizon, for a certain

temperature of the air, and a certain height of the barometer, may be approximately determined, but minute variations in it make the corrected places of the stars occasionally wrong by a second or more. (Ball.)

(2) *Axis of double refraction*: [AXIS].

(3) *Axis of refraction*: [AXIS].

(4) *Conical refraction*:

*Optics*: The refraction of a ray of light into a number of other rays forming a hollow cone. It arises when a ray of light passes through biaxial crystals [Polarisation of Light] in a particular direction, nearly coinciding with the optic axis. When the ray, leaving the crystal, forms a cone with the apex at the point of emergence, it is called external conical refraction; when the cone is formed by the ray on entering the crystal, and it emerges in a hollow cylinder, it is called internal conical refraction. It was first reasoned out by Sir William R. Hamilton, and subsequently demonstrated experimentally by Lloyd.

(5) *Double refraction*:

*Optics*: Many crystals are not homogeneous, but have different properties of elasticity, &c., in different directions. The effect of such a constitution is, that unless a ray of light enters the crystal in some particular directions, it is not merely refracted in the manner described under Refraction, but divided into two rays. In this case the refracted ray or rays are not always in the same plane as the incident ray. [Polarization of Light.]

(6) *Index of refraction*: [INDEX, s., ¶ (4)].

(7) *Plane of refraction*: The plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.

(8) *Point of refraction*: [POINT, s., ¶ 14].

(9) *Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude*: The change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.

(10) *Refraction of sound*:

*Physics*: The change of direction which takes place when waves of sound pass from one medium to another. It follows the same laws as light. It was discovered by Sondhauss.

(11) *Terrestrial refraction*:

*Optics*: Refraction making terrestrial bodies such as distant buildings or hills, &c., look higher than they really are. The principle is the same as in Astronomical Refraction. [¶ (1).]

**rē-frāc-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *réfractif*.] [REFRACT.] Pertaining or relating to refraction; tending or serving to refract or deflect from a direct course.

"Transmitted through a variety of refractive surfaces."—*Ep. Horley*: *Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 17.

**refractive-index**, *s.* The same as *Index of refraction*. [INDEX, s., ¶ (4).]

**refractive-power**, *s.*

*Optics*: A comparative term practically synonymous with optical density, and specifying the degree in which a body refracts light (or heat, &c.). [REFRACTION.]

**rē-frāc-tive-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *refractive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refractive.

**rē-frāc-tōm'-ō-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *refraction*]; *o* connect., and *meter*.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

**rē-frāc-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *refract*; -or.] A refracting telescope (q.v.).

**rē-frāc-tōr-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *refractory*; -ly.] In a refractory manner; perversely, obstinately.

**rē-frāc-tōr-i-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *refractory*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being refractory; perverseness; obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

"Public opinion every where is daily becoming more and more exasperated at their obstinate refractoriness."—*Times*, March 15, 1866.

2. Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer. (Said of minerals.)

**rē-frāc-tōr-ý**, **rē-frāc-tā-rý**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *refractorius* = obstinate, from *refractus*, *pa. par.* of *refringo* = to break up; Fr. *réfractaire*; Sp. *refractorio*; Ital. *refrattario*.] [REFRACT.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Perverse, contumacious; sullenly obstinate in opposition or disobedience; stubborn and unmanageable.

"Suiited to the refractory temper of the Jewish people."—*Ep. Horley*: *Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 23.

\* 2. Opposed, incompatible.

"That religion thus nursed up by politicians might be every way compliant with, and obsequious to their designs, and no way refractory to the same."—*Cudworth*: *Intel. System*, p. 655.

3. Resisting ordinary treatment. Applied especially to metals, which require more than the ordinary amount of heat to fuse them, or which do not yield readily to the hammer; not easily fused, reduced, or the like.

**B. As substantive:**

\* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An obstinate, perverse, or contumacious person.

"How sharp hath your censure been of those refractoriness amongst us."—*Ep. Hall*: *Remains*, p. 306.

2. Obstinate, perverse, or sullen opposition. "Gloring in their scandalous refractoriness to public order."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

II. *Pottery*: A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles.

**rē-frāc-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fracture* (q.v.).] A breaking back or away.

"Reluctances, reserves, and refractures."—*Gauden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 562.

**rēf-ra-ga-bil-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *refragable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being refragable; refragableness.

**rēf-ra-ga-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *refragabilis*, from *refragor* = to oppose, to resist; *re-* = back, and *frango* = to break.] Capable of being opposed, resisted, or refuted; refutable.

¶ Not now found except in the negative *irrefragable*.

**rēf-ra-ga-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *refragable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refragable or refutable.

**rēf-ra-gā-te**, *v.i.* [Lat. *refragatus*, *pa. par.* of *refragor*.] [REFRACTION.] To oppose; to be opposed or opposite; to break down on trial or examination.

"If, upon further enquiry, any were found to refragate."—*Gianilli*: *Scripta Scientifica*, ch. xix.

**rē-frāin'**, **rē-fraine**, **rē-frayne**, **rē-freine**, **rē-freine**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *refrainer* = to bridle, to repress, from Lat. *refreno*, from *re-* = back, and *frenum* = a bit, a curb.]

**A. Trans.**: To hold back; to restrain, to curb; to keep from action. (Psalm xl. 49.)

**B. Intrans.**: To forbear; to hold back; to keep one's self back from action; to restrain one's self.

"For my praise will I refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 9.

**rē-frāin'**, **rē-fraine**, *s.* [Fr. *refrain*.] The burden of a song; that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza.

"And as he listened, o'er and o'er again, Repeated, like a burden or refrain."—*Longfellow*: *Sicilian's Tale*.

\* **rē-frāin'-ēr**, **rē-frēin-or**, *s.* [Eng. *refrain*; -er.] One who refrains or restrains.

"Cohibitors and refrainers of the king's willful scope."—*Hall*: *Chronicle*; *Henry VII.* (an. 15).

\* **rē-frāin'-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *refrain*, v.; -ment.] The act or state of refraining; forbearance, abstinence.

**rē-frāme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q.v.).] To frame or put together again or anew.

"Made up of the same materials with the former reframed."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. II., pt. I., ch. II.

**rē-frān-ġi-bil-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *refrangible* (e); -ity.] The quality or state of being refrangible; capability or susceptibility of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; refrangibleness.

"All these rays differ in refrangibility."—*Locke*: *Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

**rē-frān-ġi-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.).] Capable of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; susceptible of refraction.

"Some of them [rays] are more refrangible than others."—*Locke*: *Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. ix.

\* **rē-frān-ġi-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *refrangible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refrangible; refrangibility.

\* **rē-freide**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *refreider* (Fr. *refroidir*), from Lat. *re-* = again, and *frigo* = to freeze, to cool.] To cool.

\* **rē-frē-nā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The act of restraining or restraining.

**rē-frēsh'**, **rē-freisch**, **rē-freissch**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *refreschir*, *rafraischir* (Fr. *rafraichir*).]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To make fresh again; to improve by new touches; to freshen up; to renovate, to retouch; to touch up, so as to make to seem new again.

"The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that fold The shield of Palas, and renew their gold."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*: *Æneid* viii. 575.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore strength or vigour to; to reinvigorate after fatigue, want, pain, exertion, &c.; to revive. (2 Sam. xvi. 14.)

\* 3. To restore strength to; to recruit, to reinforce.

"To refresh their camp with fresh soldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished."—*Burnet*: *Records*, vol. II., bk. II., No. 34.

4. To steep and soak, as vegetables, in pure water in order to restore freshness of appearance.

**B. Intrans.**: To lay in a stock of fresh provisions; to take refreshment.

\* **rē-frēsh'**, *s.* [REFRESH, v.] Refreshment; the act of refreshing.

"The morning dew Whose short refresh upon the tender green, Cheers for a time."—*Daniel*: *Sonnet* 47.

\* **rē-frēsh'-en**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *freshen* (q.v.).] To make fresh again; to freshen up; to renovate.

"To replace and refreshen those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away."—*Reynolds*: *Notes on Du Fresnoy*: *Art of Painting*.

**rē-frēsh'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *refresh*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or reinvigorates.

2. *Specif.*: A fee paid to counsel, when a case is adjourned or continued from one term or sitting to another, as though to refresh his memory as to the facts, and reinvigorate him for further exertions in the case.

"Fees had been paid and extra refreshers in order to swell the bill of costs."—*Times*, March 30, 1856.

\* **rē-frēsh'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *refresh*; -ful.] Full of refreshment; refreshing, reinvigorating.

"Thro'wa refreshful round a rural smell."—*Thomson*: *Summer*, 364.

\* **rē-frēsh'-fūl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *refreshful*; -ly.] In a refreshful or refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

**rē-frēsh'-īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REFRESH, v.]

**A. & B. As par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.**: Refreshment; the act of giving or taking refreshment.

"Gile is a present refreshing and remedia."—*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. xliii., ch. iv.

**rē-frēsh'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *refreshing*; -ly.] In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or reinvigorate.

**rē-frēsh'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *refreshing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refreshing.

**rē-frēsh'-mēt**, **rē-fresshe-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *refresh*; -ment.]

1. The act of refreshing or reinvigorating; the state of being refreshed; relief after labour, want, pain, fatigue, &c.

"The refreshment of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours."—*Ep. Horley*: *Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 23.

2. That which refreshes, reinvigorates, or restores strength or vigour; as food, drink, or rest. (In the plural it is almost exclusively applied to food or drink; as, *Refreshments* were then served.)

**refreshment-room**, *s.* A room at a railway station in which refreshments are sold.

\* **re-fret**, **rē-frete**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Refrain, burden.

"This was the refret of that caroull."—*Chronicon Fildunense*, p. 115.

\* **rē-frī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *friction* (q.v.).] A rubbing up anew or afresh.

"A continual refraction of the memory."—*Ep. Hall*: *Works*, iv. 501.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rē-frīg-ēr-ant**, a. & s. [Lat. *refrigerans*, pr. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Fr. *réfrigérant*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigerante*.]

\* **A.** As adj.: Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Unlaments lenitive and refrigerant."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxiv, ch. xviii.

**B.** As substantive:

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

"This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion."—*Blair*.

\* 2. *Pharm.*: A medicine which allays febrile disturbances by relieving the patient's thirst. Examples: water, acetic acid, citric acid, cream of tartar in dilution, grape juice, orange juice, lemon juice.

\* **rē-frīg-ēr-āte**, a. [Lat. *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero*: re = again, and *frigus*, genit. *frigoris* = cold.] Cooled, allayed.

"Their fury was assuaged and refrigerate."—Hall: *Chronicle*; Henry VII. (an 4).

**rē-frīg-ēr-āte**, v.t. [Sp. & Port. *refrigerar*; Ital. *refrigerare*.] [REFRIGERATE, a.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to keep cool, as in a refrigerator.

**rē-frīg-ēr-āt-ing**, pr. par. or a. [REFRIGERATE, v.]

**refrigerating-chamber**, s. An apartment for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather. It is frequently a structure in connection with an ice-house.

**rē-frīg-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *refrigerationem*, accens. of *refrigeratio*, from *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Sp. *refrigeración*; Ital. *refrigerazione*.]

1. The act of cooling, or allaying heat; the state of being cooled.

"We use these towers . . . for insolation, refrigeration, conservation, &c."—Bacon: *New Atlantis*.

2. *Specif.*: The operation or process of cooling works and other hot fluids, without exposing them to evaporation, by means of refrigerators (q.v.).

\* *Refrigeration of the globe*: The hypothesis that the globe was originally in a state of igneous fusion, and has been ever since undergoing refrigeration. It was first propounded by Leibnitz, in 1680, in his *Prologæa*. The nebular hypothesis revived it; and it is now held by various physicists and geologists.

**rē-frīg-ēr-ā-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *réfrigératif*; Sp. & Port. *refrigerativo*; Ital. *refrigerativo*, *refrigerativo*.]

**A.** As adj.: Cooling, refrigerant.

"All lectures are by nature refrigeratives."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xix, ch. viii.

**B.** As subst.: A medicine that allays heat; a refrigerant.

**rē-frīg-ēr-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *refrigeratus* = refrigerate (q.v.)] That which refrigerates, cools, or allays heat. Specifically applied to:

1. *Brewing*: An apparatus consisting of a shallow vat traversed by a continuous pipe, through which a stream of cold water passes. Used by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts previous to fermentation. The worts run in one direction, and the water in another.

2. *Steam*:

(1) A casing with connecting tubes, through which feed-water passes on its way to the boiler, and is warmed by the current of hot brine, passing in the other direction, on the outside of the tubes. The hot brine, at a temperature of say 218° Fah., is that which has been removed from the boiler by the brine-pump.

(2) A form of condenser, in which the injection water (fresh) is cooled by a surface application of cold sea-water.

3. A chest or closet holding a supply of ice to cool provisions and keep them from spoiling in warm weather.

4. A chamber in which ice-creams are artificially made

5. A refrigerant (q.v.).

**rē-frīg-ēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, a. & s. [Lat. *refrigeratorius*; Fr. *réfrigérateur*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigeratorio*.]

**A.** As adj.: Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Highly refrigeratory, diuretic, &c."—Berkeley: *Stira*, § 123.

**B.** As subst.: That which refrigerates; a refrigerator.

\* **rēf-rī-ġēr-ŷ-um**, s. [Lat.] Cooling refreshment; a refrigerator.

"The ancients have talked much of anu refrigeriums, respites, or intervals of punishment, the damned."—South.

**rē-frin-ġen-ġŷ**, s. [Eng. *refrigen(t)*; -cy.] The quality or state of being refringent; refringent or refractive power.

**rē-frin-ġent**, a. [Lat. *refringens*, pr. par. of *refringo* = to break up.] [REFRACT.] Possessing the quality of refraction; refractive, refracting.

"These prisms are made of substances unequally refringent."—Gannet: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 536.

**rē-frōz-en**, a. [Pref. re-, and Eng. frozen (q.v.).] Frozen again or a second time.

"Partially refrozen under continual agitation."—Proceed. *Physical Soc. London*, pt. II, p. 62.

**rēft**, pret. & pa. par. of v. [REAVE.]

\* **rēft**, \* **refste**, s. [RIFT.] A chink, a crevice, a rift.

**rēf-ŷge**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *refugium*, from *refugio* = to flee back: re = back, again, and *fugio* = to flee; Sp. & Port. *refugio*; Ital. *refugio*, *rifugio*.]

1. Shelter or protection from any danger or distress.

"Unto the place, to which her hope did guide To hide some refuge there and rest her weary side."—Shakespeare: *P. Q.*, III, vi, 4.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; that which gives shelter or protection; a stronghold; a sanctuary; a place to flee to in time of danger; a place where one is out of the way or reach of harm or danger.

3. *Specif.*: An institution for affording temporary shelter to the destitute or homeless; a house of refuge.

4. An expedient, a device, a resort, a contrivance, a shift, a subterfuge.

"His refuge was only, that they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French."—Burnet: *Records*, vol. II, bk. I, No. 39.

\* *(1) Cities of refuge*:

*Jewish Law & Hist.*: Six Levitical cities divinely appointed as places of refuge to one who had committed manslaughter, and was pursued by the "Reverger" or "Avenger of Blood." [AVENGER, II, ¶ 2.] Three (Kadesh Naphthali, Shechem, and Hebron) were west of the Jordan, and three (Bezer in Reuben, Ramoth Gilead in Gad, and Golan in the half-tribe of Manasseh) were east of that river. If the case was proved to be one of murder, the perpetrator might be taken from the City of Refuge and put to death; if it was only manslaughter, the refugee had to remain in the city to which he had fled till released by the death of the High Priest (Num. xxxv. 6-34; Josh. xx. 1-9).

(2) *Harbours of refuge*: Harbours or ports which afford shelter to vessels in stormy weather; places of refuge for merchant vessels from the cruisers of an enemy in time of war.

(3) *House of refuge*: An institution for affording shelter to the destitute or homeless.

(4) *School of refuge*: A charity, ragged, or industrial school. (Annandale.)

\* **rēf-ŷge**, v.t. & i. [REFUGE, a.]

**A.** Transitive:

1. To shelter, to afford refuge to, to protect.

2. To make excuse for; to palliate.

"Like silly beggars, Who, sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame."—Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, v, 5.

**B.** Intrans.: To take refuge or shelter.

**rēf-ŷ-ġeō**, s. [Fr. *refugé*] This word probably came into existence when the Protestants under Louis XIV. escaped from their oppressors to other lands and a word was needed to describe the circumstances of their case. (Trench: *Study of Words*, p. 122.)

1. One who takes refuge; one who flees to a place of refuge or shelter

2. One who flies for refuge in time of persecution or political commotion to a foreign country.

"These refugees were in general men of fiery temper and weak judgment."—Macaulay: *Hist Eng.*, ch. v

3. The same as COWBOY (2).

**rēf ŷ ġeō**, v.i. To seek refuge; used during the Civil War with reference to those non-combatants who fled from their homes upon the approach of the armies.

**rē-ġen-ēr-ŷ-ism**, s. [Eng. *refugee*; -ism.] par. of *refugee*, condition of a refugee.

generate (q.v.) of political *refugeeism*.—G. Elliot: *I. Ordina*, ch. xiii.

**rē-fŷ-ġen-ġe, rē-fŷ-ġen-ġŷ**, s. [Lat. *refulgens*, from *refulgeo* = to be resplendent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being resplendent; a flood of light; brightness, splendour.

"Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the resplendency and coruscations thereof."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. II, let. 50.

**rē-fŷ-ġent**, a. [Lat. *refulgens*, pr. par. of *refulgeo* = to shine: re = back, again, and *fulgeo* = to shine; O.F. *refulgent*.] Emitting a bright light; shining brightly; glittering, splendid.

"Of brass, rich garments, and resplendent ore."—Pope: *Homage*; *Odyssey*, III, 150.

**rē-fŷ-ġent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *refulgent*; -ly.] In a resplendent manner; with resplendency.

**rē-fŷnd** (1), v.t. [Lat. *refundo* = to pour back, to restore: re-, back, and *fundo* = to pour; Fr. *refondre*.]

\* 1. To pour back.

"Were the humors of the eye thickened with any colour, they would refund that colour upon the object."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. II

2. To repay what has been received; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.

"Supplies his need with a usurious loan, To be refunded duly."—Cowper: *Task*, III, 799.

\* 3. To resupply with funds; to reimburse. (Swift.)

**rē-fŷnd** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *fund* v. (q.v.).] To fund again or anew.

**rē-fŷnd-ēr**, s. [Eng. *refund*; -er.] One who refunds.

\* **rē-fŷnd-mēt**, s. [Eng. *refund*; -ment.] The act of refunding.

\* **rē-fŷr-bish**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).] To furnish up anew; to retouch, to renovate.

**rē-fŷr-nish**, \* **re-fur-nysh**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).] To furnish again; to supply or equip again.

\* **rē-fŷs-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *refuse* (e); -able.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

"A refuse or little thing in one's eye."—Young: *Sermons*, No. 2.

**rē-fŷ-al**, \* **re-fus-all**, s. [Eng. *refuse* (e); -al.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of refusing; denial of anything solicited, demanded, or offered for acceptance.

"A flat refusal on his part."—Solvingbrooke: *Dissertation on Parties*, let. 1.

2. The right of taking anything before others; preemption; choice of taking or refusing; option; as, To have the *refusal* of a house.

II. *Hydr. Eng.*: The resistance to farther driving offered by a pile.

"The refusal of a pile intended to support 1½ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds, falling 12 feet and depressing the pile 3 of an inch at each stroke."—Knight: *Dick Mech.*, II, 1191.

**rē-fŷŷe** (1), v.t. & i. [Fr. *refuser*, a word of doubtful origin: prob. from a Low Lat. *refuso*, a frequent, from Lat. *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo* = to pour out, to refund (q.v.); Port. *refusar*; Sp. *rehusar*; Ital. *riusare*.]

**A.** Transitive:

1. To deny what is solicited, demanded, or sought; to decline to do or grant; not to comply with.

"If you *refuse* your aid."

2. To decline to accept; to reject.

"To carry that which I would have refused."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV, 4.

3. To deny the request of; to say no to; as, I could not *refuse* him when he asked for it.

\* 4. To disavow; to disown.

5. *Mil.*: To turn back a line of defense or a wing of a line of troops, so as to form an angle with the main line.

**B.** Intrans.: To decline to accept; not to comply

"Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*."—Garth: *Epylogue*, to Cato.

**rē-fŷŷe** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *fuse*, v. (q.v.).] To fuse or melt again.

**boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; than, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist.** -ing. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ŷien, -ŷien = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.





**rê-gard', 're-garde**, s. [Fr. *regard*.] [REGARD, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A look; a gaze; aspect directed to another.

“Beautiful regards  
Were turned on me—the face of her I loved.”  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.

\*2. Prospect, view.

“Till we make the main and th’ aerial blue  
An indistinct regard.” Shakespeare: *Othello*, II. 1.

\*3. Attention, as to a matter of moment or importance; consideration, thought.

“With some regard to what is just and right.”  
Milton: *P. L.*, XII. 16.

\*4. That feeling or view of mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect, esteem, reverence, affection.

“An object worthy of regard than he.”  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VI.

\*5. Repute, whether good or bad; account, note, reputation.

“Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power.”—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

\*6. Reference, relation, respect. (Generally in the phrases, *in or with regard to*.)

“Without regard to any such division.”—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 20.

\*7. Matter demanding notice; consideration, point, particular.

“A sage old sire . . .  
That many high regards and reasons gainst her read.”  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 43.

\*8. (PL.) Respects, compliments, good wishes: as, Give my kind regards to your mother. (*Colloq.*)

\*II. Old Law: A view or inspection of a forest.

\*¶ (1) *At regard of*: With regard to, in respect to, in comparison of.

“A lital thing at regard of the sorwe of helle.”—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

\*¶ (2) *Court of regard or survey of dogs*: An old forest court held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is for cutting off the claws and ball of the forefeet, to prevent them from hurting the deer.

\*¶ (3) *In regard, in regarde*: Comparatively, relatively.

“How wonderfully dyd a few Romayns, in regards, defend this litle territory.”—Eliot: *Image of Governance*, fol. 62 b.

(4) *In regard of*: On account of, with regard to, as regards. (*Vulgar*.)

\*¶ (5) *With regard of*: With regard or respect to, as regards.

\***rê-gard'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *regard*; -able.]

\*1. Capable of being regarded or seen; observable.

“I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the right side be defiled, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left.”—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

\*2. Worthy of being regarded; worthy of notice; noticeable.

“Aprecible . . . much more excellent and regard-able.”—Ure: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. III, ch. IV.

**rê-gard'-ant**, a. [Fr., pr. par. of *regarder* = to regard (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Regarding; looking behind or backward in watchfulness; watchful.

“Turns hither his regardant eye.” Southey.

\*2. *Her.*: Applied to any animal whose face is turned toward the tail in an attitude of vigilance. [RAMPANT-REGARDANT.]

\***regardant-villein**, s.

Old Law: A villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, who had charge to do all base services within the same. Called also villein regardant, and Regardant to the manor.

**rê-gard'-êr**, s. [Eng. *regard*, v.; -er.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who regards.

\*2. *Law*: An officer whose duty was to view the forests, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offences and defaults.

\***rê-gard'-fûl**, \***re-gard-full**, a. [Eng. *regard*; -full.]

\*1. Taking notice; observant, heedful, attentive.

“With regardful sight  
She looking back.” Spenser: *P. Q.*, IV. vii. 22.

\*2. Having regard or respect; respectful.

“Her lord, with proud regardful gree,  
Upread this stately tomb.”  
Keats: *Lays of Hyperborea*, p. 89.

**rê-gard'-fûl-lý**, adv. [Eng. *regardful*; -ly.]

\*1. In a regardful manner; attentively, heedfully.

\*2. With regard or esteem; respectfully.

“Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world  
Voiced so regardfully?” Shakespeare: *Timon*, IV. A.

**rê-gard'-îng**, pr. par. & prep. [REGARD, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As prep.*: With regard or respect to; in reference to; respecting, concerning.

**rê-gard'-lêss**, a. [Eng. *regard*; -less.]

\*1. Not having regard or respect; heedless, careless, negligent, neglectful.

“Charles, even at a ripe age, was devoted to his pleasures and regardless of his dignity.”—Mausland: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

\*2. Not regarded; slighted, unheeded. (*Congreve*.)

**rê-gard'-lêss-lý**, adv. [Eng. *regardless*; -ly.]

In a regardless manner; heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.

“I pass by them regardlessly.”—Sandys: *Essays*, p. 189.

**rê-gard'-lêss-nêss**, s. [Eng. *regardless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being regardless; heedlessness, carelessness.

“Their regardlessness of men and ways of thriving.”—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*.

**rê-gâth'-êr**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gather* (q.v.).] To gather or collect again or anew.

“He . . . renewed his provisions, and reathered more force.”—Hucknaby: *Voyages*, III. 640.

**rê-gât'-ta**, \***rê-gât'-s**, s. [Ital.] Properly a gouldo race at Venice; now applied to a race-meeting at which yachts or boats contend for prizes.

**Rê-gêl**, s. [RIGEL.]

**rê-gêl'-â-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Mod. Lat. *gelatio* = freezing.]

*Physics*: The union by freezing together of two pieces of ice, with moist surfaces when placed in contact at a temperature of 32°. Regelation will take place also between moist ice and any non-conducting body, as flannel or sawdust. A snowfall is formed by the regelation of the particles composing it, so are the snow bridges spanning chasms on high mountains. The fact of regelation was discovered by Faraday, and the term introduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley, and Tyndall. [GLACIER.]

\***rê-geñce**, s. [Fr.] Government, regency.

“That swore to any human regence  
Oaths of supremacy.” Butler: *Hudibras*, II. II. 275.

**rê-geñ-gý**, \***re-gen-cie**, s. [Fr. *regence*, from Low Lat. *regentia*, from Lat. *regens* = regent (q.v.); Sp. *regencia*; Ital. *reggenza*.]

\*1. Rule, government, authority.

“She . . . had the prerogative of the regence over the greatest kingdom.”—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. VI, ch. 12.

\*2. Specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government; regenship.

“York then, which had the regency in France.”  
Dryden: *Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

\*3. The district or territory governed by a regent. (Milton: *P. L.*, v. 748.)

\*4. The body of men entrusted with the office or duties of regent.

“A council or regency consisting of twelve persons.”—Bp. Lowth.

\*5. The time during which the government is carried on by a regent.

\***rê-geñ-dêr**, \***re-gen-dre**, v. t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gender*, v. (q.v.).] To gender anew; to renew, to rekindle.

“Furth spiritis fyre freshlye regenerated.”  
Banshure: *Virgil*; *Æneid* II. 494.

\***rê-geñ'-êr-a-cý**, s. [Eng. *regenerate* (v.); -cy.] The quality or state of being regenerated.

“Called from the depth of sin to regeneracy and salvation.”—Hammond: *Works*, IV. 686.

**rê-geñ'-êr-â-te**, v. t. [REGENERATE, a.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

“Which regenerates and repairs veins consumed or cut off.”—Cudworth: *Intellect. System*, p. 167.

\*2. *Theol.*: To cause to be born again; to cause one, hitherto born only of the “flesh,” to be born of the Spirit; so to change the heart and affections that one at enmity with God shall love Him; that one, hitherto the slave of sin, shall be set free from its power by the action of the Holy Spirit upon his heart. [REGENERATION.]

**rê-geñ'-êr-ate**, a. [Lat. *regeneratus*, pa. par. of *regenero*: *re-* = again, and *genero* = to generate (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. Reproduced.

“Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate.”  
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 1.

\*2. Improved; made stronger or better. (Opposed to degenerate.)

“Who brought a race regenerate to the field.”  
Scott: *Don Roderick*, xiv.

II. *Theol.*: Regenerated. [REGENERATE, v., 2.]

“Such as be by his Holy Spirit regenerate.”—Bp. Gardiner: *Explication*, lo. 9.

**rê-geñ'-êr-ât-éd**, pa. par. or a. [REGENERATE, v.]

**regenerated-drift**, s.

*Geol.*: Drift originally laid down by ice, the pebbles remaining angular, but which has been subsequently subjected to the action of water, so that the pebbles have become rounded. Called also Drift-gravel.

**rê-geñ'-êr-ate-nêss**, s. [Eng. *regenerate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being regenerated.

**rê-geñ'-êr-â-tion**, \***re-gen-er-a-ci-on**, s. [Lat. *regeneratio*, from *regeneratus*, pa. par. of *regenero*; Fr. *régénération*; Sp. *regeneración*; Ital. *regenerazione*.] [REGENERATE, a.]

\*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of regenerating or producing anew; the state of being reproduced.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Biol.*: The genesis or production of new tissue to supply the place of an old texture lost or removed. In some of the inferior animals an organ or a limb can thus be supplied; in man regeneration is much more limited in its operation. Thus, when a breach of continuity takes place in a muscle, it is repaired by a new growth of connective tissue, but muscular substance like that lost is not restored. Nerve, fibrous, areolar, and epithelial tissues are more easily repaired.

2. *Script. & Theol.*: The state of being born again, i.e., in a spiritual manner. The word regeneration, Gr. *παλιγγενεσία* (*palingenesia*), occurs twice in the A.V. and R.V. of the New Testament. In Matt. xix. 28, if connected, as seems natural, with the words which follow, not with those which precede it, it refers to the renovation or restoration of all things which shall take place at the second advent of Christ. The other passage is:

“Not by works done in righteousness which we did ourselves, but according to his mercy he saved us through the washing [water] of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost.”—Titus III. 5 (R.V.). The doctrine of regeneration was formally expounded by Jesus in his interview with Nicodemus (John iii. 1-10). All theologians consider the Holy Spirit the author of regeneration. Two views exist as to the relation between baptism and the new birth. One considers the water in John iii. 5, and the washing or laver of Titus III. 5 to be that of baptism, and that the administration of the rite of baptism is immediately followed or accompanied by what is called in consequence “baptismal regeneration.” The other view is that the water, washing, and laver, in these passages, are but figurative allusions to the power of the Holy Spirit in removing the corruption of the heart, and that regeneration is effected quite independently of baptism by the Holy Spirit alone.

**rê-geñ'-êr-â-tive**, a. [Eng. *regenerate* (v.); -ive.] Regenerating; tending to regenerate; regeneratory.

“The struggling regenerative process in her.”—Eliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. Ixv.

\***rê-geñ'-êr-â-tive-lý**, adv. [Eng. *regenerative*; -ly.] In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

\***rê-geñ'-êr-â-tôr**, s. [Eng. *regenerate* (v.); -or.] One who regenerates.

“He is not his own regenerator, or parent at all, in his new birth.”—Waterland: *Works*, IV. 349.

**rê-geñ'-êr-â-tôr-y**, a. [Eng. *regenerate* (v.); -ory.] Having the power to regenerate or renew; regenerative.

\***rê-geñ'-êr-sis**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] The state of being renewed or reproduced. (*Carlyle*.)

**rê-geñt**, a. & s. [Lat. *regens*, pr. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *régent*; Sp. *regente*; Ital. *regente*.] [REGAL, a.]

**bôil**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
-**sian**, -**tian** = **shun**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

**A. As adjective:**

1. Ruling, governing.  
"Some other active regent principle."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind.*
2. Acting or holding the office of a regent; exercising vicarious authority.  
"The regent pos. as."—*Milton: P. L., v. 697.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. A ruler, a governor; hence, the chief officer in certain societies.
2. *Specif.*: One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. In hereditary governments the regent is usually, but not necessarily or always, the nearest relative of the sovereign who is capable of undertaking the office.
3. The term formerly in use for a professor at a university.

4. A member of one of the English Universities, having certain duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge the regents are all resident masters of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two years' standing. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. Masters and doctors of a longer standing, who keep their names on the college books, are termed non-regents. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, by whom degrees are conferred, and the ordinary business of the University transacted. Together with the non-regents they compose convocation (q.v.). At Cambridge the regents compose the upper, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body.

5. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State.

6. One of the largest diamonds now in existence; also called Pitt; in the possession of France. It was brought from India by William Pitt's grandfather, and by him sold to the Regent of Orleans, in 1777; hence, its two-fold name.

**regent-bird, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, a Bowerbird of extremely beautiful plumage. In the adult male it is golden-yellow and rich velvet-black; the female is of more sober hue, all the upper surface being deep olive-brown. The normal number of eggs apparently two, that number of young birds having been repeatedly found. The bower of the Regent-bird (which derives its popular name from the fact that it was discovered during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.) is smaller and less dome-shaped than that of the Satin-bird, and the decorations are uniform, consisting only of the shells of a small species of Helix. It is sometimes, but erroneously, called the Regent-oriole.



REGENT BIRD.

- \* **rē-gēnt-ēss, s.** [Eng. *regent*; -*ess*.] A woman who holds the office of regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

**rē-gēnt-ship, s.** [Eng. *regent*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent; regency; vicarious royalty.

"Then let him be deny'd the regentship."  
—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.*

- \* **rē-gēr-mīn-āte, v. i.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *germinate* (q.v.).] To germinate or sprout out again or anew.

"His appetite *regerminate*."  
—*Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, iii. 2.*

**rē-gēr-mīn-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *germination* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated sprouting or germination.

- \* **rē-gēst, v. t.** [Lat. *regessus*, pa. par. of *regero*.] [REGEST, s.] To throw or cast back; to retort. (*Bp. Hall*.)

\* **rē-gēst, s.** [Lat. *regesta* = a list, from *regessus*, pa. par. of *regero* = to carry back, to record; *re* = back, and *gero* = to carry.] [REGISTER, s.] A register.

- \* **rē-gēt, v. t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *get*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To get or obtain again; to recover, to regain.

2. To generate again.

"Tovy, although the mother of us all,  
Regette thee in her womb."  
—*Durley: Scourge of Polly, p. 52.*

**rē-gī-ām māj-ēs-tāt-tēm, phr.** [Lat.] A name given to a collection of ancient laws, purporting to have been compiled by the order of David I., of Scotland. It was probably copied from the *Tractatus de Legibus*, written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II.

\* **rē-gī-an, s.** [Lat. *regius* = royal, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.] An adherent or supporter of kingly authority.

"Arthur Wilson . . . favours all republicans, and never speaks well of *regians*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, i. 39.*

\* **rē-gī-ble, a.** [Lat. *regibilis*, from *rego* = to rule.] Governable.

\* **rē-gī-čī-dal, a.** [Eng. *regicide* (e); -*al*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, regicide; tending to regicide.

"One might suspect this *regicidal* collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist."  
—*Waterland: Works, x. 136.*

**rē-gī-čide, s. & a.** [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *caedo* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill; Fr. *regicide*; Sp. & Ital. *regicida*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who murders his sovereign; the murderer of a king.

"He had written praises of a *regicide*,  
He had written praises of all kings whatever."  
—*Byron: Vision of Judgment, xcvi.*

2. The murder of a king.

"Did fate, or we, when great Atreides died,  
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*?"  
—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey l. 48.*

**B. As adj.** Regicidal.

**rē-gī-fū-gī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *fugio* = to fly.] A festival held annually at Rome in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

\* **rē-gīld, v. t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *gild* (q.v.).] To gild anew.

**rē-gimē' (g as zh), s.** [Fr.] Mode, style, or system of government, rule, or management; administration, rule, especially as connected with certain social features.

"The new regime which is to come."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe, ch. xv.*

\* **The ancient regime:** A former or ancient style or system of government; specif., the political system in France before the Revolution of 1789.

**rēg-i-mēn, s.** [Lat., from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *regimen*; Ital. *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Rule, government; system of order; administration.

"And yet not through the calmness of the season,  
but through the wisdom of Lear (Queen Elizabeth's) *regimen*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning, bk. i.*

2. Any regulation or remedy designed to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.

**II. Technically:****\* 1. Grammar:**

(1) Government; the alteration in mood, case, &c., which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it.

(2) The word or words governed.

2. *Med.*: The systematic management of food, drink, exercise, &c., for the preservation or restoration of health, or for any other determinate purpose. Sometimes used as synonymous with Hygiene.

**rēg-i-mēnt (or as rēg-mēnt), s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *regimentum*, from *regimen* = regimen (q.v.); Sp. *regimiento*; Port. *regimento*; Ital. *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Rule, government; administration, authority.

"The *regiment* of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the more passive."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind, p. 41.*

\* 2. Rule of diet; regimen. (*Fletcher*.)

\* 3. A kingdom; a district ruled.

"That of this land's first conquest did devise,  
And old division into *regiments*."  
—*Spenser: P. Q. II. ix. 58.*

4. In the same sense as II.

"That's he that gallops by the *regiments*  
Viewing their preparations."  
—*Reynolds & Fleet: Boneduce, iii. 2.*

5. A troop, a number, a multitude.

**II. Mil.:** A number of companies united under the command of a field officer. In the United States ten companies constitute a regiment, which is the unit of army administration. Its war basis is 1000 men, its officers being Colonel, Lieutenant-colonel, Major, and others of lower rank. It may constitute one or more battalions. In Britain a regiment contains from two to four battalions. In Europe a regiment consists of three battalions.

\* **rēg-i-mēnt, v. t.** [REGI-MENT, s.] To form into a regiment or regiments, with the proper officers, &c.; to place under military discipline.

"In some countries, the citizens destined for defending the state seem to have exercised only without being. If I may say so, *regimented*: that is, without being divided into separate and distinct bodies of troops, each of which performed its exercises under its own proper and permanent officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, vol. iii, bk. v, ch. i.*

**rēg-i-mēnt-al, a. & s.** [Eng. *regiment*, s.; -*al*.]

**A. As adj.** Of or pertaining to a regiment.

**B. As subst. (Pl.):** The uniform worn by the men of a regiment; articles of military clothing.

"Well, to be sure, this same camp is a pretty place, with their drums, and their files, and their gills, and their marches, and their ladies in *regimentals*."—*Sheridan: The Camp, ii. 2.*

\* **rē-gim'-in-al, a.** [Lat. *regimen*, genit. *regimini* = regimen (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to regimen.

**rē-giōn, rē-gi-ōn, s.** [Fr. *région*, from Lat. *regio*, accus. of *regio* = a direction, a line, a territory, from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *region*; Ital. *regione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A large tract of space or surface considered as separate from others; a tract of land of large but indefinite extent; a large tract of land or sea, marked by certain characteristics; a district, a county.

"Sweet Nature, stript of her embroider'd robe,  
Deplores the wasted *regions* of her globe."  
—*Copey: Hierolm.*

\* 2. The inhabitants of a particular district or region.

"Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judaea, and all the *region* round about Jordan."—*Matthew iii. 5.*

\* 3. Applied to the upper air; the heavens; the sky.

"Anon the dreadful thunder  
Doth rend the *region*."  
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.*

4. Applied to a part or division of the body.

"Made to tremble the *region* of my heart."  
—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.*

\* 5. Place, rank, station, position.

"He is of too high a *region*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 2.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot. & Geog.*: A portion of the world containing within it a distinct type or facies of vegetation. Grisebach establishes twenty-four:

- (1) The Arctic, (2) the European-Siberian Forest, (3) the Mediterranean, (4) the Steppe, (5) the Chinese-Japanese, (6) the Indian Monsoon, (7) the Sahara, (8) the Sudan, (9) the Kalahari, (10) the Cape, (11) the Australian, (12) the North American Forest, (13) the Prairie, (14) the Californian, (15) the Mexican, (16) the West Indian, (17) the Cist equatorial South American, (18) the Amazon, (19) the Brazilian, (20) the Tropical Andean, (21) the Pampan, (22) the Chilian Transition, (23) the Antarctic Forest, and (24) the Oceanic Islands Region.

2. *Zoogeography*: A term proposed by Mr. P. L. Sclater, in 1857, for the division of the earth with respect to the geographical distribution of animals. It was warmly supported by Dr. Günther (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1858, pp. 373-398). Mr. Sclater's scheme, as modified by Wallace, is:

REGIONS.	SUB-REGIONS.
PALAEARCTIC . . .	North Europe, Mediterranean (or South Europe), Siberia, Manchuria (or Japan).
ETHIOPIAN . . .	East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Madagascar.
ORIENTAL . . .	Hindustan (or Central India), Ceylon, Indo-China (or Himalaya), Indo-Malaya.
AUSTRALIAN . . .	Austral-Malaya, Australia, Polynesia, New Zealand.
NEOTROPICAL . . .	Chil for South Temperate America), Brazil, Mexico (or Tropical North America), Antilles.
NEARCTIC . . .	California, Rocky Mountains, Alaska (or East United States), Canada.

tāc, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, eir, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Other divisions were proposed by Mr. A. Murray, in 1866 (*Geog. Distrib. Mammals*); by Prof. Huxley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, pp. 294-319); by Mr. W. T. Blanford, at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter in 1869, and by Mr. E. Blyth (*Nature*, March 30, 1871, pp. 427-28); but the divisions given above are now practically adopted by English-speaking naturalists.

\* **rē-giōn-al**, *a.* [Lat. *regionalis*, from *regio* = a region (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a particular region or district.

\* **rē-gi-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *regius*, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal, regal.

**rē-is-tēr**, \* **reg-is-tre**, *s.* [Fr. *registre*, from Low Lat. *registrum*, from *regestum* = a book in which things are recorded (*regeruntur*) from *regestus*, *pa. par.* of *regero* = to bring back, to record: *re-* = back, and *gero* = to bring; Sp. & Ital. *registro*; Port. *registro*, *registro*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. An official written record or entry in a book, regularly kept, of acts, proceedings, names, &c.; a list, a roll, a schedule; also the book in which such record or entry is kept; specif. a list of persons entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament.

"The registers of late expanded lie;

Winged Harpies snatch'd the unguarded charge away." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xx. 91.

2. One who registers; a registrar. [LORD-REGISTER.]

#### 3. A record, a memorial.

"And now, sole register that these things were,  
Two military greetings have I heard!"  
*Wordsworth: To a Friend*, (Aug. 7, 1847.)

4. A device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, or recording steam, air, or water pressure, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, distance, velocity, direction, elevation, or numerical amount it is desired to ascertain. There are various special appliances of this kind, each particularly adapted for the peculiar operation which is to be investigated; many depending on the action of clock-work mechanism, which indicates results on dials, but others, as in registering meteorological instruments, having means for recording varying conditions, as with the anemometer, barograph, &c.

5. A sliding plate acting as a damper or valve to close or open an aperture for the passage of air.

(1) The draft-regulating plate of a stove or furnace; the damper-plate of a locomotive engine.

(2) A perforated plate governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A document issued by the Customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality.

#### 2. Music:

(1) The compass of a voice or instrument.

(2) A portion of the compass of a voice: as, the upper, middle, or lower register.

(3) A stop of an organ.

(4) The knob or handle by means of which the performer commands any given stop.

#### 3. Printing:

(1) The agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same or the respective sides thereof. The former is used in chromatic printing, where a number of colours are laid on consecutively. The latter is found in book and newspaper printing, where the correspondence of pages or columns on the respective sides is required.

(2) The inner part of the mould in which types are cast.

4. *Telegr.*: The part of a telegraph apparatus used for recording upon a strip of paper the message received.

¶ (1) *Lloyd's register*: [LLOYDS].

(2) *Lord Register*: *Lord Clerk Register*:

*Scots Law*: A Scottish officer of state, having the custody of the archives.

(5) *Morse register*:

*Telegr.*: Morse's indicator-telegraph.

(4) *Seamen's register*: A register or record of the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship, with her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage and employment, the names, ages, &c., of the master and crew, &c.

**register-grate**, *s.* A grate furnished with a register or apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the room.

#### register-office, *s.*

1. An office where a register is kept; a registry, a record-office.

2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants.

#### register-point, *s.*

*Print.*: A device for puncturing and holding a sheet of paper, serving as a guide in laying on the sheet, so that the impressions on each side shall accurately correspond or register correctly. One is placed on each side of the tympan and in cylinder machines on the forme.

\* **register-ship**, *s.* A ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.

**register-thermometer**, *s.* [THERMOMETER.]

**rē-is-tēr**, \* **reg-es-ter**, \* **reg-es-tre**, *v.t. & i.* [REGISTER, *s.*]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To enter in a register or record; to record.

"She that will sit in shop for five hours' space,  
And register the sins of all that pass."  
*Cooley: Character of an Holy Sister.*

2. To record; to indicate by registering.

"Last night at Driffield the thermometer registered five degrees of frost."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 30, 1885.

##### II. Rope-making:

To twist, as yarns, into a strand.

##### B. Intransitive:

*Printing*: To correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets, so that when brought together line shall fall upon line, and column upon column.

**rē-is-tōred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REGISTER, *v.*]

**registered-company**, *s.* A company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

**registered-invention**, *s.* An invention protected by an inferior patent.

**registered-letter**, *s.* A letter which is registered at a post-office at the time of posting, and for which a small fee is paid to insure safe transmission.

\* **rē-is-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *register*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who registers; a registrar, a recorder.

"The Greeks, the chiefs *registrers* of worthy acts."—*Goldings: Cæsar*. [To the Reader, *v.*]

**rē-is-tēr-ing**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REGISTER, *v.*]

**registering-instruments**, *s. pl.* Instruments or apparatus which register or record automatically, as gauges, indicators, &c.

**registering-thermometer**, *s.* [THERMOMETER.]

\* **rē-is-tēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *register*, *s.*; -*ship*.] The office or post of a register or registrar.

"The *registership* of the Vice-Chancellor's court petitioned for by John George."—*Abp. Laud: Rem.*, vol. ii., p. 182.

\* **rē-is-tra-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *register*; -*able*.] Capable of being registered.

"It was only the combination which made the label *registrable*."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

**rē-is-trar**, \* **reg-is-trere**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius*, from *registrum* = a register (q.v.); Fr. *registraire*.] One whose duty it is to keep a register or record; a keeper of registers or records.

"The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the *registrar*."—*Watson: Life of Bathurst*, p. 136.

**registrar-general**, *s.* A public officer, appointed under the Great Seal, who (subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Home Secretary) superintends the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

**rē-is-trar-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *registrar*; -*ship*.] The office or post of a registrar.

\* **rē-is-tra-ry**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registrarius*.] A registrar (q.v.).

"I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called Pente Craig, where my *registrar* had his country house."—*Abp. Laud: Diary*, p. 24.

\* **rē-is-trāte**, *v.t.* [REGISTRATION.] To enter in a register: to register, to record.

"Why do you toil to *register* your names  
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?"  
*Drummond: Flowers of Ston.*

**rē-is-trā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *registratio*; Fr. *registration*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of registering or inserting in a register.

II. *Amer. Law*: The transcription of documents in a public register, so that an authentic copy may remain even if the original be lost or destroyed. It includes wills, deeds, mortgages and similar important papers.

¶ (1) *Registration of births, marriages, and deaths*: After various abortive attempts, commencing in 1538. A Registration Act was passed in England in 1836. The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England in 1854, and registration established in Ireland in 1863. There is no official registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the United States, either national or state, the only registers of this kind kept being those of certain churches, such as the Society of Friends.

(2) *Registration of ships*: The act of registering vessels in order to secure for them the privileges of American or British ships. The registration is effected with the principal officer of Customs at any port of entry, or with certain specified officials. It comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registration. The vessel belongs to the port at which she is registered.

#### (3) Registration of copyright:

*Law*: Copyrights of titles, &c., need to be registered at Washington, and two copies of each new book when issued must be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress to secure copyright on same. In England the registration of copyrights must be made at Stationer's Hall, London.

(4) *Registration of voters*: The entering of the names of persons entitled to vote at an election in the register or list of voters.

**rē-is-trý**, *s.* [Eng. *register*; -*y*.]

1. The act of registering or recording; registration.

\* 2. A series of facts, &c., recorded; a register.

"I wonder why a *registry* has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented."—*Temple*.

3. A place where a register is kept.

**registry-list**, *s.* An official list of voters.

#### registry-office, *s.*

1. An office in Edinburgh (corresponding to the English Register Office) for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

2. The same as REGISTER-OFFICE (q.v.).

\* **rē-i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *rego* = to rule.] Ruling, governing.

"Their *regitive* power over the world."—*Gentlemen's Calling*, sect. vii., § 5.

**rē-gi-um dō-nūm**, *phr.* [Lat. = royal gift.] A royal grant; specif., an annual grant of public money, formerly made in augmentation of the income from other sources of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. It began in 1672, and was commuted in 1869 for £701,372.

**rē-gi-ūs**, *a.* [Lat.] Royal; pertaining to, or appointed by the sovereign.

**regius-professors**, *s. pl.* Those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In Scotland, the name is given to those professors whose chairs were founded by the Crown.

\* **rē-givo**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.).] To give back.

"Did him drive back his car, and reimport  
The period past, *regive* the given hour."  
*Young: Night Thoughts*, li. 309.

\* **re-gle**, \* **rei-gle**, *v.t.* [Fr. *régler*.] To rule, to govern, to regulate.

"All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God."—*Fuller: Worthies*, li. 558.

**bēl, bōy; pōt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist.** -**īng**.  
-**olan, -tian = shan.** -**tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn.** -**clous, -tious, -sious = shūs.** -**ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl**

\* **rég-le-mént** (le as el), s. [Fr. from *régler* (Lat. *regulo*) = to regulate (q.v.).] Regulation, administration.

"To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

\* **rég-lé-mént-a-ry**, a. [Fr. *réglementaire*, from *réglement*.] Regulatory; pertaining to or containing regulations.

**rég-lét**, s. [Fr., dimin. of *règle* (Lat. *regula*) = a rule; *rego* = to rule (q.v.).]

1. *Print.* A strip of wood or metal with parallel sides, and of the height of a quadrat, used for separating pages in the chase, &c. Sometimes made type-high to form black borders.

2. *Arch.* A flat, narrow moulding, employed to separate panels or other members; or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments.

**reglet-plane**, s. A plane used in making printers' galleys.

\* **rê-gloss**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gloss*, v. (q.v.).] To put a fresh gloss on.

"So repeat the satten's glosse."  
*Lariva: Humours Heuen on Earth*, p. 6.

**rêg-ma**, s. [Gr. *ῥήγμα* (*rêgma*) = a fracture, from *ῥήγνυμι* (*rêgnumi*) = to break.]

*Bot.* A compound superior fruit, having the pericarp dry externally and dehiscent by elastic cocci. Example, Euphorbia.

**rêg-nal**, a. [Lat. *regn(um)* = a kingdom; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the reign of a sovereign; used specif. of the years a sovereign has reigned. It was formerly the custom to date public documents, &c., from the year of the accession of the reigning monarch. This practice still prevails in Britain in citing Acts of Parliament.

"Monuments which mention the *regnal* year of the king in whose reign they were executed are also precious."—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 23, 1881, p. 246.

\* **rêg-nan-çy**, s. [Eng. *regnant*(s); -cy.] The act or state of reigning; rule, predominance.

**rêg-nant**, a. [Lat. *regnans*, pr. par. of *regno* = to reign; *regnum* = a kingdom; Fr. *rég-nant*; Sp. *regnante*, *reynante*; Ital. *regnante*.]

1. Reigning, ruling; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

"Mary being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen *Regnant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Ruling, predominant, prevalent, prevailing.

"His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant  
A traitor to the vices *regnant*."  
*Swift: Miscellanies.*

\* **rêg-na-tivo**, \* **reg-na-tife**, a. [RE-NANT.] Ruling, governing.

"Right as little or nought is worthe earthly power, but if *regnatife* prudence in heedes gouerne the same."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. ii.

\* **regne**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *regnum*.] A kingdom.

"The people and *regnis* everichone."  
*Lydgate: MS.*, fol. 16.

\* **regno**, v.t. [Lat. *regno*.] To reign.

\* **rêg-ni-cide**, s. [Lat. *regnum* = a kingdom, and *cido* (from *caedo*) = to kill.] A destroyer of a kingdom.

"Regicides are no less than *regnicides*."—*Adam: Works*, l. 418.

\* **rêg-nô-sân-rûs**, s. [Lat. *regno* = to be lord, to rule, and *saurus* = a lizard.]

*Paleont.* A provisional genus of Dinosauria, founded by Mantell on a lower jaw from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, and described in his *Wonders of Geology* (i. 393). Owen (*Odontography*, i. 248) referred the remains to *Iguanodon*.

\* **rê-gorge**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gorge* (q.v.).; cf. Fr. *regorger* = to overflow, to surfet.]

1. To vomit up; to reject from the stomach, to throw back.

"When you have *regorged* what you have taken in, you are the leanest things in nature."—*Dryden: Marriages à la Mode*, l. 1.

2. To swallow back or again. (*Dryden*.)

3. To swallow eagerly,

"Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,  
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 671.

\* **rê-grâde**, v.t. [Lat. *re* = back, and *gradior* = to walk, to go.] To go back, to retire, to move back.

\* **rê-graft**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).] To graft again or anew.

"Off *regrafting* the same clons may make fruit greater."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 45.

\* **rê-grant**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, v. (q.v.).] To grant again or anew; to grant back.

"A charter *regranting* the old privileges to the Old Company."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

\* **rê-grant**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, a. (q.v.).]

1. The act of granting again or back.

2. A new, renewed, or fresh grant.

"To obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

\* **rê-grâte**, v.t. [Fr. *regatter* = to snatch or scrape again . . . to drive a huckster's trade: *re* = back, again, and *gratter* = to grate, to scratch.]

\* I. Ordinary Language:

1. To shock, to offend.

"The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *reg-grate*, than please the eye."—*Derham: Phys. Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. To buy up, as corn, provisions, &c., and sell the same again in the same or a neighbouring market so as to raise the prices. *Regrating* was an offence at common law.

"Some farmers will *regrate* and buy up all the corn that cometh to the markets, and lay it up in store, and sell it again at an higher price when they see their time."—*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward* (an. 1550).

II. *Masonry*: To scrape or take off the surface of an old hewn stone wall in order to whiten it and make it look fresh again.

\* **re-grate**, s. [REGRET, s.]

\* **rê-grât-ër**, \* **rê-grât-ôr**, \* **re-grat-our**, \* **re-grat-ter**, s. [Eng. *regrate*(s); -er, &c.] One who regrates or buys up corn, provisions, &c., to sell at a higher price in the same market or fair.

"A proclamation made against *regraters* and forestallers."—*Burnet: Record*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

\* **rê-grâ-ti-â-tôr-ÿ**, \* **rê-grâ-ci-â-tôr-ÿ** (ti, ci as shi), s. [Fr. *regretter* = to return thanks.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

"To give you my *regratory*."  
*Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.*

\* **rê-grâ-trÿ**, \* **re-gra-ty-rye**, s. [REGRATE.] The act or practice of regrating.

"Riche thow *regratrye*."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 42.

\* **rê-grâde**, v.t. [Lat. *regredior*, from *re* = back, and *gradior* = to step, to go; *gradus* = a step.] To go or move back; to retrograde.

\* **rê-grê-dî-ençe**, s. [Lat. *regrediens*, pr. par. of *regredior*.] A returning, a return.

"From whence  
Never man yet had a *regredience*."  
*Herick: Never too Late to Die.*

\* **rê-green**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *green* (q.v.).] To make green again.

"*Regreens* the greens, and doth the flowers reflow."  
*Spenser: The Faerie Queene*, bk. vi.

\* **rê-greot**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To greet again; to resalute.

"You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life . . .  
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions."  
*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, l. 2.

2. To greet, to address, to meet.

"The dearest last."—*I regret*  
*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, l. 2.

\* **rê-greot**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet* (q.v.).] A greeting; a return or exchange of greetings.

"Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*."  
*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 1.

\* **rê-grêss**, \* **re-gresse**, s. [Lat. *regressus* = a return, from *regressus*, pr. par. of *regredior* = to return; Fr. *regress*; Sp. *regreso*; Ital. *regresso*, *regresso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Passage back; return.

"Free libertie of egress and *regresse*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 854.

2. Power or liberty of returning or passing back.

"Thou shalt have egress and *regress*."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Veg. Morphol.*: The change from one organ into the form of the organ which immediately preceded it, as of a petal into a sepal. Called also *Regressus*.

2. *Scots Law*: Reentry. Letters of regress

were granted, under the feudal law, by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

\* **rê-grêss**, v.t. [REGRESS, s.] To go back, to return; to pass or move back.

"All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

\* **rê-grêss-lôn** (as as sh), s. [Lat. *regressio*, from *regressus*, pr. par. of *regredior*.] [REGRESS, s.] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

"Restraints from *regression* into nothing."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. ix.

*Regression of the moon's nodes*:

*Astron.*: The motion backwards of the moon's nodes. It averages 19° 19' 42" 316" a year, and the node makes a complete retrograde revolution in 6793·39108 solar days or nearly 18·6 years.

**regression-point**, s.

*Geom.*: A point at which two branches are tangent to each other, so that a point generating the curve suddenly stops at the cusp, and returns for a time in the same general direction from which it arrived at the cusp point.

\* **rê-grêss-ive**, a. [Eng. *regress*; -ive.] 1. ing back; returning, retrogressive.

\* **rê-grêss-ive-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *regressive*; -ly.] In a regressive or retrogressive manner; by return, back.

**rê-grêss-sûs**, s. [REGRESS, s., II. 1.]

**rê-grêt**, \* **re-grate**, s. [Fr. *regret* = desire . . . sorrow, a word of disputed origin. *Mahm* suggests Lat. *re* = back, and *gratus* = pleasing, grateful (q.v.). *Skeat* prefers the Lat. pref. *re*, compounded with the same verb as appears in Goth. *gritan* = to weep; Icel. *gráða*; Sw. *gråta*; Dan. *grade*; A.S. *gratan*; Scotch, *greet*.]

1. Grief or sorrow for the loss or want of something; a sorrowful longing or desire.

2. Vexation, grief, or sorrow at something past; bitterness of reflection; remorse.

"A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners."—*Decay of Piety*.

\* 3. Dislike, aversion.

"Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?"—*Decay of Piety*.

**rê-grêt**, v.t. [Fr. *regretter*; O. Fr. *regreter*, *regreter*.] [REGRET, s.]

1. To lament or grieve over the loss or want of; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to bewail.

"All like *regretted* in the dust he lies,  
Who yields ignobly or who bravely dies."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad ix.* 490.

\* 2. To feel uneasy at; to be sorry for the existence of.

"Those, the impety of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish that there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions."—*Glanville: Sceptic Scientific*.

\* **rê-grêt-fûl**, a. [Eng. *regret*; -ful(l)]. Full of regret.

"So sincerely *regretful* at what had occurred."—*Berliner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 390.

\* **rê-grêt-fûl-lÿ**, adv. [Eng. *regretful*; -ly.] With regret.

"He departs out of the world *regretfully*."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

\* **rê-grêt-able**, a. [Eng. *regret*; -able.] To be regretted; calling for or deserving regret.

"The *regrettable* incidents that occurred in Madrid."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1885.

\* **rê-growth**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *growth* (q.v.).] A second or renewed growth.

**rê-guard-ant** (u silent), a. [REGARDANT.]

\* **rê-guêr-dôn**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *guerdon* (q.v.).] Reward, recompense, return.

"And, in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
I gift thee with the valliant sword of York."  
*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

\* **rê-guêr-dôn-v.t.** [Fr. *reguerdonner*.] [REGUERDON, s.] To reward, to recompense.

\* **rê-guêr-dôn-mént**, s. [Eng. *reguerdon* -ment.] Requital.

"In generous *reguerdonment* whereof."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîno, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.



**rég-u-là, s.** [Lat. = a rule.] [REGULAR.]

1. *Eccles.*: A book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule, discipline.

2. *Arch.*: A band below the tænia of the Doric epistylum, extending the width of the triglyph, and having six guttae depending from it. The space between two adjoining canals of the triglyphs.

\* **rég-u-là-ble, a.** [Eng. *regul(ate)*; -able.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

**rég-u-lar, \*règ-u-ler, a. & s.** [Lat. *regularis*, from *regula* = a rule; *rego* = to direct, to rule; Fr. *régulier*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

#### A. As adjective:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Conforming to or in accordance with a rule or rules; agreeable to established law, rule, type, principle, or customary forms; normal.

"The Enniskilleners who had joined him had served a military apprenticeship, though not in a very regular manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Acting according to rule; governed by rule or rules; uniform in a course or practice; orderly, methodical, unvarying.

"Your least praise is to be regular."

*Dryden: Ep. to Mr. Congreve.*

3. Established, initiated, or instituted in accordance with rule, custom, or discipline: as, regular troops.

4. Belonging to the regular or permanent army.

"The camp at least will be inspected by a regular officer."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1885.

5. Thorough, out-and-out, perfect, complete: as, a regular swindle. (*Collog.*)

##### II. Technically:

1. *Bot.* (Of a corolla): Having its segments forming equal rays of a circle supposed to be described with the axis of a flower for the centre; having all the parts of each series of a flower of similar form and size. All flowers are regular at first; thus, a papilionaceous one is regular in the bud.

2. *Eccles.*: Belonging to a monastic order or congregation. [B. 3.] (Opposed to *secular*.)

3. *Geom.*: Having the sides and angles equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, &c.

4. *Gram.*: Declined or inflected according to the common or ordinary form; following the common form in respect to inflectional terminations: as, a regular verb.

5. *Music*: A work is said to be "not in regular form," if its subjects and their disposition depart from the plan or form conventionally considered most suitable to a composition of its kind.

##### B. As substantive:

1. *Chronol.*: A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month.

2. *Mil.*: A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

3. *Roman Church*: A member of a monastic order or of a congregation; a monk or friar, as opposed to one of the secular clergy. Strictly speaking, the name embraces persons of either sex, observing a common rule of life, bound by the three vows of religion, and obeying statutes of the particular order to which they belong.

**regular-architecture, s.** That which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterpart.

**regular army, s.** [See REGULAR-TROOPS.]

**regular-canon, s. pl.** [AUGUSTINIAN, a.]

**regular-curves, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: The perimeters of conic sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.

**regular-polyhedron, s.** [POLYHEDRON.]

**regular sea-urchin, s.**

*Zool.*: A Sea-urchin having the anal aperture within the apical disc and surrounded by the genital and ocular plates. [ECHINOIDEA.]

**regular-troops, s. pl.** Soldiers belonging to a permanent army, as opposed to militia or volunteers.

**rég-u-lâr-i-tî, s.** [Fr. *régularité*; Sp. *regularidad*; Ital. *regolarità*.] The quality or state of being regular, or in accordance with established rule, type, principle, or custom; agreeableness to rule; conformity to certain rules or principles; method; certain order, steadiness, or uniformity in course or practice.

"The charm of regularity."—*Scott: Rokeby*, III. 5.

\* **rég-u-lar-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *regular*; -ize.] To make regular; to cause to conform to rule or practice.

"It was well when kings like William I. and Henry I. were wise enough to regularize their administration for their own ends."—*Gardener & Mullinger: Intro. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. III.

**rég-u-lâr-lî, \*règ-u-lâr-lie, adv.** [Eng. *regular*; -ly.]

1. In a regular manner; in accordance with rule or established mode or practice.

"A state more regularly free."—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 374.

2. At certain intervals or periods; in uniform order: as, The seasons return regularly.

3. Methodically, duly: as, He attends divine worship regularly.

4. Completely, thoroughly: as, I was regularly swindled.

\* **rég-u-lâr-nèss, s.** [Eng. *regular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being regular; regularity.

"In the regularness of shape."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 530.

\* **rég-u-lâr-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *regulat(e)*; -able.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

**rég-u-lâr-e, v. t.** [Lat. *regulatus*, pa. par. of *regula*, from *regula* = a rule; O. Fr. *regler*; Fr. *régler*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

1. To adjust in accordance with rule, order, or established custom; to govern, direct, or order according to certain rules or restrictions; to subject to governing principles or laws; to order, to dispose.

"Critics would regulate our theatres, and whigs reform our state."—*Dryden: Prologue to Royal Brother*.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, To regulate a clock.

**rég-u-lâr-tion, s. & a.** [REGULATE.]

#### A. As substantive:

1. The act of regulating; the act of reducing to order, or of disposing in accordance with rule or established custom.

"Such a regulation of matters as they desire."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 10.

2. The state of being regulated.

3. A rule, order, or direction from a superior or competent authority regulating the action of those under their control; a precept; a governing or prescribed course of action.

B. As adj.: In accordance with rules or regulations; prescribed: as, regulation uniform.

**rég-u-lâr-tive, a.** [Eng. *regulat(e)*; -ive.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Regulating; tending or serving to regulate.

"Submitting their multitude to a certain regulative principle placing them under the control of our mind."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 2.

2. *Metaph.*: A term applied by Sir William Hamilton to one of the Cognitive Faculties. (See extract.)

"I now enter upon the last of the Cognitive Faculties—the Faculty which I denominated the *Regulative*. . . . To this faculty has been latterly applied the name Reason, but this term is so vague and ambiguous that it is almost unfit to convey any definite meaning."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 347.

**rég-u-lâr-tôr, s.** [Eng. *regulat(e)*; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which regulates; an administrator, a director.

"He was refused to act under the board of regulators, and was deprived of both his commissions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. *Tech.*: A mechanical contrivance for regulating or equalizing motion. Specifically applied to:

1. *Furnace*: [DRAUGHT-REGULATOR.]

2. *Horology*:

(1) A clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other timepieces.

(2) The device by which the pendulum-bob is elevated or depressed.

(3) The fly of the striking part of a clock or musical box.

(4) An arm which determines the length of the balance (or hair) spring of a watch.

3. *Mach.*: The brake-band of a crab or crane.

4. *Steam-engine*:

(1) [GOVERNOR.]

(2) [CATARACT.]

(3) A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity to the valve-chamber of the steam-cylinder. [REGULATOR-BOX.]

**regulator-box, s.** A valve-motion contrived by Watt for his double-action, condensing pumping-engines.

**regulator-cock, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: A cock used to admit a lubricant to the faces of the regulator.

**regulator-cover, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: The outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.

**regulator-shaft and levers, s. pl.**

*Steam-eng.*: The shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box, when each cylinder has a separate regulator.

**regulator-valve, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: The valve in a steam pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders.

**rég-u-line, a.** [REGULUS.] Of or pertaining to regulus.

**rég-u-lize, v. t.** [Eng. *regul(us)*; suff. -ize.] To reduce to regulus.

**rég-u-lûs, s.** [Lat. = a little king, dimin. from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A petty king or ruler.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Leo. A line drawn from the Pole Star, between the Pointers and the other five stars of the Great Bear, will if produced cut Regulus. With various other stars, three of which are of the second magnitude, it forms a sickle-like body, from which the Leonids diverge. [LEONIDS.] Called also *Cor Leonis*, or the Lion's Heart. The Greek denominated it βασιλικός (*Basilikos*) = a little king, which was Latinised into Regulus. [Etyim.]

2. *Chem.*: A mineral reduced from its oxide or other compound by fusion with a reducing agent. [Watts.]

"The production of regulus from the smelting works."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

3. *Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Phylloscopinae, with seven species, from all Palaearctic and Nearctic regions, and south to Guatemala. Bill small, broad at base; nostrils semi-lunar, covered with membranous scale; bill very slightly forked; tarsi with one long scale in front. *Regulus cristatus*, the Gold-crested; *R. ignicapillus*, the Fire-crested; and *R. modestus* (?), the Dalmatian Wren, are European.

**rè-gûr, s.** [Native name.]

*Geol.*, &c.: The black cotton, clayey soil of India. It occurs principally on the table land of the Deccan and in Nagpore. It is less frequent in Mysore, but reappears in southern India in continuous sheets from six to twenty feet thick. It sometimes rests on kukur and gravel. Though generally a surface soil, it dips beneath recent alluvium. It is extremely fertile, having produced heavy crops for many centuries without manure. Its exact age is undetermined.

\* **rè-gûr-gî-tâ-te, v. t. & i.** [Low Lat. *regurgitatus*, pa. par. of *regurgito*, from Lat. *re* = back, and *gurgis*, genit. *gurgitis* = a whirlpool; Sp. *regurgitar*; Ital. *regurgitare*.]

A. *Trans.*: To throw or pour back in great quantity.

"The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

B. *Intrans.*: To be poured back; to pour or surge back.

"Valvulae to let pass the spirits from the brain into the muscles, but stop them if they would regurgitate."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. II., ch. v.

**rè-gûr-gî-tâ-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *regurgitatio*, from *regurgitatus*.] [REGURGITATE.]

#### \* I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of regurgitating or pouring back.

"To hinder the regurgitation of the faeces upwards."—*Cutworth: Intel. System*, p. 574.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -cion, -sion = zhûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

2. The act of swallowing or absorbing again; reabsorption.

**II. Pathol. (Of blood):** The flowing back into the vessels of the heart of the blood which had just left them. It is the result of valvular disease of the heart. It is of three kinds: Aortal, Mitral, and Tricuspid regurgitation. In the first there is a diastolic murmur, best heard at the second right space and obliquely downward; in the second a systolic murmur, best heard at the left of the apex; in the third a tricuspid murmur may or may not be heard.

**rē-hā-bīl'-ī-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *habilitate* (q.v.).]

1. To restore to a former position or capacity; to reinstate; to qualify again; to restore to a right, rank, or privilege, formerly held, but forfeited for some reason. (Properly a term of the civil and canon law.)

"The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all attainders are purged."—*Burke: Roricide Peace*, let. 4.

2. To reestablish or reinstate in the esteem of others; to restore to public esteem or respect.

**rē-hā-bīl'-ī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *rehabilitatio*; Fr. *rehabilitation*; Sp. *rehabilitacion*; Ital. *reabilitazione*.] [REHABILITATE.] The act of rehabilitating or restoring to a former position or capacity; the state of being rehabilitated; restoration to former rank, privilege, esteem, &c.

**rē-hāsh'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, *v.* (q.v.).] To hash anew; to work up, as old material into a new form.

**rē-hāsh'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, *s.* (q.v.).] Anything hashed up anew; something made up of materials which have already been used.

"The celebrated 'laked beans,' the glory of Boston, are nothing but a poor *rehash* of the roast beef of old England."—*Pied*, Oct. 8, 1835.

**rē-hēar'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear again or a second time; specif., to hear or try over again, as a cause in a law-court.

"He will one day *rehear* all causes at his own tribunal."—*Horne: Commentary on Psalms*, Ps. lxxiii.

**rē-hēard'**, *pa. par. or a.* [REHEAR.]

**rē-hēar'-ing**, *pr. par. or s.* [REHEAR.]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** *As subst.*: The act of hearing again; specif., the hearing or trying of a cause a second time; retrial.

"If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 27.

**rē-hēar'-sal**, **\*re-hear-sail**, **\*re-her-occal**, **\*re-her-saille**, *s.* [Eng. *rehears(e)*; -al.]

\*1. The act of rehearsing or repeating; repetition; recitation of the words of another.

"In *rehearsal* of Our Lord's Prayer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Narration, relation; a relating or recounting in detail.

"To kilt up this discourse with a *rehearsal* of all the operations and effects of the plants before named."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv, ch. viii.

3. A private performance of anything made, or a trial before public exhibition; a general practice before a performance. *Full rehearsal*, a rehearsal at which soloists, band, and chorus are present. *Public rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which the public are admitted.

"Here's a marvellous place for our *rehearsal*."—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 1.

**rē-hēarse'**, **\*re-herce**, **\*re-horse**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rehercer*, *rehercer* = to harrow over again, from *re* = again, and *hercer* = to harrow; *herce* = a harrow, so to go over the same ground again, as a harrow.] [HEARSE.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To repeat, as the words or writings of another; to recite; to tell over again.

"He red, and meaur'd many a sad verse,  
And her fair locks no star'd stiff on end,  
Hearing him those same bloody lines *reherse*."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, III, xii, 35.

2. To relate, to tell, to recite, to narrate, to recount.

"But where's a second Virgil to *rehearse*,  
Our hero's glories in his epic verse?"—*Rechercher: Art of Poetry*, IV.

\*3. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate; to put through a rehearsal.

4. To recite or perform in private for experiment before exhibition to the public.

"Studied the character, which was to be *rehearsed* the next day."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

**B. Intrans.**: To repeat or recite what has been already said or written; to go through a performance in private preparatory to public exhibition.

**rē-hēar'-sēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rehears(e)*; -er.] One who rehearses, recites, or recounts; a reciter.

"This practice [the recital of genealogies] has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands*.

**\*rē-hēat'**, **\*re-hete**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rehaïter*.] To revive, to cause to encourage.

"Him would I comforte and *reheate*."—*Romance of the Rose*, 6, 509.

**\*rē-hēlm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *helm* (q.v.).] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet; to furnish with a helmet.

"Incontinently he was *rehelmed*, and took his spear."—*Berners: Prosaunt; Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. cxviii.

**\*re-herse**, *v.t.* [REHEARSE.]

**\*rē-hib'-ī-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *habeo* = to have.]

**Law:** The returning of some article by a buyer on the ground of some defect or fraud.

**rē-hīb'-ī-tōr'-y**, *a.* [REHIBITION.] Of or pertaining to rehibition; as, a *rehibitory* action.

**\*rē-hū'-man-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To render human again.

**rē-hy'-pōth'-ē-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypothesize* (q.v.).] To hypothesize again, as, to lend as security bonds already hypothesized as security by the person with whom they are deposited.

**rē-hy'-pōth'-ē-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypothesis* (q.v.).] The act of relypothesizing; the state of being relypothesized.

**rel**, *s.* [REE.]

**reich'-ard-tite**, *s.* [After A. Reichardt, suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A massive form of Epsomite (q.v.), forming thin layers with carnallite at Stassfurt and Leopoldsdahl, Prussia.

**reich'-ito**, *s.* [After Oberberggrath Reich; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A very pure variety of Calcite (q.v.) found in Cumberland. Named by Breithaupt.

**reichs'-rath** (th as t), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, an empire, and *rath* (cogn. with A.S. *ræd*) = counsel, advice.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

**reich'-stadt** (d silent), *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *stadt* = a city.] A city of the Empire; specif., one of the free cities which, under the German constitution, held directly of the Empire.

**reichs'-tag**, *s.* [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *tag* = day.] The German diet; the imperial parliament of the German Empire.

**reif**, **rief**, *s.* [A.S. *reaf*.] Robbery, plunder. (Scotch.)

"The committing of divers thefts, *reifs*, and her-ships."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

**\*rei'-gle**, *v.t.* [REGLE, *v.*]

**rei'-gle**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *régle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything, as a groove or slot in which anything runs.

"A flood-gate, to be drawne vp and let downe through *regles* in the side postes."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

**\*rei'-gle-mēt**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *règlement*).] A rule, a regulation, a canon.

"He should permit . . . all *reglements* . . . to be conducted by moral demonstrations."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. iv.

**rèign** (g silent), **\*raigne**, **\*raygne**, **\*rayne**, **\*regne**, **\*rogen**, **\*reignen**, *v.t.* [Fr. *régnér* (O. Fr. *reignier*), from Lat. *regno*, from *regnum* = a kingdom, a reign (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reinar*; Ital. *regnare*.]

1. To enjoy, possess, or exercise sovereign authority; to exercise government as a king or governor; to be king or sovereign; to rule.

"Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven."—*Milton: P. L.*, I, 222.

2. To rule; to prevail; to have the predominance.

"Let not sin *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof."—*Romans* vi. 12.

3. To predominate; to prevail; to be prevalent.

"More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn."—*Bacon*.

**rèign** (g silent), **\*raïne**, **\*rayne**, **\*regne**, **\*reigne**, **\*rengue**, *s.* [Fr. *réigne*, from Lat. *regnum*, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king; Sp. & Port. *reino*; Ital. *regno*.]

\*1. A kingdom; the territory over which a sovereign has sway or rule; an empire; a dominion; a realm.

"Overruling him in his own *rayne*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, III, 27.

\*2. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty, sway.

3. Power, influence.

"The *reign* of violence is o'er!"—*Loufellow: Occultation of Orion*.

4. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor occupies a throne.

"A right which was before exercised and asserted in the reigns of Henry IV. . . . and Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. I, ch. 3.

\*¶ (1) *Once in a reign, in a reign*: Once in a way.

"If, *once in a reign*, he invites his neighbours to dinner."—*Adams: Works*, I, 483.

(2) *Reign of Terror*: The period in the French Revolution between the fall of the Girondists and the overthrow of Robespierre. It lasted 420 days, from May 31, 1793, to July 27, 1794.

**\*reike**, *s.* [REAK.] A rush, a reed.

"Sea-weeds or *reik*, rushes and reeds growing upon the washes and meeres, serve them to twist for cords."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi, ch. I.

**\*roile**, *v.t.* [ROLL, *v.*]

**\*rē-lī-lū'-mīn-āte**, **\*rē-lī-lū'-mīne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illuminate*, *illumine* (q.v.).] To illuminate or illumine anew; to enlighten again.

**\*rē-lī-lū'-mīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illumination* (q.v.).] The act of reilluminating; the state of being reilluminated.

**reim**, *s.* [RIEM.]

**rē-īm-bark'**, *v.t. & i.* [REEMBARK.]

**rē-īm-bōd'-y**, *v.t. & i.* [REEMBODY.]

**\*rē-īm-bōsk'**, **\*re-īm-bosch**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imbosch* (q.v.).] To reenter a lair.  
Ran in and *reimbosched* himself.—*Bonell: Dod-on's Grove*, p. 14.

**\*rē-īm-būrs'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reimburse(e)*; -able.] Capable of being reimbursed or repaid.

**rē-īm-būrsē**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rembourser*, from *re* = back, again, and *embourser* = to put into a purse: *em* = in, and *bourse* = a purse (q.v.).]

1. To replace in a treasury, purse, or coffer, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; to pay back, to refund, to repay, to restore, to make up.

"Reimbursing what the people should give to the king."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 15.

2. To repay to; to pay back to; to give an equivalent.

"To *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. III, ch. vii.

**rē-īm-būrsē-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *remboursement*.] The act of reimbursing, repaying, or refunding; repayment.

"She exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement*."—*Bolingbroke: Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

**rē-īm-būrs-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reimburse(e)*; -er.] One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds that which has been taken, lost, or expended.

**\*rē-īm-būrs'-ī-ble**, *a.* [REIMBURSABLE.]

**\*rē-īm-mērgē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *immerge* (q.v.).] To immerge again; to plunge again or anew.

**\*rē-īm-plācē**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reimplacer*.] To replace. (Colgrave.)

**\*rē-īm-plānt'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *implant* (q.v.).] To implant again or anew.

"Godly matrons usually graffe *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair."—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 45.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rê-im-pôrt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *import* (q.v.).]

1. To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.

\* Really exported to some foreign country, and not clandestinely reimported into our own. —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. iv.

\* 2. To bring back; to restore.

\* Bid him drive back his car, and reimport the period part. —*Young: Night Thoughts*, ll. 308.

**rê-im-pôr-tâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *importation* (q.v.).] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

\* **rê-im-pôr-tune**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *importune* (q.v.).] To importune again or afresh.

**rê-im-pôse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *impose* (q.v.).]

1. To impose again or anew: as, To reimpose a tax; to reimpose a forme, &c.

\* 2. To tax again.

\* The whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them. —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. ii.

**rê-im-pô-sî-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *imposition* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reimposing; as, the reimposition of a tax; the reimposition of a forme, &c.

\* 2. A fresh or new tax.

\* Such reimpositions are always over and above the tailie of the particular year in which they are laid on. —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. ii.

**rê-im-prêg-nâte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *impregnate* (q.v.).] To impregnate again or anew.

\* The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth. —*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

**rê-im-prêss**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *impress* (q.v.).] To impress anew or afresh.

\* Invigorated and reimpresed by external ordinances. —*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

**rê-im-prêss-îon** (as *sh*), *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *impression* (q.v.).] A second or new impression; a reprint of a book. (*Spelman*.)

\* **rê-im-print**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *imprint* (q.v.).] To imprint or print again or anew; to reprint.

\* Dr. John Rainolds, his overthrow of stage-players, printed 1599, and reprinted Oxford 1623. —*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 5.

**rê-im-prîz-ôn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *imprison* (q.v.).] To imprison again.

**rê-im-prîs-ôn-mênt**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *imprisonment* (q.v.).] The act of re-imprisoning or the state of being reimprisoned for the same or a second offence.

**rêin**, \* **râin**, \* **reign**, \* **reigne**, \* **reine**, \* **royne**, *s.* [O. Fr. *reine*, *resne*, *resque* (Fr. *reine*), from Lat. \* *retina*, from *retineo* = to hold back, to retain (q.v.); Sp. *rienda* (for *redina*); Ital. *redina*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A strap or cord by which a horse is driven or controlled. It is fastened to the snaffle or curb on each side.

\* Yet held he still the raines in hand. —*Phaer: Virgil*; *Æneidos* l.

(2) A rope of twisted and greased raw hide. (*Riem*.)

(3) (Pl.) The handles of a blacksmith's tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides.

2. Fig.: Any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint, government, power.

II. Arch.: A springer or lower vonssoir of an arch, which rests upon the impost.

¶ (1) To give the reins: To give license; to let go unrestrained.

\* Giving reins and spurs to my free speech. —*Shakep. Richard II.*, l. 1.

(2) To take the reins: To assume the guidance or direction.

**rein-holder**, *s.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted.

**rein-hook**, *s.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein.

**rein-slide**, *s.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, which holds the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part.

**rein-snap**, *s.*

Harness: A spring hook to hold the reins.

**rêin**, *v.t.* & *i.* (*REIN*, *s.*)

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To govern, direct, restrain, or pull up with the rein or reins.

\* The squire, who saw, expiring on the ground, His prostrate master, rein'd the steeds around. —*Pope: Homer: Iliad* x. 554.

\* 2. Fig.: To restrain, to curb.

\* Rein them from ruth. —*Shakep.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To restrain or pull up a horse with the reins.

\* Rein up. —*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

\* 2. To be governed by the reins; to obey the reins.

\* He will bear you easily, and reins well. —*Shakep.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

\* **rê-in-âu-gu-râte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *inaugurate* (q.v.).] To inaugurate again or anew.

\* **rê-in-çênse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *incense*, *v.* (q.v.).] To kindle again or anew; to rekindle.

\* She, whose beams do reïncense This sacred fire. —*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

\* **rê-in-cîte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *incite* (q.v.).] To incite again; to reanimate, to encourage.

\* To dare the attack he reïncites his band. —*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid* xii.

**rê-in-côr-pôr-âte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *incorporate* (q.v.).] To incorporate again or anew.

\* **rê-in-crêase**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *increase*, *v.* (q.v.).] To increase again or anew.

\* Their wounds recurd, and forces reïncresat. —*Spenser: F. Q.*, vi. vi. 15.

**rê-in-cûr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *incure* (q.v.).] To incur a second time.

**rêin-deer**, \* **râin-deer**, \* **rayne-dere**, *s.* [*A.S.* *Arðdeor*; *Icel.* *hreinn*, *hreindyr*; *Dan.* *renstjyr*; *Sw.* *ren*, *renstjyr*; *Dut.* *rendier*; *Ger.* *rennthier*, from *Lapp.* *reino*, according to Skeat = pasture, but mistaken by the Swedes for the name of the animal.]

Zool.: *Rangifer tarandus*, the only domesticated species of the family. It extends over the boreal regions of both hemispheres, and runs into several well-marked varieties. Many authors consider the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, as a distinct species. The reindeer formerly had a much wider geographical range, and is probably the *bos cervi agura* described by Caesar as inhabiting Hercynian forest (*de Bell. Gall.* vi. 26). That the European winters were much severer than now may be gathered from Juvenal (vi. 521-3), Horace (*Od.* i. 9, 1-4), and Ovid (*Trist.*, iii. 10). Both the male and female have antlers, and these are not alike on both sides, the great palmated brow-antler being, as a rule, de-



REINDEER.

veloped on one side only. In the winter the fur is long, grayish-brown on the body; neck, hind-quarters, and belly white. In summer the gray hair darkens into a sooty brown, and the white parts become gray. To the Laplander the reindeer is the only representative of wealth, and it serves him as a substitute for the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. It is extensively employed as a beast of draught and carriage, being broken to draw sledges, or to carry men or packages on its back. A full-grown animal can draw a weight of 300 lbs., and travel at the rate of 100 miles a day, its broad deeply cleft hoofs fitting it

admirably for travelling over the broken snow. In winter the herds feed in the woods on the lichens which hang from the trees; in summer they seek the mountains in order to escape the mosquitoes and gad-flies.

\* Remains of the reindeer are found in caves and other Post-glacial deposits as far south as the south of France, this boreal species having been enabled to spread over Southern Europe, owing to the access of cold during the Glacial period. It appears to have continued to exist in Scotland down even to the twelfth century. —*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 25.

**reindeer-moss**, *s.*

*B.-d.*, &c.: A lichen, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, which forms the winter food of the reindeer. It has erect, elongated, roughish, very much branched podetia, the alternate branches drooping; the apothecia sub-globose, brown, on small erect branchlets. It is common in Britain on moors, heaths, and mountains. It is abundant in the pine forests of Lapland, and flourishes even when they have been burnt. Reindeer feed upon it and dig for it when it is covered by snow. It tastes like wheat bran, but leaves a slightly burning sensation on the palate. It is not eaten by the Laplanders. It is the badge of the clan MacKenzie. (*CLADONIA*.)

**reindeer-period**, *s.*

*Anthrop.*: The English equivalent of *Lartet's âge du renne*.

\* But now comes the great question: When was the Reindeer-period in Southern France? and what is its antiquity? It is far easier to indicate its place in the series of observed facts in relation to ancient man, than to assign to it any definite antiquity of years. Geologically, a wide gulf separates it from the British period. . . . but, on the other hand, it will seem, both from the palæontological and archeological bearings, to be of higher antiquity than the Kjokkenmøddings of Denmark and the Lacustrine Dwellings of Switzerland, and very certainly than the whole group of so called Celtic and Cromlech remains. —*Lartet & Christy: Requête Aquitaine* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 25.

**reindeer-tribes**, *s. pl.*

*Anthrop.*: The people of the Reindeer-period (q.v.). They seem to have been hunters and fishers, without domestic animals. They possessed considerable decorative skill, but their stone implements were rude.

\* Reindeer-tribes of Central France. —*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, (Iudex.)

\* **rê-in-dûpe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *induce* (q.v.).] To bring in again; to induce again.

\* Reïnduced that discount'd good. —*Daniel: Civil Wars*, l.

\* **reine**, *s.* (*REIN*, *s.*)

**rê-in-fêct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *infect* (q.v.).] To infect again or anew.

\* **rê-in-fêc-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *infectious* (q.v.).] Capable of infecting a second time.

\* **rê-in-flâmê**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *inflame* (q.v.).] To inflame or heat anew or afresh; to rekindle.

**rê-in-fôrçê**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *inforce* (q.v.).] (*REINFORCE*.)

1. To add new strength, force, power, or weight to; to strengthen to a greater degree.

\* To reinforce his rightful claim of homage. —*Waterland: Works*, ii. 105.

2. To strengthen by the addition of troops, ships, armaments, &c.

\* so the siege being levied, the Earl of Shrewsbury entred it, and victualled and reinforced it. —*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii, bk. ii.

**rê-in-fôrçê**, *s.* (*REINFORCE*, *v.*) An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, as—

1. *Ordin.*: The enlarged portion of a cannon, extending from the base ring to the chase. It is formed in casting, or by shrinking on a band of metal. The first reinforce is that nearest the breech, where the metal is thickest. The second reinforce extends from the termination of the first to a point forward of the trunnions.

2. A strengthening patch. It may be an additional thickness sewed around a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover; a piece pasted around the buttonhole of a paper collar, &c.; a patch on a tube, boiler, tank, &c.

**reinforce-ring**, *s.*

*Ordin.*: A flat moulding at the breech end of the reinforce.

**rê-in-fôrçê-mênt**, *s.* (*Eng. reinforce*; *-ment*.)

1. The act of reinforcing; the state of being reinforced. (*Shakep.: Troil. & Cressida*, v. 5.)

**boil**, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**îng**. —**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shûn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhûn**. —**-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shûs**. —**-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

2. Additional force or strength, especially of new troops, ships, armament, &c.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by the addition of something.

"Soon after the provocation this reckless faction was strengthened by an important reinforcement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**re-in-form**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.).] To inform again.

\* **re-in-fund**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *infundo* = to pour in: *in* = in, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in again, as a stream.

**re-in-fuse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q.v.).] To infuse again.

\* **re-in-gén-dér**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingender* (q.v.).] To regenerate.  
"the regenerative and regendering Spirit of God."—*Milton: Demonst. Defence*, l. 4.

**re-in-grá-ti-áte** (ti as sh), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingratiate* (q.v.).] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favour.

"—who hoped to *reingratiate* himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 28, 1892.

**re-in-háb-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] To inhabit again or anew.

"Towns and cities were not *reinhabited*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

**rein-ite**, *s.* [After Professor Rehn; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 6.640; lustre, dull; colour, blackish brown; streak, brown, opaque. Compos.: tungstic acid, 76.31; protoxide of iron, 23.68 = 99.99; formula as in Wolframite, FeWO<sub>4</sub>. Found at Kimbisan, Kel, Japan. E. S. Dana suggests that it may be a pseudomorph.

\* **re-in-léss**, \* **rain-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *rein*, *a.*; *-less*.] Without rein or restraint; unrestrained, uncurbed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fleet the Tartar's *reainless* steed."—*Wordsworth: Expedition of the French*.

\* **re-in-quire**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inquire* (q.v.).] To inquire a second time.

**reíns**, \* **reínes**, \* **reynas**, \* **reennas**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *reins*, from Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, the reins, the loins; allied to Gr. *ῥῆν* (*phrén*), pl. *ῥῆνες* (*phrenes*) = the midriff.]

1. The kidneys.  
2. The region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back.

"All living creatures are fattest about the *reins* of the back."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be seated in the region of the kidneys. (Frequent in Old Test.)

**Reinsch**, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

**Reinsch's test**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A very delicate test for arsenic. The suspected liquid, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is transferred to a glass vessel containing small pieces of clean copper foil, and carefully boiled. If arsenic is present, the copper becomes coated with a steel-gray film of the metal. By heating the copper foil in a dry glass tube, the arsenic is expelled and oxidises to arsenious acid, which condenses in shining crystals on the cool part of the tube.

**re-in-sért**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insert* (q.v.).] To insert a second time.

**re-in-sér-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insertion* (q.v.).] The act of reinserting; the state of being reinserted; that which is reinserted.

\* **re-in-spéct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspect* (q.v.).] To inspect again or a second time.

\* **re-in-spéc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspection* (q.v.).] The act of reinspecting; a second or renewed inspection.

\* **re-in-spíre**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspire* (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To inspire anew or afresh; to breathe into again.

"Each corpse was *reinspired* with vital breath."—*Levies: Statius: Thebaid*, v.

*B. Intrans.*: To breathe again.

"His labouring bosom *reinspires* with breath."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xv. 65.

\* **re-in-spí-rít**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspirit* (q.v.).] To inspirit afresh; to give fresh spirit to.

**re-in-stál**, \* **re-in-stáll**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instal* (q.v.).] To instal again; to seat again.

"That which alone can truly *reinstal* thee In David's royal seat."—*Milton: P. R.*, III. 872.

**re-in-stál-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instalment* (q.v.).] The act of reinstalling; the state of being reinstalled.

**re-in-stá-te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instate* (q.v.).] To instate again; to restore to a former state or position; to put again in possession.

"*Reinstate* us on the rock of peace."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, II.

**re-in-stá-te-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instalment* (q.v.).] The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; restoration to a former state or position; reestablishment.

"A final *reinstatement* of her in her husband's favour."—*Bp. Hurley: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 6.

\* **re-in-stá-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *reinstal* (e); *-ion*.] The act of reinstating; reinstatement.

"The hope of *reinstatement* into the good graces of the uncle."—*Poe: Thou art the Man*.

\* **re-in-strúct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct anew.

"Being *reinstruced* in the faith."—*Waterland: Works*, VI. 364.

**re-in-súr-áncé** (s as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insurance* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reinsuring; a second or renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risks which he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called reinsurers.

**re-in-súre** (s as sh), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insure* (q.v.).] To insure again; to insure a second time, so as to relieve the first insurer of his risk.

**re-in-súr-ér** (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *reinsure* (e); *-er*.] One who reinsures; one who takes a reinsurance (q.v.).

\* **re-in-té-grá-te**, *v.t.* [Fr. *réintégrer*, from Lat. *redintegrare* = to reintegrate (q.v.).] To renew in any state or quality; to repair, to restore.

"This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty."—*Bacon*.

\* **re-in-té-grá-tion**, *s.* [REINTEGRATE.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or restoring.

\* **re-in-tér**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inter* (q.v.).] To inter again; to rebury.

"They convey the bones of their dead from all places to be *reinterred*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. II., let. 8.

\* **re-in-tér-ró-gá-te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *interrogate* (q.v.).] To interrogate again or anew; to question repeatedly.

\* **re-in-thró-ne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthrone* (q.v.).] To place or set on a throne again.

\* **re-in-thrón-ize**, *v.t.* [REENTHRONIZE.]

\* **re-in-tí-çe**, *v.t.* [REENTICE.]

**re-in-tró-dú-çe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduce* (q.v.).] To introduce again or anew.

**re-in-tró-dúc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduction* (q.v.).] The act of reintroducing; the state of being reintroduced.

\* **re-in-ún-dá-te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inundate* (q.v.).] To inundate again.

**re-in-vést**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invest* (q.v.).]

1. To invest anew.

"They *reinvest* thee in white innocence."—*Donne: Funeral Elegies*.

2. To invest or lay out, as money, anew.

† **re-in-vés-tí-gá-te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigate* (q.v.).] To investigate again or anew.

\* **re-in-vés-tí-gá-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigation* (q.v.).] A second or renewed investigation.

**re-in-vést-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investment* (q.v.).] The act of reinvesting; a second or repeated investment.

**re-in-vig-ór-áte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q.v.).] To reanimate; to give fresh vigour or spirit to.

\* **re-in-vól-ve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *involve* (q.v.).] To involve again or anew.

"To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness."—*Milton: Reform in England*.

**rein-ward-tí-q**, *s.* [Named after G. O. Reinwardt, a Dutch botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Linaceæ. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, which grows in the Himalayas, is said to be used as a medicine for founder in cattle. (Dr. Stewart.) It is often cultivated in greenhouses for its large handsome yellow flowers.

**reírd**, *v.t.* [REIRD, *s.*] To shout; to make a loud or crashing noise; to break wind. (*Scotch.*)

**reírd**, *s.* [A.S. *reird* = the voice.] Noise, shouting; the act of breaking wind. (*Scotch.*)

**reís**, *s.* [Arab. *reis*, *raís* = head, chief.] A head, a chief, a leader, a captain.

**reis-effendi**, *s.* One of the chief Turkish officers of state; he is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.

**reíse**, \* **rya**, \* **ryso**, *s.* [A.S. *Arís*; Icel. *Arís*; Dan. *riis*; Ger. *reis*; Sw. *ris*.] A branch of a young tree; a sapling. (*Scotch.*)

"The last *reise* that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. viii.

\* **reíse**, *s.* [Gr. = a journey, travel.] A journey. (*Holland.*)

**Rei-sét**, *s.* [Jules Reiset, a French chemist and author.]

**Reiset's salts**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: A name given to the diammonio- and tetrammonio-platinous salts discovered by Reiset.

**Reis-nér**, *s.* [See the compound.]

**Reisner-work**, *s.* A kind of inlaid cabinet work, on the principle of Buhl (q.v.), but differing in being composed of woods of contrasted colour, while Buhl used metals and tortoise-shell by preference. Named after its inventor, Reisner, a German workman in the time of Louis XIV.

**reis-súch-ér-ite**, *s.* [After Carl Reissacher of Gastein; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Wad (q.v.) containing nearly 17 per cent. of water. Found at Gastein, Salzburg.

**reiss-ite**, *s.* [After W. Reiss; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A zeolitic mineral differing from epistilbite (q.v.) only in hardness, and that it is said to contain alkalis.

**Reiss-nér**, *s.* [Name of the discoverer.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Reissner's membrane**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A membrane separating the *scala vestibuli* from the canal of the cochlea in the ear.

\* **re-iss-ú-q-á-ble** (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *re-iss* (e); *-able*.] Capable of being reissued.

**re-iss-úe** (ss as sh), *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, *v.* (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To issue, put forth, or send out a second time: as, To *reissue* bank-notes.

*B. Intrans.*: To issue, come, or go forth again.

"Whence *reissuing*, robed and crowned."—*Tennyson: Godiva*, 77.

**re-iss-úe** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, *v.* (q.v.).] A second issue.

**reíst** (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *riste* = to broil.] [ROAST, *v.*] To dry by the heat of the sun or with smoke: as, To *reist* fish or bacon.

**reíst** (2), *v.t. & i.* [REEST.]

*A. Trans.*: To make to stand still; to arrest in a course.

*B. Intrans.*: To stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to be restive.

"To be plain w' ye, our powny *reists* a bit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

fáte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camél, hør, thère; píne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, rōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *h*.



\* **reist-er**, s. [REITER.]

**réit**, s. [Dut. *riet*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*.] [REED.]  
Sedge or sea-weed; reeds.

"The only fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mose of the sea."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. ix., ch. xxi.

**reit-bok**, s. [RIETBOK.]

**reit-ër**, \* **reist-er**, s. [Ger.] A rider, a trooper; one of the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"The best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among doctors."—Sir P. Sidney: *Zurich Letters*, II. 253.

\* **rë-it-ër-ant**, a. [Low Lat. *reiterans*, pr. par. of *reitero* = to reiterate (q.v.).] Reiterating.

"Here *reiterant* in the wilderness."

E. B. Browning, in *Annandale*.

**rë-it-ër-âte**, v. [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *iteratus*, pa. par. of *itero* = to repeat, from *iterum* = again; Fr. *réitérer*; Ital. *reiterare*; Sp. *reiterar*.]

1. To repeat again and again; to do or say (but especially the latter) repeatedly.

"Reiterated as the wheel of time runs round."—Cooper: *Task*, III. 628.

\* 2. To walk over again; to pass or go along repeatedly.

"No more shall I reiterate thy strand."

Berrick: *His Tears to Tamara*.

\* **rë-ît-ër-ato**, a. [REITERATE, v.] Reiterated, repeated.

"It was never taught to be reiterate."—Gardner: *True Catholic Faith*, fol. 143.

**rë-ît-ër-ât-éd**, pa. par. or a. [REITERATE, v.]

\* **rë-ît-ër-ât-éd-ly**, adv. [Eng. *reiterated*; -ly.] By or with reiteration; repeatedly.

"They had been *reiteratedly* told that their sole hope of peace was the very contrary to what they naturally imagined."—Barke: *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

**rë-it-ër-â-tion**, s. [Lat. *reiteratio*; Fr. *réitération*.] The act of reiterating or repeating; repetition.

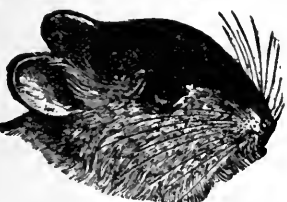
"A perite worke ones consummate in perfection without necessitie of reiteration."—Gardner: *True Catholic Faith*, fol. 143.

\* **rë-ît-ër-â-tive**, s. [Eng. *reiterat(e)*; -ive.] 1. A word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word; as, *Title-tattle* is a *reiterative* of *tattle*.

2. *Gram.*: A word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action.

**reith-rë-dôn**, s. [Gr. *ῥεῖθρον* (*rheithron*) = a river; suff. -*odon*.]

*Zool.*: A genus of *Murina*, with three species: *Reithrodon cuniculoides*, the Rabbit-like Reithrodon, from Patagonia; *R. typicus*, from La Plata; and *R. chinichilloides*, from the Straits of Magellan. The profile is arched, the eyes



HEAD OF REITHRODON CUNICULOIDES.

large, ears hairy, first and fifth toes of hind feet very short, upper incisors drawn. The first species was discovered by Darwin. Fur yellowish-grey, mixed with black, throat and belly pale yellow, rump and feet white. Length of head and body about seven inches; tail half as much more.

**reive**, v. [REAVE.] To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

**reiv-ër**, s. [Eng. *reiv(e)*; -er.] A robber, specifically, one who lived on the borders between England and Scotland, and lived by stealing cattle and sheep from the opposite marches.

"A light . . . is thrown on the plantations of Ulster by certain bold Border *reivers*."—*Daily News*, May 17, 1884.

**rë-jëct**, \* **re-jecte**, v. [O. Fr. *rejecer* (Fr. *rejeter*), from Lat. *rejecus*, pa. par. of *reicio* = to reject: *re* = back, again, and *jacio* = to throw; Ital. *rigettare*.]

1. To throw away as useless, worthless, vile, or bad; to discard, to cast off or away, to renounce.

2. To refuse to accept or receive; to despise, to repel.

"The best counsels are soonest *rejected* by them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 7.

3. To refuse to grant: as, To *reject* a petition or request.

\* **rë-jëct-a-ble**, \* **rë-jëct-i-ble**, a. [Eng. *reject*; -able.] Capable of being rejected; fit or deserving to be rejected.

"How far eligible . . . and how far *rejectible*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, I. 250.

**rë-jëc-ta-mën-ta**, s. pl. [Lat. *rejecito* = to throw away.] [REJECT.] Things thrown out or away.

"Picking up its sustenance from the *rejectamenta* of the sea."—*Montague: Ornithological Dictionary*.

\* **rë-jëc-tä-në-ous**, a. [Lat. *rejectaneus*, from *rejecito* = to throw away, to reject (q.v.).] Rejected, discarded; not chosen or received.

"Others are impure and profane, *rejectaneous* and reprobate people, to whom God leaveth no good will or regard."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 23.

**rë-jëct-ër**, \* **rë-jëct-ör**, s. [Eng. *reject*; -er.] One who rejects or refuses.

"The *rejectors* of it [Revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. IX., ser. 13.

\* **rë-jëct-i-ble**, a. [REJECTABLE.]

**rë-jëc-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *rejectionem*, accus. of *rejection*, from *rejecus*, pa. par. of *reicio* = to reject (q.v.).] The act of rejecting, discarding, renouncing, or refusing; a refusal to accept or grant; the state of being rejected.

"Yet did they to the last stand out in their opposition of him and his gospel, even to the final *rejection* of their nation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 10.

\* **rë-jëc-ti-tions**, a. [REJECT.] Deserving of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection; rejectable.

"They consulted some legitimate and other *rejectitious* days."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 23.

\* **rë-jëct-ive**, a. [Eng. *reject*; -ive.] Rejecting; tending to reject or cast away.

\* **rë-jëct-mënt**, s. [Eng. *reject*; -ment.] Matter rejected or thrown away.

**rë-jöice**, \* **re-joiso**, \* **re-joisse**, \* **re-joyse**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *rejois*, stem of pr. par. of *rejoir* (Fr. *rejoir*) = to gladden, to rejoice, from *re* = again, and *esjoir* (Fr. *esjoir*) = to rejoice, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *joir* (Fr. *joir*), from Lat. *gaudeo* = to rejoice.]

*A. Intrans.*: To be glad or joyful; to joy; to exult; to feel joy or gladness in a high degree. (Often followed by *at*, *in*, *on account of*, &c.)

"Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep."—Rom. xii. 15.

*B. Transitive*:

1. To make joyful, to gladden; to fill with joy or gladness; to cause to exult, to exhilarate.

"It rejoiceth my intellect."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

\* 2. To be joyful at; to feel joy on account of.

"N'er mother rejoiced deliverance more."

*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\* **rë-jöice**, s. [REJOICE, v.] The act or state of rejoicing. (Browne.)

\* **rë-jöice-mënt**, s. [Eng. *rejoice*; -ment.] The act of rejoicing.

"To the great comfort and *rejoicement* of them all."

—*Goldinge: Caesar*, p. 138.

**rë-jöic-ër**, \* **re-joye-er**, s. [Eng. *rejoice*], v.; -er.]

1. One who rejoices.

"A *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Body*.

2. One who causes to rejoice.

**rë-jöic-îng**, pr. par., a., & s. [REJOICE, v.]

*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. As substantive*:

1. The act or state of feeling joy or gladness; joyfulness.

"Ofttimes their *rejoicing* ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

2. The expression of joyfulness; festivity.

3. The subject of joy. (*Psalm cxix. 111.*)

**rë-jöic-îng-ly**, adv. [Eng. *rejoicing*; -ly.] With rejoicing or joyfulness; exultingly; joyfully.

"She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and I'll be merry."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, III. 4.

\* **re-joie**, v. i. [REJOICE, v.] To rejoice.

**rë-jöin**, \* **re-joine**, \* **re-joyne**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *rejoindre*.] [JOIN, v.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To join again; to reunite again after separation.

"The young tendrons or springs of the wild olive, being boiled and laid two with honey, do *rejoine* and reunite the skin of the head."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. IV.

2. To join the company of again; to associate one's self with again.

"Receive the one, and soon the other

Will follow to *rejoin* his brother."

*Cooper: Terpsichore*.

3. To answer; to say in answer; to reply (with a clause as object).

"For still you have a loophole for a friend,

*Rejoin'd* the matron."

*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, II. 146.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To answer to a reply; to reply.

2. *Law*: To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

**rë-jöin-dër**, \* **re-joyn-dër**, \* **re-joyndre**, s. [Fr. *rejoindre* = to rejoin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An answer to a reply; a reply or answer generally.

"His late *rejoinder* written against the bishop of Salisbury."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 76.

2. *Law*: The answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's replication, being the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action. It is followed by a surrejoinder (q.v.).

"The replication must support the declaration, and the *rejoinder* must support the plea, without departing out of it."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III., ch. II.

\* **rë-jöin-dër**, \* **re-joynd-er**, v. t. [REJOINDER, s.] To make reply; to reply.

"Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a Thou art the man."

—*Hammond: Works*, IV. 64.

\* **rë-jöin-dure**, s. [REJOIN.] The act of rejoicing or joining again.

"Regulates our lips

Of all *rejoindure*."

*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 4.

\* **rë-jöin-t**, \* **re-joynt**, v. t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *joint* (q.v.).]

1. To joint anew; to reneite the joints of.

"Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejoynted* and relapsed with life."—*Barrow: Resurrection of the Body or Flesh*.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stones or bricks in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

\* **rë-jölt**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *jolt*, s. (q.v.).] A reacting or repeated jolt or shock.

"These inward *rejoits* and recoillings of the mind."—*South: Sermons*.

\* **rë-jölt**, v. t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *jolt*, v. (q.v.).] To jolt, shake, or shock again; to rebound.

\* **rë-jöurn**, \* **re-journe**, v. t. [Fr. *ré-journer*, from *re* = again, back, and *adjourner* = to adjourn (q.v.).]

1. To adjourn; to postpone or put off to a future day or hearing; to defer, to delay.

"I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejoined* a month or two longer."—*Reliquiae Wol-tonianae*, p. 702.

2. To send for information, proof, or the like; to refer.

"To the Scriptures themselves, I *rejourne* all such abstruse spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27.

\* **rë-jöurn-mënt**, s. [REJOURN.] An adjournment, a postponement.

"The Prætors below his judges, and favouring Verres, had made us many *rejoynments* and delays, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing."

—*North: Plutarch*, p. 713.

\* **rë-jüdge**, v. t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *judge*, v. (q.v.).] To judge or examine again; to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.

"*Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace."

*Paye: Ep. to Harley*, I. 30.

\* **rë-jü-vën-âte**, v. t. [Lat. *re* = again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to restore to youth.

\* **rë-jü-vën-ës-çence**, \* **rë-jü-vën-ës-çen-çy**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *juvenes*]

**böil**, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**  
**-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bél**, **dél**.

*cence* (q.v.).] The state of being or becoming young again; a renewing of youth.

"That sudden rejuvenescence of the old student."—*Overton*, Dec. 20, 1885.

¶ *Rejuvenescence of a cell*:

*Bot.*: The renewal of a cell; the formation of a single new cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. (*Thomé*.)

\* *rē-jū-vēn-ēs-ēnt*, *a.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. juvenescē* (q.v.).] Being or becoming young again.

"The Crawley House in Great Gannet Street was quite rejuvenescent, and ready for the reception of Sir Pitt."—*Lawrence*: *Vanity Fair* (ed. 1889), II, 112.

\* *rē-jū-vēn-īzo*, *v.t.* [*Lat. re-* again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

\* *reke*, *v.i.* [*REEK*.]

\* *rek-en*, *v.t.* or *i.* [*RECKON*.]

*rē-kīn'-dle*, *v.t.* & *i.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. kindle* (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To kindle again or anew; to set on fire again.

"Does not this wise philosopher assert  
The radiant sun's extinguish'd every night,  
And every morn, rekindled, darts his light?"  
—*Blackmore*: *Creation*, IV.

2. To inflame or rouse anew or afresh.

**B. Intrans.**: To become inflamed or roused anew.

"Straight her rekindling eyes resume their fire."

—*Thomson*: *To the Prince of Wales*.

\* *rē-kīng*, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. king* (q.v.).] To make king again; to restore to the rank or position of a king.

"You haveard less, reking him."

—*Warner*: *Albion's England*, bk. III, ch. xvi.

\* *rekke*, *v.i.* [*RECK*.]

\* *rē-knōw'-ēdge* (& silent), *v.t.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. knowledge* (q.v.).] To confess a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"But in that you have reknowned Jesus Criste the autor of salucion."—*Eddis*: *Luke* II.

\* *rē-lāde*, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. lade* (q.v.).] To lade or load again; to reload.

*rē-lāid'*, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [*RELAY*, *v.*]

*rē-lāis* (s silent), *s.* [*FR*.]

*Fort.*: A narrow walk, of four or five feet in width, left without the rampart to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

\* *rē-lā-mēt*, *v.t.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. lament*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lament over again.

"They find enough, ah! without mine."

To relament their own."—*Cyprian Academy* (1647), II, 42.

*rē-lānd'*, *v.t.* & *i.* [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. land*, *v.* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.**: To land again; to set or put again on land or shore.

"Clandestinely relanded in some other part of the country."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. V., ch. II.

**B. Intrans.**: To go on shore again after having embarked.

\* *rē-lāps'-a-ble*, *a.* [*Eng. relaps(e)*; -able.] Capable of relapsing; liable to relapse.

*rē-lāps'o*, *v.i.* [*Lat. relapsus*, *pa. par.* of *re-labor* = to slide back; *re-* = back, and *labor* = to glide.]

\* 1. To slip back; to fall back; to turn back.

"You slip your hold, and change your side,  
Relapsing from a necessary guide."

—*Dryden*: *David & Panther*, II, 466.

2. To fall or slip back into a former bad state or practice; to backslide.

"They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse."—*Waterland*: *Works*, IX, 464.

3. To fall back from a state of recovery or convalescence; to suffer a relapse in health.

*rē-lāps'e*, *s.* [*RELAPSE*, *v.*]

1. A falling or sliding back, especially into a former bad state of morals, practice, or health; regression from convalescence or recovery to ill-health or sickness; backsliding.

"I dare defy the malice of my stars  
To cause a new relapse into disemper."

—*Tuke*: *Adventures of Five Hours*, V.

\* 2. One who has fallen back into vice or error; spell, one who has fallen back into error after having recanted it.

*rē-lāps'ed*, *a.* [*RELAPSE*, *v.*]

*Roman Church*: Applied to a heretic who, after recanting his errors, relapsed into them again.

"Indeavouring himself to declare that Eugenius was not relapsed."—*Pier*: *Martyrs*, p. 618.

*rē-lāps'-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. relaps(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who relapses into vice or error.

"Of indignation lastly, at those speculative relapsers that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth."—*Sp. Hall*: *St. Paul's Combat*.

*rē-lāps'-īng*, *pr. par.* or *a.* [*RELAPSE*, *v.*]

**relapsing-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: An epidemic contagious fever due to spirilla in the blood, developed by squalor, poverty, and bad hygienic conditions. The invasion is sudden, with a temperature of from 107° to 108° at first without remission, then rapid subsidence within a week, followed by a relapse usually within seven days of the first attack, generally between the third and fifth days. Unless complications exist, the prognosis is good, and the mortality very slight. It is common in Ireland.

*rē-lāte*, *v.t.* & *i.* [*Fr. relater* = to relate, from *Low Lat. relato* = to relate, from *Lat. relatus*, *pa. par.* of *refero* = to bring back, to relate; *re-* = back, again, and *fero* = to bring; *Sp. relatar*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To bring back; to restore.

"Both light of heaven and strength of men relate."

—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III, viii, 61.

\* 2. To refer or ascribe, as to a source or origin.

3. To tell, to narrate, to recite, to rehearse, to describe.

"Relate your wrongs."

—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, v, I.

\* 4. To refer, to enroll.

"Canonized and related into the number of saints."

—*Bacon*: *Works*, p. 137.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To have reference or regard; to refer; to have relation; to have a certain meaning or force when considered in connection with something else.

"All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas."—*Locke*.

\* 2. To make reference; to take account. (*Fuller*.)

\* ¶ *To relate one's self*: To vent one's thoughts in words.

"A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in another."—*Bacon*.

*rē-lāt'-ēd*, *pa. par.* & *a.* [*RELATE*.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. *Ordinary Language*:

I. Recited, narrated, told, rehearsed.

2. Allied by kindred or consanguinity; connected by blood or alliance.

3. Standing in a certain relation or connection; connected; as, The arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

II. *Music*: The same as *RELATIVE* (q.v.).

*rē-lāt'-ēd-nēss*, *s.* [*Eng. related*; -ness.] The quality or state of being related.

*rē-lāt'-ēr*, *s.* [*Eng. relat(e)*; -er.] One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a describer.

"We find report a poor relater."

—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Island Princess*, I, I.

*rē-lā'-tion*, \* *re-la-ci-on*, \* *re-la-cy-on*, *s.* [*Fr. relation*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); *Sp. relacion*; *Ital. relazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relating, narrating, or telling; recital, narration, account, rehearsal.

"Their made relaycon of that they had done."—*Berners*: *Proisart*; *Grongyle*, vol. II, ch. xxxiii.

2. That which is related, narrated, or told; a narrative, an account.

3. Respect, reference, regard. (Generally in the phrase, *in relation to*.)

"The intent and purpose of the law  
Hath full relation to the penalty."

—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, IV, I.

4. Connection perceived or imagined between things; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else.

"When the mind so considers one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to another; this is, as the words import, relation and respect."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xxv.

5. Connection by kinship or consanguinity; relationship; tie by birth or marriage.

"Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us."—*Spenser*: *Servants*.

6. One who is connected by kinship or consanguinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Friends as ye are, and near relations too."

—*Pausanias*: *Apollonius Rhodius*; *Argonautica*, II.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.

2. *Lawyer*:

(1) The act of a relator, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed.

"The statute 9 Ann. c. 20, permits an information in nature of quo warranto to be brought with leave of the Court, at the relation of any person desiring to prosecute the same (who is then styled the relator) against any person usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding any franchise or office in any city."—*Blackstone*: *Comment*, bk. III, ch. 17.

(2) When two different things or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding.

3. *Logic*: One of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.

4. *Math.*: Ratio, proportion. Two quantities are said to be related to each other when they have anything in common, by means of which they may be compared with each other.

¶ *Inharmonic relation*: [*INHARMONIC*, ¶].

*rē-lā'-tion-al*, *a.* [*Eng. relation*; -al.]

\* 1. Having relation or kindred; related.

2. Indicating a relation, as a *relational part* of speech, as contradistinguished from *notional*. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are relational parts of speech.

\* *rē-lā'-tion-ist*, *s.* [*Eng. relation*; -ist.] A relation, a relative.

*rē-lā'-tion-ship*, *s.* [*Eng. relation*; -ship.]

1. The quality or state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance or connection.

"That partiality of long acquaintance or of relationship."—*Knox*: *Essays*, No. 166.

2. A tie of kindred or affinity.

\* *rē-lā'-tist*, *s.* [*Eng. relat(e)*; -ist.] A relative.

"It puts so large a distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldom relatedists."—*Bowell*: *Vocal Forest*, p. 10.

*rē-lā'-tīve*, \* *rel-a-tīf*, *a.* & *s.* [*Fr. relatif*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); *Sp., Port., & Ital. relativo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Having relation, reference, or respect to or bearing on something; relevant, pertinent; having close connection.

"I'll have grounds  
More relative than this."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, II, 2.

2. Depending upon or incident to relation; not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

"Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other."—*Blackstone*: *Comment*, bk. II, ch. I.

II. *Gram.*: Applied to a word which relates to or refers to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence, which is called the antecedent: as, a relative pronoun. [*B. II. 1.*]

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One of two things having a certain relation; something considered in its relation to something else.

2. A person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a person allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Our friends and relative stand weeping by."

—*Pomfret*: *Prospect of Death*.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Gram.*: A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its antecedent; a word which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. [*PRONOUN*.]

"The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions, making a period out of what would otherwise be a loose aggregation of phrases. They are pronouns with conjunctive force; they fasten distinctions to their antecedent an assertion which would otherwise be connected with it only by implication."—*Whitney*: *Life & Growth of Language*, p. 96.

2. *Logic*: A relative term.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**relative-chord, s.**

**Music:** A common chord made up of notes taken from the scale: as, the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major and A minor are relative to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.

**relative-chronology, s.**

**Geol.:** The fixing of the date of one geological event relatively to that of another. Thus a certain geological event is stated to have been pre-glacial, and another post-glacial; but how many years elapsed since the one or the other took place is unknown. [CHRONOLOGY, ¶ 9.]

**relative-gravity, s.** The same as SPECIFIC-GRAVITY (q.v.).

**relative-key, s.**

**Music:** A key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related. Thus D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are relative keys of C; the first, third, and fifth of each of these scales forming one of the relative chords of C.

**relative-mode, s.**

**Music:** The mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.

**relative-motion, s.** The change of the relative place of a moving body, with respect to some other body also in motion.

**relative-place, s.** That part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.

**relative-term, s.**

**Logic:** A term which implies relation, as master, servant, husband, wife.

**relative-time, s.** The sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

**rél-a-tive-lý, adv.** [Eng. *relative*; -ly.] In a relative manner; as respecting something else; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely; comparatively.

"Not only relatively, but absolutely less."—Owen: *Class. Mammalia*, p. 82.

**rél-a-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *relative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being relative or of having relation; relativity.

**\*rél-a-tiv-í-tý, s.** [Eng. *relativ(e)*; -ity.] The same as RELATIVENESS (q.v.).

"The supposed influence of the relativity of knowledge."—Brit. Quarterly Review, vol. LVII, p. 481 (1873).

**rél-là-tör, s.** [Lat., from *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero* = to relate (q.v.).]

\*1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a reciter.

"A known person in the relator's country."—Boyle: *Works*, III, 98.

\*2. **Law:** A private person, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

"Every relator shall give security not only to prosecute the information with effect, but also to pay costs to the defendant in case he be acquitted thereon."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 24.

† **rél-là-trix, s.** [The fem. form of Lat. *relator* (q.v.).]

**Law:** A female relator (q.v.).

**rél-lax, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *relaxo*, from *re* = back, and *laxo* = to loosen; *laxus* = loose; Fr. *relâcher*; Sp. & Port. *relaxar*; Ital. *rilassare*, *rilassare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To slacken; to make slack or less tense or rigid; to loosen.

"Horror chill  
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd."  
Milton: *P. L.*, VI, vi. 891.

2. To make less dense, thick, or close; to open out.

"Nor serv'd it to relax their serv'd flies."  
Milton: *P. L.*, VI, vi. 399.

3. To make less strict, severe, or rigorous; to state, to remit, to modify, to moderate.

"Not till that day shall Jove relax his rage,  
Nor one of all the heavenly host engage."  
Pope: *Hom.*; *Iliad* xv. 78.

4. To relieve from constipation; to open or loosen, as the bowels.

5. To remit, abate, or lessen in respect to attention, application, effort, or exertion: as, To relax one's efforts.

\*6. To relieve from close attention or application; to afford relaxation to; to divert: as, Conversation relaxes the mind of a student.

\*7. To diminish, to abate; to take away.

"He may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. xiv.

\*8. To hand over; to turn over. (Prescott.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become loose, or less tense or rigid.

"I fear, relax'd with midnight dews,  
The strings their former aid refuse."  
Byron: *From Anacreon*.

\*2. To abate in severity; to become less strict, severe, or rigorous.

3. To remit in attention or application; to unbind; to take relaxation.

\* **rél-lax, a. & s.** [RELAX, v.]

**A. As adj.:** Relaxed, loosened.

"The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax'd."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 351.

**B. As subst.:** Relaxation.

"This not denied but labours and cares may have their relaxes and recreations."—Pelham: *Recollections*, pt. II, res. 58.

\* **rél-lax-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *relax*; -able.] Capable of being relaxed or omitted; admitting of relaxation.

"Suppose it be relaxable to him by some pardon."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 34.

**rél-lax-ant, s.** [Lat. *relaxans*, pr. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] A medicine which relaxes or opens.

\* **rél-lax-á-te, v.t.** [Lat. *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] To relax.

"Man's body relaxed by reason of the heat of the summer."—Vener: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 285.

**rél-lax-a-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *relaxationem*, accus. of *relaxatio*, from *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.); Sp. *relaxación*; Ital. *rilassazione*, *rilassazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relaxing or making less tense or rigid; the state of being relaxed or loosened; a diminution of tension, closeness, firmness or rigidity.

"Relaxation of the languid frame."  
Cowper: *Tusk*, I, 81.

2. The act of relaxing or moderating in strictness, severity, or rigour.

"Abatement and relaxations of the laws of Christ."  
Waterland: *Works*, VI, 25.

3. A remission or abatement of effort, application, or attention: as, the relaxation of one's efforts.

4. The act of refreshing, or recreating; an occupation or state intended to give relief to mind or body after effort; a recreation.

"For what things deem a toil, as well they may,  
To him is relaxation and mere play."  
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 156.

**II. Pathol.:** Laxity, absence of tension, firmness, or tone in the muscles, &c., or in the system generally.

**¶ Letters of relaxation:**

**Socis Law:** Letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of judicatory for letters of relaxation repaying him against the sentence.

\* **rél-lax-a-tive, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *relaxatif*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the power or quality of relaxing; laxative.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A medicine or other thing which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

"You must use relaxatives."  
Ben Jonson: *Magnetic Lady*.

2. That which affords relaxation; a relaxation.

**rél-lay, \*re-laye, s.** [Fr. *relais* = a relay; prob. from Low Lat. *relaxus* = loose, lax; Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A supply of anything provided or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

"Change of follies and relays of joy."  
Young: *Night Thoughts*, II, 250.

2. **Specif.:** a supply or act of fresh horses placed at certain stages on the road in readi-

ness to relieve others, so that the traveller may proceed without delay.

"The king, however, and the great officers of state, were able to command relays."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

\*3. A fresh set of horses, or hounds, or both, placed in readiness at certain places to be used to relieve others, in case the game pursued came that way.

"[They] now dispose their choice relays  
Of horse and hounds, each like each other fleet."  
Dunsen: *Gondibert*, I, 2.

**II. Telegr.:** A device for enabling telegraphic messages to be sent over very long distances. The whole line is divided into sections, at the end of each of which is a relay. This consists simply of an electro-magnetic arrangement by which the first current, enfeebled by travelling over the first section of the line, is only used to send a current from a fresh battery on to the next.

¶ **Relay of ground:** Ground laid up in fallow. (Richardson.)

**relay-magnet, s.** [RELAY, II.]

**rél-lây, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To lay again: as, To relay a pavement.

**rél-bún, s.** [The Chilian name.] The root of *Calceolaria arachnoidea* collected in Chili to dye woollen cloth crimson.

\* **rél-léas-a-ble, \*rél-léase-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *release*(s); -able.] Capable of being released or remitted.

"Such [imposts] being not releasable."—Dryden: *Poly-Olbion*, s. II. (III, 102).

**rél-léase (1), \*re-lese, \*re-lesse, v.t.** [O. Fr. *relessier* (Fr. *relâssier*), from Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

1. To set loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to liberate, to free, to set at liberty.

"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?"—John xix. 10.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, To release another from a debt.

4. To quit, to remit, to let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish as a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another who has some right or estate in possession.

\*5. To let go, to cancel. (*Deut.* xv. 2.)

\*6. To relax, to slacken.

"It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity, certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general right thereof."—Hooker: *Ecclies. Polity*.

**rél-léase (2), v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *lease*, v. (q.v.).] To lease again or anew.

**rél-léase \*re-les, \*re-les, \*re-lese, s.** [RELEASE (1), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing from restraint, confinement, or servitude; the state of being released; liberation.

2. Liberation or freeing from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. Liberation or discharge from obligation, penalty, responsibility, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

"Our parson must include a release from both."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. vii.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Law:** A discharge of a right; an instrument in writing, by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, bridged, or enlarged; and, in general, it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has, or claims to have, against another or his lands.

"Release is a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former estate in possession."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 20.

2. **Steam-eng.:** The opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished to lessen the back-pressure.

**rél-léas-cé, s.** [Eng. *release*(s), v.; -ce.]

**Law:** The person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

\* **rél-léase-mént, s.** [Eng. *release*; -ment.] The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing, as from confinement, obligation, penalty, &c.; release.

"I am a prisoner, notwithstanding the releasement of so many."—Bovell: *Letters*, bk. II, let. 21.

**ból, bóy; pòut, jòw1:** cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -çlan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -çion, -çion = zhün. -ci-ous, -ti-ous, -si-ous = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

**re-léas-ér, 're-lees-er, s.** [Eng. *release*(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which releases.

**re-léas-or, s.** [Eng. *release*(e), v.; -er.]  
Law: One who gives or grants a release; a releasor.

**re-lees, s.** [RELEASE, s.]

**'re-lefe, 're-leef, 're-lef, 're-leif, 're-leve, 're-liefe, 're-lif, 're-lyve, s.** [RELIEF.] That which is left; the remains, the remainder; refuse.

"The *relef* gadir thai in hepes." *Cursor Mundi*, 13, 512.

**re-lé-gâte, v.t.** [Lat. *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to send away, despatch, remove; *re* = back, away, and *lego* = to send; Fr. *releguer*; Sp. & Port. *relegar*; Ital. *relegare*.]

1. To send away; to send out of the way; to banish or consign to some obscure position or destination.

"We have not *relegated* religion to obscure municipalities or rustic villages."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove to a certain distance from Rome for a certain time.

**re-lé-gā-tion, s.** [Lat. *relegatio*, from *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to relegate (q.v.); Fr. *relegation*; Sp. *relegacion*; Ital. *relegazione*.] The act of relegating; banishment, exile.

"The Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*. (Ep. Dec.)

**re-lént, v.t. & t.** [Fr. *relentir* = to slacken, to abate, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = again; & (Lat. *ad*), and Lat. *lentus* = slack, slow, pliant, akin to *lento* = soft, smooth, pliant.] [LENIENT.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To become soft in substance; to soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

\*2. To melt, to deliquesce, to dissolve.

"From the snow-heaped Alps,  
To vernal suns *relenting*, pours the Rhine."  
*Thomson: Liberty*, IV, 888.

\*3. To become less intense; to relax, to moderate.

"The workmen let glass cool by degrees and in such *relentings* of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

\*4. To become less harsh, severe, cruel, or obdurate; to become more mild, tender-hearted, or forgiving; to soften in temper; to yield; to give way.

"Oh, then, at last *relent*: there is no place left for repentance!" *Milton: P. L.*, IV, 79.

\*5. To stop; to leave off.

"Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, II, 18.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To slacken, to relax, to abate, to moderate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III, IV, 49.)

2. To give up; to relax, to remit.

"There's no discouragement  
Shall make him once *relent*  
His first avowed intent  
To be a pilgrim."

*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

3. To melt, to dissolve.

"All his body should be dissolved and *relented* into salt drops."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. II, ch. XII.

4. To soften, to mollify.

"The cruel hart that he bare toward the child was clearly *relented*."—*Goldynge: Justice*, to. 3.

5. To repent, to be sorry for, to regret.

"She lily sorry was, and can *relent*  
What she had said." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III, VI, 25.

**'re-lént, s.** [RELENT, v.] Remission, stay, delay.

"Ne rested, till she came without *relent*  
Unto the land of Amazons, as she was bent." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V, VII, 24.

**re-lént-less, a.** [Eng. *relent*; -less.] Incapable of relenting; un pitying, hard-hearted; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity for the sufferings or distresses of others; unrelenting, merciless, pitiless, obdurate.

"*Relentless* sweeps the stroke of fate."  
*Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique*.

**re-lént-less-ly, adv.** [Eng. *relentless*; -ly.] In a relentless or pitiless manner; without pity or compassion.

**'re-lént-less-ness, s.** [Eng. *relentless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being relentless.

**'re-lént-ment, s.** [Eng. *relent*; -ment.] The act or state of relenting.

**re-lés-soé, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessee* (q.v.).]  
Law: The person to whom a release is granted.

**re-lés-sor, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessor* (q.v.).]  
Law: The person who executes a release.

**re-lét, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *let*, v. (q.v.).] To let again or anew, as a house; to sublet.

"To hire land, and even to purchase it, for the purpose of *reletting* in portions to poor and industrious inhabitants."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**re-lé-van-çy, 're-lé-vançe, s.** [Eng. *relevant*; -cy, -ce.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The quality or state of affording relief or aid.

2. The quality or state of being relevant or bearing upon the matter in hand or the point at issue; applicableness, pertinence.

"The matter of the charge which is here called the '*relevancy* of the Bible,' was to be argued by lawyers."—*Burnet: Owen Times*, Jan. 17, 1799.

**II. Scots Law:** Fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absoluter.

**re-lé-vant, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *relevé* = to raise up, to assist; Lat. *relevo* = to lift up again; *re* = again, and *levo* = to lift.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. *Lit.*: Relieving, assisting, lending aid or support.

"To make our probations and arguments *relevant*."—*King Charles: Letter to A. Henderson*, &c., p. 55.

2. To the purpose; bearing on the matter in hand or the point at issue; pertinent, applicable, apposite.

**II. Scots Law:** Sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

**re-lé-vant-ly, adv.** [Eng. *relevant*; -ly.] In a relevant manner; pertinently.

**'re-lé-vā-tion, s.** [Lat. *relevatio*, from *relevatus*, pa. par. of *relevo* = to raise or lift up again.] [RELEVANT.] The act of raising or lifting up.

**re-lé-hā-nī-a, s.** [Named after Rev. Richard Relhan, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis*.]  
Bot.: The typical genus of Relhanieæ (q.v.). Ornamental plants from South Africa cultivated in British greenhouses.

**re-lé-hā-nī-ē-æ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *relhaniæ*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æc.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

**re-lí-a-bí-lí-tý, s.** [Eng. *reliable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reliable.

"The resistance of the air can be more accurately determined . . . although not with such *reliability* as with the chronograph."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x, p. 264.

**re-lí-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *rely*; -able.] That may or can be relied upon; fit or worthy to be relied or depended on; trustworthy.

"*Reliable*, dependable, and the rest of the auspicious gung which end in *able*, are none of them so humorously deformed as this [paracable]."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 21, 1885, p. 160.

**re-lí-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *reliable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reliable; reliability.

**re-lí-a-blý, adv.** [Eng. *reliab*(le); -ly.] In a reliable manner or degree; so as to be relied on.

**re-lí-ánçe, s.** [Eng. *rely*; -ance.]

1. The act or state of relying; the quality or state of being reliant; confident dependence; confidence, trust.

"My *reliance* on his fractured dates  
Has smit my credit."

*Shakspeare: Timon of Athens*, II, 1.

2. Anything on which one does or may rely; a ground of trust or confidence.

**re-lí-ant, a.** [Eng. *rely*; -ant.] Having, or characterized by reliance or confidence; confident, self-reliant.

**re-lí-ó, 're-lí-ke, 're-lí-que, 're-ly-ke, s.** [Fr. *reliquus* = relics, remains, from Lat. *reliquus*, acc. of *reliquus* = remains, relics, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *relinqui*, pa. par. *relictus*) = to leave behind; *re* = back, behind, and *linquo* = to leave; Sp., Port., & Ital. *reliquia*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which remains or is left after the loss, decay, or destruction of the rest; remains.

"The relics of mankind, secure of rest,  
Opened every window to receive the guest."  
*Brydlen: Palamon & Arcite*. (Ded.)

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. So called from the notion of its being left behind by the soul. (Usually in the plural.)

"The bleeding *relics* of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of states, and the ornaments of courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. That which is kept in memory of another; a souvenir, a memento.

**II. Compar. Religions:** The respect and veneration paid to relics of the departed are founded on association of ideas—that the dead person keeps up a connection with his remains—and are present in nearly every form of religion. The Spartans were enjoined by the oracle at Delphi to find and carry with them the bones of Orestes as a condition of success against the men of Tegea (*Herod.*, i. 67, 68).

Taylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, II, 150, 151) gives many instances of the preservation and honouring of relics among tribes of low culture in the present day. In Jewish history we read how when the corpse of a man "was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood on his feet" (2 Kings xiii. 21; cf. Acts xix. 12). The cultus of relics also obtains in Eastern religions; the mythical tooth of Buddha is venerated at Kandy. The Caaba is now as great an object of devotion to Muhammadans as was the shrine of a saint to medieval Christian pilgrims. But it is in the Roman Church that the veneration of relics has attained its maximum. Addis and Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*) define relics to be "bodies, or fragments of the bodies, of departed saints, articles, or portion of articles, which they have used, the holy nails, lance, spear, or fragments of the True Cross, and the girdle, veil, &c., of the Blessed Virgin." Devotion to relics, which dates from very early times, rests on two grounds: (1) Honouring the bodies of the dead who sleep in Christ; and (2) the belief that God is sometimes pleased to honour the relics of his saints, by making them the instruments of miracles. All Roman altars contain some relic or relics, placed in a special repository called the sepulchre. Relics are usually venerated in public by being exposed in their reliquaries on the altar, with burning lights. A special mass and office may be said in churches possessing an important relic (*insignis reliquia*) of a saint named in the Martyrology. In the Roman Breviary there are special offices for the Most Holy Relics (to be said on the fourth or last Sunday in October), for the Crown of Thorns, the Lance and Nails, &c.

"Abuses have, no doubt, occurred in all ages with regard to relics. In 1215, canon 62 of the Fourth Lateran Council forbade *relics* to be sold or to be exposed outside of their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of new relics till their authenticity had been approved by the Pope."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

**relio-bed, s.**

*Geol. & Anthropol.*: In the Swiss Lake-dwellings the bed lying immediately on the old bed of the lake.

It is the *Culturschicht* of German, and the *Couche archéologique* of French authors. It consists of loose peat, with stones, gravel, wood, charcoal, bones, and implements. The piles pass through this bed into the old bottom of the lake.

"It was in this bed, for the sake of convenience we will call the *relio-bed*, that the heads of piles were found."—*Aelter: Lake Dwellings* (ed. Lee), I, 15.

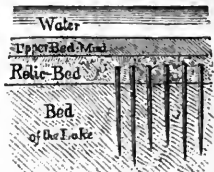
**relio-worship, s.**

*Compar. Religions:* The worship of relics, especially of the actual remains of the dead.

"The conception of such human relics becoming fetishes, inhabited or at least acted through by the souls which formerly belonged to them, would give a rational explanation of much *relic-worship* otherwise obscure."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, II, 151.

**'re-lí-ó-ly, adv.** [Eng. *relic*; -ly.] In the manner of a relic or relics; with great care and veneration, as a relic. (*Donne: Satire 2*.)

**re-lí-ct, a. & s.** [Lat. *relictus* (fem. *relicta*), pa. par. of *relinquo*; O. Fr. *relicte*.] [RELIC.]



RELIO-BED.

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fáte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, eamel, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kw.



**\*A. As adjective:**

1. Deserted, left.  
"Relict airlines."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, I. li. 11.
2. Widowed.  
"His relict lady."—Fuller: *Worthies*, II. 13.

**B. As subst.:** A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

"If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their relicts and children cannot be strangers in this household."—Sprat: *Sermons*.

**rē-līc-ēd, a. [RELICT.]**

**Law:** Left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea.

**rē-līc-tion, s. [RELICT.]**

**Law:** The sudden recession of the sea or other water, so as to leave the land dry; land left dry by the recession of the sea or other water.

**rē-lied', po. par. or a. [RELY.]**

**rē-liēf', \*re-lefe, \*re-leve, s. [O. Fr. *relief* (Fr. *relief*), from *relever* = to raise up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* = to lift up. In some of the senses more directly from Ital. *rilievo* (q.v.).]**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relieving; the removing, wholly, or in part, of anything evil, painful, burdensome, or oppressive; comfort, alleviation, aid, succour; the state of being relieved.  
"I will give him some relief."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, II. 2.

2. That which relieves; that which mitigates or removes pain, grief, oppression, or other evil; specif., assistance given to a pauper under the poor-laws.  
"He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,  
That where it seizes all relief is vain."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cclxiv.

**3. Legal remedy of wrong.**

4. Release from a post or duty by a substitute, who may act either permanently or temporarily; specif., the release of a sentry from his post, which is taken by another soldier; also, the person who thus relieves or takes the place of another.  
"To keep up the number of reliefs as long as they may be required."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1885.

**\*5. Broken meat, &c., given in alms.**

"Notwithstanding the travails of the almshouse, that hath draw up in the cloth all the remanences, as trenchours, and the relief to bere to the almshouse."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. I.

6. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by being brought into close relation, proximity, or contrast with something else.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Feudal Law:** A fine or composition paid by the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, to the lord on the death of the ancestor for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which by strict feudal law had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.  
"The heir, when admitted to the fief which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the fief; which was called a relief, because it raised up and re-established the inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 4.

2. **Scots Law:** A sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a fief; also called casualty of relief. Also applied to the right of recovering money paid in certain cases; thus, if an heir pays a debt legally payable by an executor he has relief against the executor.

3. **Fort.** The total height of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.

4. **Hunt.** A note on the horn played on arriving home.  
"As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the relieve three times."—*Return from Parnassus*.

5. **Phys. Geog.** The undulations or surface elevations of a country.

6. **Paint.** The appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, so as to cause them to appear precisely as they are found in nature.  
"Relief is produced by opposing and separating the ground from the figure, either by light or shadow, or colour."—*Reynolds: Discourse* viii.

7. **Sculp., Arch., &c.** The prominence of a sculptured figure from the plane surface to which it is attached. According to the degree of prominence, it is known as alto-relievo (q.v.) or high relief, mezzo- or demi-relief, and bas-relief or low relief.

"You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*.

**Relief-church, Relief-synod, s.**

*Church Hist. & Ecclesiol.*: A sect which arose in Scotland in 1752. A minister unacceptable to the congregation having been presented to the parish of Inverkeithing, the Presbytery of Dunfermline hesitated to proceed with his settlement. First the Commission of Assembly and next the Assembly itself, in which the Moderate Party were then dominant, ordered them to go forward. Six ministers refused, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was deposed for contumacy on May 23, 1752. He founded the first Relief Congregation, which on Oct. 22, 1761, developed into a Synod, and on May 13, 1847, joined the Secession Church [SECESSION] in founding the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

**relief-valve, s.**

1. A valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine, through which the water escapes into the hot-well when it is shut off from the boiler.

2. A valve so arranged as to open outward when a dangerous pressure or shock occurs, to allow escape of water.

3. A valve to allow access of air to a barrel from which liquor is drawn.

**\*rē-liēf'-lēss, a. [Eng. *relief*; -less.]** Destitute of relief.

**\*rē-liēf'-fūl, a. [Eng. *relief*; -ful(l).]** Affording relief; relieving.  
"Burst its bars for reliefful expression."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 82.

**rē-lī-ēr, s. [Eng. *rely*; -er.]** One who relies.  
"To thee, to thee, my heaved-up hands appeal,  
Not to seducing lust, thy rash relider."  
*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, c. 636.

**rē-liēf'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *relieve*(s); -able.]** Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.  
"Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is relievable by common law."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind*.

**rē-leveo', \*re-leve, \*re-lefo, v.t. [Fr. *relève* = to lift up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* to lift up; *re* = again, and *levo* = to lift; Sp. & Port. *relevar*; Ital. *rillevare*.]**

**\*1. To raise or lift again.**

2. To remove, wholly or in part, as anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to alleviate, to mitigate, to lighten, to assuage, to lessen: as, To relieve pain, to relieve want.  
3. To free, wholly or in part, from anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to afford relief to; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to help, to ease, to succour.  
"She calls them near, and with affection sweet  
Alternately relieves their weary feet."  
*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

4. To ease or deliver from any burden, wrong, oppression, or injustice, by legal or legislative process or interposition; to right by law.  
5. To release from any post, station, task, or duty, by the substitution of another person or party; to put another in the place of, or to take the place of in the performance of any duty, task, &c. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, I. 1.)

6. To obviate monotony in; to prevent from being tedious, monotonous, or tiresome by the introduction of some variety.  
"The poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but some persons relieve the subject with a moral reflection."—*Addison*.

7. To give mutual assistance to; to support.  
"Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass asunder, yet are they plausible together."—*Brownie: (Todd)*.

8. To make to seem to rise; to give conspicuousness or prominence to; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of prominence or projection to, by the juxtaposition of some contrast. [RELIEF, II. 6, 7.]

**\*rē-liēve-mēnt, s. [Eng. *relieve*; -ment.]** The act of relieving; the state of being relieved; relief.  
"With other relievements of their dolances."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 46.

**rē-liāv'-ēr, s. [Eng. *relieve*(s); -er.]**

1. **Ord. Lang.** One who relieves; one who gives ease or relief.  
"The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. V, ch. I.

2. **Gun.** An iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

**rē-liēv'-īng, pr. par. or a. [RELIEVE.]**

**relieving-arch, s.**

*Civ. Eng.*: A discharging-arch (q.v.).

**relieving-officer, s.** An officer appointed by the Board of Guardians of an English poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the union. It is his duty to inquire into all applications for relief, to visit the houses of the applicants, and to give immediate relief in cases of urgency.



RELIEVING-TACKLE.

**relieving-tackle, s.**

**Nautical:**

1. A tackle temporarily attached to the end of the tiller, to assist the helmsman in bad weather, and act as a guard in case of accident to the tiller ropes or wheel.  
2. A tackle from a wharf passed beneath a vessel when careened, and secured to the opposite side, to act as a guard against upsetting and to assist in righting.

**\*rē-liē'-vō, rē-lī-ē'-vō, s. [RELIEVO.]**

**rē-light' (gh silent), v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *light*, v. (q.v.).]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To light anew or afresh; to illumine again.  
2. To rekindle; to set off fire again.

**B. Intrans.** To rekindle; to burn again; to take fire again.

**rē-līg'-ī-ēux, s. [Fr. fem. sing. of *religieux*.]** A nun.

**rē-līg'-ī-ēux (z silent), s. [Fr.]** A religious (q.v.).

**rē-līg'-lōn, \*re-līg-i-oun, \*re-lyg-yon, \*re-līg-i-un, s. [Fr. *religion*, Prov. *religio*, *religion*, from Lat. *religionem*, accus. of *religio* = religion. Not from *religo* = to bind lack, else it would be *religation*, but from *religens* = pious, religious, pr. par. of *relego* = to gather together, to collect again; *re-* = again, and *lego* = to lay, to arrange, to gather; Sp. *religion*; Port. *religiao*; Ital. *religione*.]**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Objectively:**

(1) The outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumed (*Trench*): a rite or ceremony practised in the worship of God.  
"To transform  
Off to the image of a brute adorned  
With gay religions fall of pomp and gold."  
*Milton: P. L.*, I. 172.

(2) A system of doctrine and worship regarded by its adherents as of Divine authority, as the Brahmanic religion, the Christian religion. (*Acts* xxvi. 5; *Gal.* i. 13.)

2. **Subjectively:** The feeling of veneration with which the worshipper regards the Being he adores, especially the intense veneration which the Christian has for the Trinity, with the moral results to which that veneration leads. (*Cf. James* i. 26, 27.)

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that the feeling of religious devotion is a highly complex one, consisting of love, complete submission to an exalted and mysterious superior, a strong sense of dependence, fear, reverence, gratitude, hope for the future, and perhaps other elements. No being, he thinks, could experience so complex an emotion until advanced in his intellectual and moral faculties to at least a moderately high level.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Anthrop. & Compar. Religion:** Prof. C. P. Tiele (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) art. Religions) thus divides the faiths of the world:—

**1. Nature Religions:**

1. Polydemoniacal Magical Religions under the control of Animism. Example, the religions of Savages.

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. Purified or Organized Magical Religions, Therianthropes, Polytheism.

(a) Unorganized. Example, the old Dravidian faith, the religion of the Fins, &c.

(b) Organized. Example, the Egyptian religion, the more organized American Indian faiths.

2. Worship of man-like but superhuman and semi-divine beings. Anthropomorphic Polytheism. Example, the Celtic, Zoroastrian, and various Semitic faiths, the Vedas, Germanic, Hellenic, and Graeco-Roman religions.

11. Ethical Religions.

1. National Nomistic (Nomothetic) Religions. Brahmanism, Judaism, &c.

2. Universalistic Religious Communities. Islam, Buddhism, Christianity.

12. Law. The following eleven offences against religion were formerly punishable by the civil power: Apostasy, heresy, reviling the ordinances of the Church, blasphemy, profane swearing, conjuration or witchcraft, religious imposture, simony, profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenness, and lewdness. Only some of these are now penal offences; for instance, witchcraft is exploded, while apostasy and heresy are permitted on the broad principles of religious liberty.

3. Roman Church: The religious state; that state in which a person gives up earthly duties and affections, devoting himself or herself to the service of God in a religious order or community. Thus, to enter religion = to become a member of a religious order or congregation.

4. Statistics: If the population of the world be estimated at 1,500 millions, the universalistic religious communities contain more than two-thirds of the human race, say 420 millions of Christians, as many Buddhists, and 200 millions of Muhammadans. The next faith in point of numbers is Brahmanism, with about 180 millions.

¶ (1) Natural religion: Religion formed on a study of the evidences afforded by nature of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. (Cf. Rom. i. 20).

(2) Religion of Humanity: [POSITIVISM.]

(3) Revealed religion: Religion as embodied in or founded on Divine Revelation.

\* **rē-līg-iōn-ār-y**, a. & s. [Eng. religion; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to religion, pious.

"His [Bishop Sanderson's] religious professions in his last will and testament."—*Bp. Barrow: Remains*, p. 638.

B. As subst.: The same as RELIGIONIST.

\* **rē-līg-iōn-ēr**, s. [Eng. religion; -er.] A religionist (q.v.).

\* **rē-līg-iōn-ism**, s. [Eng. religion; -ism.]

A profession or affectation of religion; the outward practice of religion; false or affected religion.

"Political Religionism."—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy, I find this singular and significant term."—*J. DIsraeli: Curiosities of Literature*.

† **rē-līg-iōn-ist**, s. [Eng. religion; -ist.]

1. One who is given to religionism; a religious bigot.

"An upstart and new fangled invention of some bigotted religionists."—*Outworth: Intell. System*, p. 13.

2. A partisan of a religion.

**rē-līg-iōn-ize**, v. i. & t.

A. Intrans. To profess a religion, or religionism.

B. Trans. To make religious.

\* **rē-līg-iōn-less**, a. [Eng. religion; -less.]

Destitute of religion; not professing or believing in religion.

\* **rē-līg-i-ōs-i-tĭ**, s. [Fr. religiosité; Ital. religiosità; Sp. religiosidad.] Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness.

**rē-līg-iōus**, a. & s. [Fr. religieux; from Lat. religiosus, from religio = religion (q.v.); Sp. Port. & Ital. religioso.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with or devoted to religion. as, religious society, religious books.

2. Imbued with religion; exhibiting religion; pious, godly, devout: as, a religious man.

3. Characterized by religion or piety; arising from religion; pious.

4. Devoted by vows to the practice of religion; bound by vows to a monastic life.

\* 5. Bound by, or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious, rigid, strict.

"With all religious strength of sacred vows."—*Shakesp.: King John*, III. 1.

B. As subst. One who is bound by monastic vows, or devoted to a life of piety and devotion; a monk or nun. A religious, after profession, lost all civil rights.

"To the religious that were in Gascoyne, He got a thousand mark."—*R. Brunne, p. 186.*

\* **Religious Tract Society**: [TRACT.]

**religious-house**, s. A monastery or nunnery.

\* **rē-līg-i-ous-i-to**, s. [RELIGIOSITY.]

**rē-līg-iōus-lŷ**, \* **rē-līg-i-ous-liche**, adv. [Eng. religious; -ly.]

1. In a religious, pious, or devout manner; with love, reverence, and obedience to the Divine will; piously, devoutly, reverently.

2. According to the rites of religion; according to the precepts of divine law.

"For their brethren slain, Religiously they ask a sacrifice."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, I. 2.

3. Exactly, strictly, conscientiously; with strict observance.

"The original 'Jehovah,' which ought upon all occasions to have been religiously retained."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 30.

\* **rē-līg-iōus-nēs**, s. [Eng. religious; -ness.] The quality or state of being religious.

"A goodly religiousness or monastical life."—*Wood: Athene Lon.*, vol. I. (Wittichingham).

\* **rel-ike**, s. [RELIC.]

\* **rē-līn-quent**, a. [Lat. relinquens, pr. par. of relinquo = to leave, to relinquish (q.v.).] Relinquishing.

**rē-līn-quish**, v. t. [O. Fr. relinquis, stem of pr. par. of relinquo, from Lat. relinquo = to leave: re = back, again, and linquo = to leave; O. Ital. relinquare.]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon, to withdraw from; to give up or retire from possession or occupancy of; to quit.

"The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English."—*Danvers: State of Ireland*.

2. To cease from; to desist from; to abandon, to give up.

"Relinquishing the war against an exhausted kingdom."—*Holingsbroke: Remarks on Hist. of Eng.*

3. To renounce or give up a claim to; to forego, to resign, to abandon.

"He would not relinquish his own rights, but he would respect the rights of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

**rē-līn-quish-ēr**, s. [Eng. relinquish; -er.]

One who relinquishes; one who leaves, quits, abandons, or renounces.

**rē-līn-quish-mēt**, s. [Eng. relinquish; -ment.] The act of relinquishing, leaving, abandoning, or renouncing; renunciation.

"The utter relinquishment of all things popish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. IV., § 3.

**rē-lŷ-qua**, s. [Lat. nent. pl. of reliquus = remaining, from relinquo (q.v.).] To relinquish (q.v.).

Law: The remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. (*Wharton*.)

\* **rē-lŷ-quāire**, s. [Fr.] The same as RELIQUARY (2) (q.v.).

"While from the opening casket rolled A chain and reliquaire of gold."—*Scott: Rokeby*, VI. 6.

**rē-lŷ-qua-rŷ** (1), s. [RELICUA.]

Law: The debtor of a reliqua, or of a balance due; also a person who only pays piecemeal (*Wharton*.)

**rē-lŷ-qua-rŷ** (2), s. [Fr. reliquaire, from Lat. reliquus = relics (q.v.).] A depository for a relic or relics; a casket or case in which relics are kept.

"It was my goodly lot to gain A reliquary and a chain."—*Scott: Rokeby*, VI. 13.

\* **rē-lŷ-quā-tion**, s. [LIQUATION.] Remains, residue.

"The reliquation of all which preceded."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, II. 197.

\* **rel-ique**, s. [RELIC.]

**reliquiæ** (as **rē-lŷ-wŷ-ē**), s. pl. [Lat. = remains, remnants.]

1. *Eccles.* (RELIC, II.).

2. Bot.: The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Indusie.

\* **reliquian** (as **rē-lŷ-wŷ-an**), a. [Eng. reliqu(e); -ian.] Pertaining to, concerning, or constituting a relic.

"A great ship would not hold the reliquian pieces which the Baptists have of Christ's cross."—*R. Hill: Pathway to Piracy*, 1623, p. 146 (reprint 1847).

\* **rē-lŷ-qui-dāte**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. liquidate (q.v.).] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

\* **rē-lŷ-qui-dā-tion**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. liquidation (q.v.).] The act of reliquidating; a second or renewed liquidation or adjustment.

**rē-lŷsh**, \* **rel-lŷce**, s. [RELISH, v.]

1. Literally:

1. The effect of anything on the palate; taste, savour. (Generally used of a pleasing taste.)

"Distinguish every relish, sweet and sour."—*Danvers: Immort. of the Soul*, s. 16.

2. That which is used to impart a flavour to anything; espec., something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

II. Figuratively:

1. That quality in any object which gives pleasure; the power or quality of pleasing.

"The fruits of liberty have the more agreeable relish after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement."—*Waterland: Works*, VIII. 459.

2. Pleasure or delight given by anything.

"We do not always find equal relish in the same enjoyment."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. I., pt. I., ch. VI.

3. Inclination, taste, fondness, appetite, liking. (Now usually followed by for, formerly also by of.)

\* 4. A small quantity or admixture just perceptible.

"Some act That has no relish of salvation in't."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, III. 2.

\* 5. Characteristic quality or sort; cast.

"His fears . . . be of the same relish as ours are."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, IV. 1.

**rē-lŷsh**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. relecher, relischer = to lick over again; re- = again, and lecher (Fr. lécher) = to lick, from O. H. Ger. lecken, lechōn; Ger. lecken = to lick (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To give a relish or agreeable flavour or taste to

"On smoking lard they dine; A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine."—*Drayden: Ovid. Metamorphoses* VIII.

2. To like or enjoy the taste or flavour of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification.

3. To be pleased with; to be gratified by; to enjoy

"To see how people relished the same."—*Drayden: Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

\* 4. To savour or snack of; to have a smack or taste of

\* B. Intransitive:

1. To have a pleasing taste.

"The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates."—*Hakewell: On Providence*.

2. To give pleasure.

"Had I been the funder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredits."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To have a relish or flavour.

"A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature."—*Woodward*.

\* **rē-lŷsh-a-ble**, a. [Eng. relish; -able.] Capable of being relished; having a pleasing taste.

"Relishable bread for the use of man."—*Adams: Works*, II. 246.

\* **rē-lŷsh-tēn** (t silent), v. i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. listen (q.v.).] To listen again. (*Tennyson: Brook*, 18.)

\* **rē-lŷve**, v. i. & t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. live, v. (q.v.).]

A. Intrans. To live again; to come to life again; to revive.

"Will you deliver How this dead queen relives?"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 2.

B. Trans. To bring back to life; to re-animate, to revive

"Thought with that sight him much to have reliv'd."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 2.

**rē-lōad**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *load*, *v.* (q.v.).] To load again, as a gun, &c.  
 \* It is impossible for them to reload. —Cook: *Thrd Voyage*, bk. vi, ch. v.

**rē-lōan**, *v.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lend or loan again; to lend again that which has been lent and repaid. (*Amer.*)

**rē-lōan**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, *s.* (q.v.).] A second lending or loan. (*Amer.*)

\* **rē-lō-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *locate* (q.v.).] To locate a second time.

**rē-lō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *location* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of relocating.
2. *Scots Law*: A reletting; the renewal of a lease.

† *Tacit relocation*. The tacit or implied renewal of a lease, inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

\* **rē-lōdž**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lodge*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lodge again. (*Southey.*)

\* **rē-lōng**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *long* (q.v.).] To prolong, to postpone.

† I thynk we were good that the trewe were englied. —Berners: *Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cxxii.

\* **rē-lōv**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *love*, *v.* (q.v.).] To love in return.

† To own for him so familiar and leveling an affection as love, much more to expect to be relōved by him, were not the least easy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commendments make it a duty. —Boyle.

\* **rē-lū-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *relucens*, *pr. par.* of *relucere*: *re* = back, and *luco* = to shine.]

1. Throwing back or reflecting light; bright, glittering.
2. Bright, shining, eminent, conspicuous.

† In brighter nozes, the thumst stream  
 Plays o'er the mead. —Thomson: *Summer*, 162.

\* **rē-lūct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reluctor*, from *re* = back, and *luctor* = to struggle.] To struggle or strive against anything; to make resistance.

† We, with studied mixtures, force our relucting appetites. —Decay of Piety.

**rē-lūct-ānce**, **rē-lūct-an-çy**, \***rē-luct-an-cle**, *s.* [Eng. *reluctant* (f); *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being reluctant; unwillingness, repugnance, dislike.
2. Regret, displeasure.

† To the great honour and reluctance of all good men. —Athena Ozon, vol. II, (an. 1666).

\* **rē-lūct-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*, *pr. par.* of *reluctor* = to struggle against; Sp. *reluctante*.] [RELUCT.]

1. Striving or struggling against something; struggling or resisting violently.
2. Unwilling to do what one has to do; acting with reluctance or repugnance; loth, unwilling, disinclined, averse.

† Their chief, with step reluctant, still  
 Was lingering on the craggy hill. —Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, III, 28.

3. Proceeding from, or characterised by reluctance or repugnance; done or granted with reluctance: as, *reluctant obedience*.

**rē-lūct-ant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reluctant*; *-ly*.] In a reluctant manner; with reluctance; unwillingly.

† Our host  
 Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went. —Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. II.

\* **rē-lūc-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reluctatus*, *pa. par.* of *reluctor* = to struggle against.] [RELUCT.] To struggle in opposition; to resist; to act reluctantly.

† Men devise colours to delude their reluctating consciences. —Decay of Piety.

\* **rē-lūc-tā-tion**, *s.* [RELUCTATE.] Resistance, opposition, reluctance, repugnance.

† I have done as many villainies as another, And with as little reluctance. —Beaum. & Flot.: *Pilgrim*, II, 2.

\* **rē-lūmē**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *re-lūmer*; Fr. *rallumer*.] [RELUMINE.] To light again; to rekindle. (*Lit. & fig.*)

† I know not where is that Promethean heat  
 That can thy light relume. —Shakespeare: *Othello*, v, 2.

\* **rē-lū-mine**, *v.t.* [Lat. *relumino*, from *re* = again, and *lumino* = to light, *lumen*, genit. *luminis* = light; Ital. *ralluminare*.]

1. To light again or anew; to rekindle.  
 † His eye reluminates its extinguished fire. —Cowper: *Task*, I, 442.
2. To illuminate again.

**rē-lŷ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), *v.* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To rest or lean physically.  
 † His most holy hand relies  
 Upon his knees. —Davies: *Holy Rood*, p. 18.

2. *Fig.*: To rest or lean with confidence, as when satisfied of the truth or certainty of facts, evidence, or future events, or of the veracity and trustworthiness of a person or a statement, or of the ability and willingness of a person to do any act, fulfil a promise, &c.; to depend; to have confidence; to trust; to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

† Who slights not foreign aid, nor overburies;  
 But on our native strength in time of need relies. —Dryden: *To John Dryden of Chertsey*.

3. *Reflexively*: To rest; to trust; to cause to depend.

† Not relying ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation. —Bp. Saunderson.

**rē-māde**, *pref. & pa. par.* of *v.* [REMAKE.]

**rē-māin**, \* **rē-mayne**, *v.t. & t.* [From the O. Fr. *impers.* *verb il remain*, from *remanere* = to remain; Lat. *remanet* = it remains, *remaneo* = to remain: *re* = behind, and *maneo* = to remain; O. Sp. *remaner*; Sp. & Port. *remanear*.]

1. *Intransitive*:  
 To continue in a place; to stay, to abide, to wait.

† While here you do remain,  
 Shakesp.: *Midsommer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To stay or be left behind after others have gone; to be left after a part has been taken away or lost; to survive; to be left out of a greater quantity.

† He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep. —1 Cor. xv, 6.

3. To continue or endure in a particular state, form, or condition.

† This mystery remained undiscovered. —Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v, 2.

4. To continue or endure, generally.

† The upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall remain in it. —Proverbs II, 21.

5. To live, to dwell.

† Did he ask for me? Where remains he? —Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, III, 2.

6. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left still to be dealt with.

† There remains a scruple in that too. —Shakesp.: *Henry VI*, v, 2.

7. To be reserved.

† For thee remains a heavier doom. —Shakesp.: *Richard II*, I, 1.

- \* **B. Transitive**:  
 To be left to; to continue with.

† In a little time, while breath remains thee. —Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, I, 126.

2. To be left or reserved for; to await.

† Such end, pardie, does all hem remayne. —Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *May*.

**rē-māin**, *s.* [REMAIN, *v.*]

1. The act or state of remaining; stay, abode.

† Let's fetch him off or make remain alike. —Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, I, 4.

2. Something which remains or is left to be done.

† All the remain is welcome. —Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, III, 1.

3. That which remains or is left; remainder; a remnant. (Now only used in the plural.)

† Us the poore remain of Troy. —Puer: *Virgill*, *Æneids* I.

4. Specifically in the plural:  
 (1) That which remains of a human body after life has ceased; a corpse, a dead body.

(2) The productions, espec. the literary productions, of one who is dead; posthumous works.

† Organic remains: [ORGANIC].

**rē-māin-dōr**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remaindre* = to remain; cf. *attaindre*, from Fr. *atteindre*, *rejoindre*, from Fr. *rejoindre*.]

- \* **A. As a substantive**:  
 I. *Ord. Lang.*: That which remains; anything left over after a part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed; a remnant.

† [He] wastes the sad remainder of his hours. —Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. II.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*, *Alg.*, &c.: That which is left over of the subtrahend, after taking away the minuend.

2. *Eng. Law*. An estate in remainder is defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus if a man seized in fee-simple grants lands to A for twenty years, or other period, and, after the determination of the said term, then to B and his heirs for ever, here A is tenant for years, with remainder to B, since an estate for years is created out of the fee, and given to A, and the residue or remainder to B. Remainders are either contingent, cross, or vested (or executed) remainders. A contingent (or executory) remainder is where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. A cross remainder is where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other. Thus, if an estate be granted as to one half to A for life, with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to B for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to A in fee-simple, such remainders are called cross-remainders. Vested (or executed) remainders are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent, as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee: here B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside.

3. *Publishing*: An edition, the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is cleared by the trade at a reduced price.

† One of those estates on the vanity of authors and the rashness of publishers—a list of remainders. —Athenaeum, Oct. 8, 1883, p. 436.

\* **B. As adj.**: Remaining; left over; refuse.

† Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit After a voyage. —Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, II, 7.

**remainder-man**, *s.*

*Law*: He who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

**rē-māin**, *s. pl.* [REMAIN, *s.*]

**rē-māke**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *make*, *v.* (q.v.).] To make again or anew.

† Perfectly remake us after the image of our Maker. —Glenn: *Apology*.

**rē-mand**, \* **re-maund**, *v.t.* [Fr. *remander* = to send for back again, from Lat. *remando* = to send back word: *re* = back, and *mando* = to enjoin, to send word; Sp. *remandar*; Ital. *remandare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To send back; to call or order back.

† He signified his estate to the duke of Orlanones, whereupon he was remanded, and so he returned to Paris. —Berners: *Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. cccv.

2. *Law*: To remit in custody to some future time, as an accused person, in order to allow opportunity for the further inquiry into the case, and the collection of further evidence; to adjourn to a future time, as a case demanding further investigation and evidence.

† They shall, notwithstanding, be remanded and remain prisoners. —Frymte: *Treachery & Insolvency*, pt. IV, p. 27.

**rē-mand**, *s.* [REMAND, *v.*]

*Law*: The act of remanding; the state of being remanded.

\* **rē-mand-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *remand*; *-ment*.] The act of remanding; a remand.

\* **rēm-a-nence**, \* **rēm-a-nen-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *remanence* (f); *-ce*, *-cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being remanent; continuance, permanency.

† The remanency of conscience or original sin in the regenerate. —Jer. Taylor: *Of Original Sin*.

2. That which remains; a residuum.

† To make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom. —Boyle: *Works*, III, 81.

**rēm-a-nent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remanens*, *pr. par.* of *remanere* = to remain (q.v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Remaining, surviving. (It is solete except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology.)

† Our old guilt, and the remanent affections must be taken off. —Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. II, § 4.

**bol**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**  
**-clan**, **-tian** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dic**, &c. = **bpl**, **dcl**

**B. As subst.:** The part remaining; a remnant, a residuum.

"Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the last term of three years."—*Bacon*.

### remanent-magnetism, s.

**Magn.:** A quantity of magnetism retained by a bar of iron after a magnetic current has passed through it. A massive bar of iron retains its magnetism much longer than one formed of a bundle of soft iron wires.

**rēm-a-nēt, s.** [Lat. = it remains.] [REMAIN, v.]

**Law:** A suit which stands over to another sitting, or any proceeding connected with it which is deferred or delayed.

**re-mā-nī-ē, a.** [Pa. par. of Fr. *remanier* = to handle again, to do over again.]

**Paleont. (Of fossils):** Derived from older beds. They are generally scarce, are often coloured differently from the other fossils and from the rock, and look water-worn.

"Fossils derived from older beds are called *remanit*."—*Lyell's Student's Manual*, ch. xiii.

**rē-mark, s.** [Fr. *remarque*.] [REMARK, v.]

1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice, observation.

"The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture and remark."—*Cowper: Table Talk*, 206.

2. A brief statement taking notice of, or referring to, something; an observation, a comment, a note.

"Those choice remarks he from his travels drew."—*Dryden: Astruc Redux*, 82.

\* 3. Noticeable quality; note.

4. **Engr.:** A small picture or other distinguishing mark placed by an artist on an engraved plate, generally in the margin. Also used attributively, as a *remark proof*, a *remark plate*.

**rē-mark' (1), v. t. & i.** [Fr. *remarquer* = to mark, to note, to heed. *re-* = again, and *marquer* = to mark; *marque* = a mark; Sp. *remarcar*; Ital. *rimarcare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To observe; to note mentally; to take note or notice of.

2. To utter by way of remark, comment, or observation; to observe; to say, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker.

\* 3. To distinguish, to mark; to point out.  
"His manacles remark him, there he sits."  
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,309.

**B. Intrans.:** To make observations or remarks; to observe.

"I shall only remark that when this text is away, there will be but one left in the whole Scripture where that particular form of expression is used."—*Waterland: Works*, li. 52.

**rē-mark' (2), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mark*, v. (q.v.).] To mark again or anew.

**rē-mark-a-ble, a. & s.** [Fr. *remarquable*, from *remarquer* = to remark (q.v.); Sp. *remarcable*; Ital. *rimarcabile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Worthy of remark or notice; observable, notable.

"'Tis remarkable, that they Talk most, who have the least to say."  
—*Prior: Alma*, li. 345.

2. Extraordinary; deserving of special notice; wonderful, conspicuous, rare, unusual, distinguished, famous.

\* **B. As subst.:** Something notable, extraordinary, or remarkable.

"To write the remarkable of their reigns."—*Puller: Worthies: Buckinghamshire*.

**rē-mark-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *remarkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remarkable; worthiness of remark or notice; observableness.

"They signify the remarkableness of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ."—*Hammond*.

**rē-mark-a-ble, adv.** [Eng. *remarkable* (q.v.); -ly.] In a remarkable or extraordinary manner or degree; notably, extraordinarily, unusually; so as to call for special notice or remark.

"A remarkably handsome, tall, and well-made race."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**rē-marked, pa. par. or a.** [REMARK, v.] Notable, conspicuous, remarkable.

"You speak of two The most remark'd in the kingdom."  
—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

**rē-mark-er, s.** [Eng. *remark*, v.; -er.] One

who makes remarks or observations; an observer.

"If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency."—*Watts*.

**rē-mār-riage, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *marriage* (q.v.).] A second or repeated marriage; any marriage after the first.

**rē-mār-rŷ, \*re-mar-y, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To marry again or a second time.

**B. Intrans.:** To be married again or a second time.

"They'll *remarry* Ere the worm pierce your winding sheet."  
—*Webster: White Devil*, v. 1.

**rē-mast, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mast*, v. (q.v.).] To furnish or provide with a new mast or masts.

**rē-mās-ti-cāte, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *masticate* (q.v.).] To masticate or chew over again, as in chewing the cud.

"They are remasticated (chewing the cud, as it is called)."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 37.

**rē-mās-ti-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mastication* (q.v.).] The act of remasticating or chewing over again.

"The rough portions of the food undergo the process of remastication several times."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 38.

\* **rem-berge, s.** [RAMBERGE]

**rem-blāi (emas àh), s.** [Fr., from *remblayer* = to fill up an excavation, to embank; O. Fr. *embluer* = to hinder, to embarrass.]

1. **Fort.:** The elevated portion of earthworks formed by the disposition of the déblai, or excavated materials.

2. **Eng.:** The earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

**rēm-ble, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To remove. (Prov.)

"I . . . rāved an' rēmbled 'um oot."  
—*Tennyson: Northern Farmer* (Old Style), viii.

\* **reme, s.** [REALM.]

**rē-mēad, \*remeid, s.** [REMEDY.] A remedy.

"Past a' remead."—*Burns: Poor Maillie's Elegy*.

**\*rē-mēan, \*re-mene, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mean*, v. (q.v.).] To remind. (Gower.)

\* **rē-mē-ant, a.** [Lat. *remeans*, pr. par. of *remeo* = to return.] Returning; coming back.

"Like the *remeant sun*,"  
—*Kingley: Saint's Tract*, p. 6.

**rē-mēas-ŷre (s as zh), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *measure*, v. (q.v.).] To measure again or anew.

"The way they came; their steps *remeasured* right."  
—*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xv. 2.

**rē-mē-dī-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -able.] Capable of being remedied; admitting of a remedy.

"The *remediable* evils of their conditions."—*Standard*, Jan. 18, 1896.

\* **rē-mē-dī-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *remediable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediable.

**rē-mē-dī-a-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *remediable* (q.v.); -ly.] In a remediable manner or state; so as to admit of remedy or cure.

**rē-mē-dī-al, a.** [Lat. *remedialis* = healing, from *remedium* = a remedy (q.v.).] Affording a remedy; containing, constituting, or intended for a remedy or the removal of an evil.

"The *remedial* part of the law is a necessary consequence."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.)

**remedial-statutes, s. pl.**

**Law:** (See extract.)  
"*Remedial statutes* are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.), § 2.

\* **rē-mē-dī-al-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *remedial*; -ly.] In a remedial manner; by way of remedy; so as to remedy.

\* **rē-mē-dī-ate, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -ate.] Remedial.

"All you, unpublished virtues of the earth, Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

\* **rēm'-ē-dī-lōss, \*rem-e-dī-lessō, \*rem-e-dy-lessō, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -less.]

1. Not admitting of a remedy; incurable; beyond remedy; hopeless.

"Hopeless are all my evils, all *remediless*."  
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 648.

2. Irreparable, irremediable, irrefragable; as, a *remediless* loss.

3. Not answering as or serving for a remedy; ineffectual, powerless.

4. Not admitting of change or reversal; irrevocable.

"We, by rightful doom *remediless*,  
Were lost in death till He that dwelt above  
Emptied his glory."—*Milton: Circumcision*.

5. Without excuse or escape; under necessity.

"I have bought a piece of land in the field here, and I must *remediless* go thither to see what I have bought."—*Udall: Luke* xiv.

6. Without a remedy; unable to find or obtain a remedy; without hope of rescue or escape.

"And [told him] that his bale were better over bloume,  
Than thus to plie *remediless* in grief."  
—*Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe*.

\* **rēm'-ē-dī-lōss-lŷ, \*rem-i-dī-less-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *remediless*; -ly.] In a manner or degree not admitting of remedy; irremediably.

"He *remediless* chafing at his rebuke."  
—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

\* **rēm'-ē-dī-lōss-ness, s.** [Eng. *remediless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediless; incurableness.

"The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii, pt. ii, ess. 3.

**rēm'-ē-dŷ, \*rem-e-die, \*rem-e-dye, s.** [O. Fr. *remédie*, *remède* (Fr. *remède*), from Lat. *remedium* = a remedy: *re-* = again, and *medeo* = to heal; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *remedio*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which cures or heals any disease; a medicine or application used to heal a disease and restore health.

2. That which serves to remedy, counteract, or repair any hurt; that which corrects any evil; redress, reparation. (Followed by *for* or *against*, formerly also by *to*.)

"The *remedy* is wholy in your own hands."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, let. 4.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Coining:** The allowance at the mint for deviation from the exact standard fineness and weight of coin.

"In England the *remedy* of the mint is: Gold, 12 grains per pound in weight,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a carat in fineness; silver, 1 dw. per pound in weight, 1 dw. per pound in fineness; copper,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the weight both in weight and fineness. The *remedy* of United States gold coin is, a double eagle, one half grain; smaller gold coins, one quarter grain."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, li. 1,918.

2. **Law:** The means provided for the recovery of a right, or of compensation for its infringement.

"The *instruments* whereby this *remedy* is obtained (which are sometimes considered in the light of the *remedy* itself) are a diversity of suits and actions."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 4.

**rēm'-ē-dŷ, \*rem-e-die, v. t.** [Fr. *remédier*; Sp. & Port. *remediar*; Ital. *rimediare*.]

† 1. To cure, to heal; to restore to soundness or health.

2. To repair or redress, as an injury or wrong; to remove or counteract, as an evil.

"For the *remedying* and redressing of those fore-said injuries and wrongful dealings of the pope."  
—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 979.

**rē-mēlt, v. t. or i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *melt* (q.v.).] To melt again or anew.

**rēm-mēm-bēr, \*re-mem-bre, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *remembrer*, se *remembrer* = to call to mind, formed with an excrement b from Lat. *rememoror* = to remember; *re-* = again, and *memoro* = to commemorate; *memor* = mind-full; Fr. *remémorer*; Sp. *remembrar*; Ital. *rimemorare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring or call back to the mind or memory; to recall to remembrance; to recollect.

"By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion."—*Psalms* cxviii. 1.

\* 2. To call or bring to mind; to put one in mind of.

"The ditty does *remember* my drowned father."  
—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 2.

\* 3. To put in mind; to remind.

"It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow."  
—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

**fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**



\* 4. To come or return to the memory or remembrance of.

"As well thou wost, if I remember thee,  
How nigh the death for thou foundest me."  
*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida*, l.

5. To bear or keep in mind; to preserve unforgetten; not to forget or let slip: as, To remember the circumstances of an event.

6. To be continually thoughtful of; to attend to; to observe.

"Remember what I warn thee: shun to taste."  
*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 227.

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, reverence, respect, favour, affection, or any other feeling; to observe.

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."  
*Exodus* xx. 8.

8. To think of; to bear in mind; to consider; to take into consideration.

"Remember whom thou hast aboard."  
*Shakespeare: Tempest*, l. 1.

\* 9. To mention.

"A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be remembered."  
*Justice: Pargerson*.

10. To give or present the regards or compliments of; to mention with compliments: as, Remember me to your father.

**B. Intrans.** To call anything to remembrance; to bear anything in mind; to exercise the faculty of memory; to recollect.

"Remember well how thou arte old."

*Gower: C. A.*, viii.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rememberable*.] Capable or worthy of being remembered; memorable.

"We saw this very remarkable and rememberable place under sufficient discomfort of wind and showers."  
*Soutley: Letters*, iv. 481.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *rememberably*.] In a rememberable or memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

"To relate everything as rememberably as possible."  
*Soutley: Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, li. 77.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rememberer*; *-er*.] One who remembers.

"What a rememberer is the heart!"  
*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 66.

**rē-mēm-brānce**, \* **rē-mēm-brānce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *remembrance*, from *remember* = to remember (q.v.); Sp. *remembranza*; Ital. *rimembranza*.]

1. The act, state, or process of remembering; the keeping of a thing in the mind, or the recalling of it to mind; recollection.

"The sorrowful remembrance of the good deeds that he hath left to do here in earth."  
*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory.

"This lord of weak remembrance."

*Shakespeare: Tempest*, li. 1.

3. The period of time over which the power of memory extends: as, It has not happened within my remembrance.

4. The state of being remembered, or of being kept in memory; memory preserved.

"Saying a few last words, and enforcing his careful remembrance."  
*Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

5. That which is remembered; a recollection, a memory.

"Muse, these dear remembrances must be  
In these convenient places registered."  
*Daniel: Panegyric to the King*.

6. That which serves to recall to, or preserve in memory: as,

(1) An account or record preserved; a memorandum or note to assist the memory.

"Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twelfth year of Edward I."  
*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

(2) A monument, a memorial.

(3) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

"If you turn not, you will return the sooner.  
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

\* 7. The state or condition of being mindful; thoughtful, regard, consideration.

"His majesty, out of a self-gracious remembrance, did first propose."  
*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 5.

\* 8. Admonition.

"I do commit unto your hand  
The unsaid sword, that you have used to bear;  
With this remembrance that you use the same  
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,  
As you have done against me."  
*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2

**rē-mēm-brānç-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *remembrancer*]; *-er*.]

1. One who reminds; one who or that which puts in mind.

"Faithful remembrancer of one so dear."

*Cosper: My Mother's Picture*.

2. **English:** An Exchequer Court officer, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. Formerly there were three such officers, the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and the Remembrancer of First-fruits. The duties of the second of these were merged in the first by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 99. The name is also given to an officer of some corporations, as the Remembrancer of the City of London.

"All are digested into books, and sent to the remembrancer of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them."  
*Bacon*.

\* **rē-mēm-brē**, *v.t. & i.* [REMEMBER.]

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-āte**, *v.i.* [Lat. *rememoratus*, pa. par. of *rememoror* = to remember (q.v.).] To remember; to exercise the faculty of remembering.

"We shall find the like difficulties, whether we rememorato or learn to know."  
*Brykett: Desc. of Civil Life*, p. 1608.

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tion**, \* **rē-mēm-ō-ra-ci-oun**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *rememoratio*.] (REMEMORATE.) Remembrance, memory.

"Helps of memory, of affection, of remembrance."  
*Montaigne: Apologie to César*, p. 255.

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tive**, \* **rē-mēm-er-a-tif**, *a.* [Eng. *rememorative*]; *-ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

"Without rememorative signs of a thing."  
*Pocock: In Waterland: Works*, x. 254.

\* **rēm-en-ant**, \* **rēm-en-aunt**, *s.* [REMANANT.]

\* **rē-mēr-cies**, *s. pl.* [REMERCY.] Thanks.

"Not render thanks, no male remercies."  
*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 185.

\* **rē-mēr-çý**, \* **rē-mēr-çie**, *v.t.* [Fr. *mercier*, from *re-mē* = again, and *mercier* = to thank; *merci* = thanks, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* = reward.] To thank.

"She him remerciéd, as the patron of her life."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, li. xi. 16.

\* **rē-mērgē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *merge* (q.v.).] To merge again.

"Remerging in the general soul."  
*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xlii. 4.

\* **rē-mí-form**, *a.* [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

\* **rē-mig-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *remigo* = to row, from *remē*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.] Fit to be rowed upon.

"Steril remigable marshes."  
*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xxiv.

\* **rē-mí-gēs**, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *remex*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.]

*Ornith.*: The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which propel it through the air, like oars.

\* **rē-mí-grāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *remigratus*, pa. par. of *remigro* = to remove back.] [MIGRATE.] To remove back again; to return to a former place or state.

"The rest . . . will remigrate into phlegm."  
*Boyle: Works*, i. 499.

\* **rē-mí-grā-tion**, *s.* [REMIORATE.] A migration to a former place; a removal back again.

"The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland."  
*Hale: Orig. of Man-kind*.

\* **rē-mí-j-ā**, *s.* [Named after Remijo, a Brazilian medical man.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Slender shrubs with axillary racemes of flowers, woolly outside, and the limb of the corolla with five linear segments. The bark of *Remigia ferruginea* and *R. Vellozii* is used as a substitute for cinchona.

\* **rē-mínd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mind* (q.v.).] To put in mind; to recall something to the mind or memory of; to bring to the remembrance of; to cause to remember.

"I do not believe it beguiling.  
Because it reminds me of thine."  
*Byron: Stanzas to Augusta*.

\* **rē-mínd-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *remind*; *-er*.] One who or that which reminds or calls to mind.

"These outward objects are rather the reminders than the first beguilers or implanters."  
*Mora: Anti-dote against Atheism*, bk. i. ch. v.

\* **rē-mínd-fúl**, *a.* [Eng. *remind*; *-ful* (q.v.).]

1. Tending or serving to remind; careful to remind.

2. Careful to remember; mindful.

"Remindful of the convent bars."

*Wood: Bianca's Dream*.

\* **rēm-íng-tōn-ite**, *s.* [After Edward Remington of Maryland; *enit*, *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A mineral occurring as a rose-colored encrustation on serpentine at Finksburg, in Maryland. Supposed to be a hydrated carbonate of cobalt; not yet analysed.

\* **rēm-i-nis-çence**, \* **rēm-i-nis-çen-çý**, *s.*

[Fr., from Lat. *remiscentia* = remembrance, from *remiscentis*, pa. par. of *remiscentor* = to remember, from *re-* = again, and the same root as *memini* = I remember; Sp. & Port. *remisencia*.]

† 1. The act or power of remembering; the recalling or recovery of ideas which had escaped the memory; recollection, memory.

"There is yet another kind of discussion beginning with the appetite to recover something lost, proceeding from the present backward, from thought of the place where we miss it, to the thought of the place from whence we came last; and from the thought of that, to the thought of a place before, till we have in our mind some place, wherein we had the thing we miss; and this is called 'remisencia.'"  
*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. iv.

2. That which is remembered or recalled to mind; a memory; a relation of past events, characteristics, &c., within one's personal recollection.

\* **rēm-i-nis-çen-çý**, *s.* [REMINISCENCE.]

\* **rēm-i-nis-çent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remiscentis*, pa. par. of *remiscentor* = to remember.] [REMINISCENCE.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Remembering; recalling to mind; having reminiscence.

2. Reminding one of something.

"The succeeding scherzo, though somewhat reminiscent of Beethoven's—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1852."

**B. As subst.**: One who calls to mind and records past events.

\* **rēm-i-nis-çen-ti-ál** (*ti* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *reminiscent*; *-i-ál*.] Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence of evolution."  
*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, (Pref.)

\* **rēm-i-nis-çí-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *reminiscence*; *-itōr-ý*.] Remembering; pertaining or relating to the memory; founded on reminiscences.

"I still have a reminiscitory spite against Mr. Job Jonson."  
*Lytton: Petham*, ch. lxviii.

\* **rēm-i-mí-pēd**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remipes*, genit. *remipedis* = having feet like oars; *remus* = an oar, and *pes* = a foot.]

**A. As adj.**: A term applied to any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q.v.).

**B. As subst.**: Any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q.v.).

\* **rēm-i-mí-pēs**, *s.* [REMIPED.]

† 1. *Zool.*: A genus of Hippidae (q.v.), with one species, *Remipes testudinarius*, from the coast of Australia. Middle antennæ bisetose at the apex, longer than external. First pair of feet long, with last joint acuminate.

\* 2. *Entom.*: A name formerly given to a genus of Coleoptera, and to one of Hemiptera. (Larousse.)

\* **rēm-i-rē-ā**, *s.* [The Guianan name of a species.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Schœniaceæ. *Remirea maritima*, common in Tropical America, is said to be strongly diaphoretic and diuretic.

\* **rēm-míse**, *v.t.* [REMISE, *s.*]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To send back; to remit.

"This too too much remise  
Ought into night."

*Sylvester: Du Barlas*, second day, first week, 164.

2. *Law*: To give or grant back; to resign or surrender by deed.

"Remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed."  
*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. 50.

\* **rēm-míse**, *s.* [Fr. = delivery, surrender, from *remettre* (Lat. *remitto*) = to surrender.] [REMIT.]

*Law*: A surrender; a giving back; a release, as of a claim.

**ból**, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **cát**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **gò**, **gém**; **thín**, **thís**; **shú**, **as**; expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**  
**-clan**, **-tlan** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-ci-ous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-blo**, **-dic**, &c. = **böl**, **döl**.

**rē-miss**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remissus* = relaxed, languid, prop. pa. par. of *remitto* = to send back, to remit (q.v.); Fr. *remis*; Sp. *remiso*; Ital. *rimesso*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Not vigorous or energetic in action or performance; not diligent; slack; inattentive; negligent; careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless.

"He means, my lord, that we are too remiss."

*Shakespeare: Richard II.* III. 2.

2. Wanting in earnestness, intensity, or activity; slow, slack, languid.

"The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flows with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and remiss."—Woodward.

**B. As subst.:** An act of negligence or remissness; negligence.

"By negligence of magistrates and remissness of laws."—Pultenham: *English Poets*, bk. I, ch. xix.

**\*re-mis-sa-les**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.] Leavings, scraps, orts, refuse.

"Lade not thi trechour with many remissales."

*Lydgate: Stans Puer ad Mensuram.*

**\*rē-miss-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *remiss*; *fūl* (f.).] Ready or prone to grant remission or forgiveness; forgiving, gracious, remissive.

"The heavens in their remissful doom."—Irayton.

**\*rē-mis-si-bil-i-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *remissible*; *-itē*.] The quality or state of being remissible; capability of being remitted.

"The remissibility of our greatest sins."—Jer. Taylor.

**\*rē-mis-si-blo**, *a.* [Lat. *remissibilis*, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Capable of being remitted; admitting of remission.

"Sins . . . remissible or expiable by an easy penitence."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. II, res. 9.

**rē-mis-si-ō in-jūr-i-æ**, *phr.* [Lat.]

*Scots Law.* A plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

**rē-miss-iōn (ss as sb)**, **\*re-mis-si-oun**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *remissionem*, accus. of *remissio*, from *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Sp. *remision*; Ital. *remissione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of sending back or remitting.

"Eurydice and her remission into hell."—Stackhouse.

2. The act of remitting or sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. (*Swift*.)

3. The act of remitting, abating, or relaxing; abatement, moderation, relaxation.

"For it is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by remissions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

4. The act of forgiving or remitting; the foregoing of the punishment due to a crime; forgiveness, pardon.

"This is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins."—Matthew xxv. 28.

5. The act of giving up, foregoing, or relinquishing, as a debt, a claim, a right, &c.

"Those chiefs had obtained from the Crown, on easy terms, remissions of old debts and grants of new titles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. That which is remitted, given up, or relinquished.

**II. Pathol.:** Diminution in intensity without complete stoppage. [*REMITTENT*]

**\*rē-miss-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *remiss*, *-ive*.]

1. Slackening, abating, relaxing, moderating.

"Remissive of his might."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xiii. 887.

2. Remitting, forgiving, pardoning.

"A most merciful king, who was remissive of wrongs."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, p. 226.

**rē-miss-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ly*.] In a remiss, negligent, careless, or heedless manner; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"Like an unbenighted carelessly."

*His sinewy proverbs did remissly lie.*

*Dinne: The Progress of the Soul.*

**rē-miss-nēss**, **\*re-mis-nesse**, **\*re-mis-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being remiss; slackness, carelessness, heedlessness, negligence; want of vigour, diligence, industry, attention or due application to any business or duty.

"The calculated remissness of the Whigs achieved what the conscience of the Party had previously not been robust enough to accomplish."—Standard, Dec. 31, 1888.

**\*rē-miss-ōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *remissus*, pa. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Pertaining to re-

mission; serving or tending to remit; remissive.

"Propitiatory, expiatory, remissory, or satisfactory, signifies all one thing in effect."—Latimer: *Sermon of the Plough*.

**rē-mīt**, **\*rē-myttē**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *remitto* = to send back, to abate, to remit; *re* = back, and *mitto* = to send; Fr. *remettre*; Sp. *remittir*; Port. *remittir*; Ital. *rimettere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To send back.

"Whether Earth's an animal, and air imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair."

*And what she sucks, remits.*

*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Their rents are remitted to them in sugar and rum."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

3. To restore, to replace, to put or place back.

4. To transfer, to refer, to leave.

"Christ would not suffer himself to be called good, but remitted that title to the Father only."—Waterland: *Works*, II. 257.

5. To refer.

"Whether the counsellor be good, I remitte it to the wise readers."—*Algot: Gomerour*, bk. iii., ch. xxvi.

6. To relax in intensity; to abate, to make less intense or violent.

7. To make slack after tension; to relax.

"As when a bow is successively intended and remitted."—Cudworth: *Intellect System*, p. 225.

8. To refrain from exacting; to relinquish, to give up; to forego, wholly or in part.

"The magistrate can often, where the public good demands not the execution of the law, remit the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority."—Locke.

9. To forgive, to pardon; to pass over without punishment.

"Whose sinner sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them."—John xx. 23.

10. To resign, to give up.

"Neither of either, I remit both twain."

*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comm.*: To transmit or send, as money, bills, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Scots Law*: To transfer, as a cause, from one tribunal to another, or from one judge to another. [*REMIT*, *s.*]

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

"How often have I blessed the coming day."

*When toll remitting lent its turn to play."*

*Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active; to moderate.

"As, by degrees, they remitted of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts."—South.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comm.*: To transmit money, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Med.*: To abate in violence for a time without intermission, as a fever, &c.

**rē-mīt**, *s.* [*REMIT*, *v.*]

*Scots Law*: A remission; a sending back. Applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause, either totally or partially or for some specific cause, from one tribunal or judge to another or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purpose of the remit.

**\*rē-mīt-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-ment*.] The act of remitting; the state of being remitted; remittance, remission, forgiveness.

"Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy remissions."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

**rē-mīt-tal**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-tal*.]

1. The act of remitting; a giving up, a surrender, remission.

2. The act of remitting or sending away to a distance, as money, &c.; remittance, transmission.

**rē-mīt-tançe**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of remitting or transmitting, as money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in payment for goods, &c.

"The same act of parliament restored the exchange between England and Scotland to its natural rate, or to what the course of trade and remittances might happen to make it."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. II, ch. II.

2. Money, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

**\*rē-mīt-tançe-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *remittance* (o); *-er*.] One who sends a remittance.

"Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his remittanceers at Madrid."—Cumberland: *Memoirs*, II. 170.

**\*rē-mīt-tēe**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-ee*.] One to whom a remittance is sent.

**rē-mīt-tēnt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remittens*, pr. par. of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Fr. *remittent*.]

**Medical:**

**A. As adj.:** Diminishing in intensity at certain intervals, but not intermitting; i.e., temporarily ceasing.

**B. As subst.:** A remittent disease; a remittent fever.

**remittent-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A malarial fever, known also as Continued fever (q.v.), bilious fever, acclimated fever, &c. It is marked by sudden invasion and persistent high temperature, frequently from 105° to 106°, with diminution of the red blood-corpuscles, with other changes in the spleen, liver, stomach, and intestines, resembling those of intermittent fever, which it may pass into during convalescence. It is chiefly riparian, or in marshy regions with little water, and is conveyed by the winds. It occurs chiefly in 63° north and 57° south latitude, with a cold and a hot stage, a remission stage, and a period of exacerbation on the day after the remission, with an average duration of two weeks, after which the patient usually recovers.

**rē-mīt-tēr**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who remits, pardons, forgives, or foregoes.

"The condition of a remitted forfeiture being as absolutely in the breast of the remitter as the condition on which the blessing was originally conferred."—Warburton: *Works*, IX. 116.

2. One who remits money, &c.; one who makes a remittance.

"The diminished wants of remitters."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 18, 1882.

**II. Law:** The sending or placing back of a person to a right or title he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered only by suit.

**\*rē-mīt-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *remit*; *-or*.] One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

**rē-mix**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *miz* (q.v.).] To mix again or repeatedly.

**rēm-nant**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remanant*, *remanant*, from Lat. *remanens*, pr. par. of *remaneo* = to remain (q.v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

1. That which is left or remains over after a part has been separated, lost, destroyed, or removed.

"A remnant of your race survives."—Cooper: *Task*, I. 840.

2. *Specif.*: The last part of a piece of stuff.

3. That which is left after a part has been done, performed, executed, passed, or told; remainder.

"The remnant of my age."

*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 1.

4. A scrap, a fragment, a little bit. (Used in contempt.)

"Thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant!"

*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 2.

**\*B As adj.**: Remaining, left.

"The remnant years Heaven doom'd him yet to live."

*Boile: Orlando Furioso*, XIII.

**rē-mōd-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *modēl*, *v.* (q.v.).] To remodel again or anew; to refashion, to rearrange.

"In the remodelled boroughs they could do nothing."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

**\*rē-mōd-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *modification* (q.v.).] The act of remodeling, a repeated or renewed modification.

**\*rē-mōd-i-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *modify* (q.v.).] To modify again or anew; to reform, to remodel.

**rēm-ō-lin-ito**, *s.* [From Los Remolinos, Chili, where found; suff. *-ito*.] (*Min.*)

*Min.*: The same as ATACAMITE (q.v.).

**rē-mōl-i-ēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *remolliens*, gent. *remolliens*, pr. par. of *remollito* = to soften; *molli* = soft.] Mollifying, softening

**āto**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hōr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sēr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wolf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

\***rē-mōl'-ten**, \***re-moul'-ten**, *a* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *molten* (q.v.).] Melted again; remelted.

"Mingled with glass already made, and remoulden."  
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 779.

†**rē-mōn'-ēt-i-zā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *remonetize* (v.); *-ation*.] The act of remonetizing a coinage; the reestablishment of such coinage in the position of legal tender after having for a time been degraded to the rank of mere token money.

†**rē-mōn'-ēt-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *monetize* (q.v.).] To restore, as a gold or silver coinage, to value as a currency.

"The gold coinage has been remonetized."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary*.

\***rē-mōn'-stra-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *remonstrare* = to show.] Demonstrable.

"The greatness is demonstrable in the event."  
—*Adams: Works*, ii. 356.

**rē-mōn'-strāce**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrancia*, from *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstrare* = to remonstrate (q.v.); Fr. *remonstrance*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of showing, demonstrating, or manifesting; demonstration, manifestation, show, display.

"The Spaniards made no remonstrance of joy or an ordinary liking to it."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. I, p. 145.

\*2. Declaration, statement.

"To prepare and draw up a general remonstrance of the state of the kingdom."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 325.

\*3. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a strong representation of reasons or facts against something complained of or opposed; expostulation; hence, a paper or document containing such representation or expostulation.

#### II. Roman Church: A Monstrance (q.v.).

#### † The Grand Remonstrance:

Eng. Hist.: A remonstrance consisting of 206 articles, condemning the arbitrary procedure of Charles I. It was carried in the House of Commons, November 22, 1641, by a majority of eleven, and presented to the king on December 1.

**rē-mōn'-strant**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrans*, pr. par. of *remonstrare* = to remonstrate (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Containing, or of the nature of remonstrance; expostulatory; urging reasons against something.

"The people regarded with profound indifference the remonstrant pastors."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1896.

#### B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who remonstrates.

2. *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A name given to the Dutch Protestants, who, after the death of Arminius (A.D. 1609), continued to maintain his views, and in 1610 presented to the States of Holland, at Friesland, a remonstrance in five articles formulating their points of departure from Calvinism. Their adversaries presented a counter-remonstrance, whence they were called Counter-Remonstrants. In 1619 the Synod of Dort pronounced in favour of the stricter school. The Remonstrants still form a small but liberal and scholarly sect in Holland.

"The doctrine of the Remonstrants was embodied in 1621 in a *confessio* written by Episcopius, their great theologian, while Wytenbogaert gave them a catechism, and regulated their churchly order."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 379.

**rē-mōn'-strāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *remonstratus*, pa. par. of *remonstrare* = to show, to expose; hence, to produce arguments, from Lat. *re-* = again, and *monstrare* = to show; O. Fr. *remonstrer*; Fr. *remonstrer*.]

#### \*A. Transitive:

1. To make a representation with regard to any matter; to demonstrate; to manifest, to show, to prove.

"Properties of a faithful servant: a sedulous eye, to observe all occasions within or without, tending to remonstrate the habit within."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 209.

2. To show or point out.

"And, lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly remonstrate unto them."—*Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 494.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To show clearly; to demonstrate, to prove.

2. To exhibit, present, or put forward strong reasons or representations against some act or course of proceedings; to expostulate.

\***rēm-ōn'-strā'-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstratum*, accus. of *remonstrare*, from *remonstratus*.] [REMONSTRATE.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a remonstrance, an expostulation.

\***rēm-ōn'-strā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *remonstrative* (-ive).] Remonstrating, remonstrant.

"The last clause a perfect bar of remonstrative music."—*Earle: Philology*, § 660.

\***rēm-ōn'-strā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *remonstrator* (-or).] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

"Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief remonstrators."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1660).

\***rēm-ōn'-strā-tōr-ry**, *a.* [From *remonstrare*, on analogy of *demonstratory*.] Remonstrating, remonstrative.

"Appealing to him in a remonstratory tone."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

**rēm-ōn'-toir** (oir as *wâr*), *s.* [Fr.]

*Horol.*: A mechanism designed to render the force which sustains the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

#### remontoir-escapement, *s.*

*Horol.*: An escapement in which the scape-wheel is driven by a small weight raised by the clock, usually at intervals of thirty seconds; or by a spiral spring on the scape-wheel arbor, wound up a quarter or half turn at the said intervals.

**rēm-ō-plēu'-rēg**, *s.* [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *pleura* = a rib.] [REMOPLEURIDÆ.]

**rēm-ō-plēu'-rī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *remopleurides* (s); Lat. fem. pl. *idæ*.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Trilobites. Head greatly developed, semicircular, the genal angles produced into spines. Eyes very long, reticulated; body rings eleven; pygidium very small. Only known genus *Remopleures*, with seven species, from the Lower Silurian.

**rēm-ō-ra**, *s.* [Lat. *remora* = (1) delay, hindrance, (2) the fish; *remoror* = to stay behind, to linger: *re-* = back, again, and *moror* = to delay, *mora* = delay.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A delay, a hindrance, an obstacle.

"But these fantastical *remoras* do not obstruct us in the familiar transactions of life."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. xxi.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Ichthy.*: Sucking-fish, Sucker; a popular name for any species of the genus *Echeneis* (q.v.); specif., *Echeneis remora*, about eight inches long, common in the Mediterranean. By means of the suckorial disc—a transformation of the spinous dorsal fin—the species can



REMORA.

attach themselves to any flat surface. The adhesion is so strong that the fish can only be dislodged with difficulty, unless pushed forward with a sliding motion. Being bad swimmers, they attach themselves to vessels, or to animals having greater power of locomotion than themselves; but they cannot be regarded as parasites, as they do not obtain their food at the expense of their host.

"Later writers, then, repeat a story, the source of which is unknown, viz., that the *remora* is able to arrest vessels in their course, a story which has been handed down to our own time. It need not be stated that this is an invention, though it cannot be denied that the attachment of one of the larger species may retard the progress of sailing, especially when, as is sometimes the case, several individuals accompany the same ship."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 461.

2. *Med.*: A stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument to retain parts in place, e.g., to maintain a fracture in place or a luxation reduced.

\***rēm-ō-rāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *remoratus*, pa. par. of *remoror* = to delay.] To delay, to hinder, to obstruct.

\***rēm-mord'**, \***re-morde**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *remordre*, from Lat. *remordeo* = to bite again; Sp. & Port. *remorder*; Ital. *rimordere*.] [REMORSE.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To cause remorse to; to afflict.

"God remordeth some folk by adversities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

2. To rebuke.

"Sometyme he must vices remorde."—*Skelton: Poems*, p. 11.

#### B. Intrans.: To feel remorse.

"O what a terror wounds remording soules,  
Who poyson finde, what seem'd a pleasant food."  
—*Stirling: Domesday: The First House*.

\***rē-mord'-en-cy**, *s.* [REMOVED.] Compunction, remorse.

"That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 175.

**rē-morse'**, \***re-mors**, *s.* [O. Fr. *remors*, from Low Lat. *remorsus*, *remorsio* = remorse, from Lat. *remorsus*, pa. par. of *remordeo* = to bite again, to vex; *mordeo* = to bite; Fr. *remorsis*.]

1. Biting sorrow for some evil act done, and especially for an act of cruelty; the keen pain caused by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

"Bedloe had died in his wickedness, without one sign of remorse or shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

† Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i, ch. iv.) considers that remorse bears the same relation to repentance, as rage does to anger, or agony to pain.

\*2. Pity, compassion, mercy; sympathetic sorrow.

"Wherefore now, touched with remorse at their pitiful case, he resolved to revoke the law of wrecks."—*Fulter: Holy War*, bk. iii, ch. vii.

\***rē-morsed'**, *a.* [Eng. *remorseful* (-ed).] Feeling remorse or compunction.

"The soul of the remorseful sinner draweth near to the grave."—*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 2, case 9.

**rē-morse'-fūl**, \***re-morce-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of, or touched with remorse or a sense of guilt.

"Beating remorseful and loud the mutable sands of the seashore."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

\*2. Tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful.

"These eyes, which never shed remorseful tear."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 2.

\*3. Causative or exciting compunction or pity; pitiable.

"This his fellows most remorseful fate."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey*, x.

†**rē-morse'-fūl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -ly.] In a remorseful manner; with remorse or compunction.

\***rē-morse'-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remorseful.

**rē-morse'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -less.] Without remorse; un pitying, cruel, relentless, merciless; insensible to distress; implacable.

"And bade his bones to Scotland's coast  
Be borne by his remorseless host."  
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iv. 4.

**rē-morse'-lēss-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -ly.] In a remorseless manner; without remorse or compunction.

"[He] remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x, ser. 6.

**rē-morse'-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

"For with such fell remorselessness he'n'er  
Had hearted up her talions and her teeth."  
—*Beaumont: Love's Mystery*, ix. 139.

**rē-mōte**, *a.* [O. Fr. *remot*, fem. *remote*, from Lat. *remotus*, pa. par. of *removeo* = to remove (q.v.); Sp. *remoto*; Ital. *remoto*, *rimoto*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Distant in place or position; far away, not near.

"Searching all lands and each remotest part."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iv. 6.

2. Distant in point of time, past or future; as, *remote* ages.

3. Not directly producing an effect; not acting directly.

"An unadvised tranquillity from the effect to the remotest cause."—*Glanville*.

4. Alien, foreign; not agreeing.

5. Abstracted, separated.

"Remote from men with God he pass'd his days."  
—*Farnell: Hymns*.

**boil**, **bōx**; **pout**; **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**Ying**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

3. Not closely connected.

"For *remoter* purposes of love."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

7. Slight, inconsiderable: as, There is a *remote* resemblance between them.

8. Distant in consanguinity or kindred; distantly related: as, a *remote* connection.

II. *Bot.* (*Of arrangement*): Distant, separated by abnormally long intervals. (*Opposed to approximated, dense, &c.*)

\* **rē-mōt-ēd**, a. [Eng. *remot(e); -ed*.] Removed, remote.

"Remoted from thee."

Voltaire: *Rehearsal*, p. 32.

**rē-mōte-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *remote; -ly*.]

1. In a remote manner; at a distance in space or time; not near; far off.

2. Slightly, inconsiderably; in or to a small degree.

3. Not directly; indirectly.  
"All our motives derive either immediately or remotely from our own satisfaction and complacency of mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i, pt. II, ch. xxvi.

4. Not closely in point of consanguinity: as, We are *remotely* connected.

**rē-mōte-nēss**, s. [Eng. *remote; -ness*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being remote or distant in space, time, connection, operation, efficiency, relationship, &c.; distance.

"Lost the remoteness of the interest should discourage too much this attention."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, vol. III, bk. v., ch. II.

2. *Law*: Want of close connection between a wrong and injury as cause and effect. In this case the party injured cannot claim compensation from the wrongdoer.

\* **rē-mō-tion**, s. [Lat. *remotio*, from *remotus*, pa. par. of *removere* = to remove (q.v.); Fr. *remotion*; Sp. *remoción*; Ital. *remozione*.]

1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed, to a distance; removal.

"All thy safety were *remotion*."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. Remoteness.

"From the *remotion* of the consequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

**rē-mōu-lade**, s. [Fr.]

*Cookery*: A fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

**rē-mōuld**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mould*, v. (q.v.).] To mould or shape again or anew; to reshape.

**rē-mōunt**, s. [REMOUNT, v.] The opportunity or means of remounting; specif., a fresh horse with its furniture; a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

"An abundant supply of good *remounts* for their cavalry regiments."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

**rē-mōunt**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *remonter*.] [MOUNT, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To mount again.

"I know to shift my ground, *remount* the car."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* vii. 292.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To mount again; to reascend.  
"Who lead their horses down the steep, rough road  
May thence *remount* at ease."  
Wordsworth: *Old Cumberland Beggar*.

2. To ascend or go back in time or researches.  
"Without *remounting* to remote antiquities"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. III, ch. IV.

\* **rē-mōv-a-bil-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *removable; -ity*.] The quality or state of being removable; capacity or capability of being removed or displaced.

**rē-mōv-a-ble**, \* **re-move-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *remov(e); -able*.] Capable of being removed or displaced; admitting of, or liable to removal, as from place to place or from an office.

"The judges were *removable* at his pleasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

**rē-mōv-ā-l**, s. [Eng. *remov(e); -al*.]

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another; change of place, site, or abode.

"To this Ulysses! What the prince requires  
Of swift remount, seconds thy desires."  
Pope: *Homer: Odyssey* xvi. 21.

2. The act of removing or displacing from an office or post; the state of being dismissed or removed from an office or post; dismissal.

"The *removal* of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions."—*Addison*.

3. The act of removing, doing away with, or putting an end to; the act of taking away by a remedy.

"To bear contentedly whatever uneasy circumstances lie under, and to trust in God's mercy for the *removal* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. II.

**rē-mōv-e**, \* **re-meve**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *mouvoir* = to move (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *remover*; Ital. *rimovere*; Lat. *removere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To move from its place; to shift from one place to another; to cause to change place.

"Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark."—*Deut.* xix. 14.

2. To displace or dismiss from a post or office.

3. To take or do away with by any remedy; to put away; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish; to drive away: as, To *remove* a grievance, to *remove* a disease, &c.

4. To make away with; to cut off; to kill.  
"King Richard thus *removed*."  
*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, II. 5.

II. *Law*: To carry from one court to another: as, To *remove* a suit by appeal.

B. *Intrans.*: To change place; to move from one place to another, especially to change the place of residence.

"When the people saw it, they *removed*, and stood afar off."—*Exodus* xx. 18.

**rē-mōv-e**, s. [REMOVE, v.]

1. The act of removing; the state of being removed; removal; change of place or position.

"There was no purpose in them of this *remove*."  
*Shakespeare: Lear*, II. 4.

2. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

"His horse wanted two *removes*."—*Swift: (Todd)*.

3. The distance or space through which any thing is moved; an interval; a stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation.

"A posterity that lie many *removes* from us."—*Addison: On Medals*.

4. A class or division. (Used of some of the public schools.)

\* 5. A posting-stage; the distance between two posting-stations on a road. (*Shakespeare: All's Well*, v. 3.)

\* 6. The raising of a siege.  
"If they set down before us, for the *remove*  
Bring up your army."  
*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 2.

7. A dish removed from table to make room for another.

**rē-mōv-ed**, pa. par. & a. [REMOVE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Moved or changed in place or position; displaced.

\* 2. Remote; separate from others; sequestered, retired.

"For she hath privately, twice or thrice a day, ever since the death of Hermione, visited that *removed* house."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Distant or separated in the scale of gradation.

"Those that are germane to him, though *removed* fifty times."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

II. *Her.*: The same as FRACTED (q.v.).

**rē-mōv-ēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. *removed; -ness*.] The quality or state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

"I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *remotedness*."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

**rē-mōv-ēr**, s. [Eng. *remov(e); -er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which removes.

"He is the unjust judge that is the capital *remover* of landmarks."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Judicature*.

2. *Law*: The removal of a suit from one court to another.

**rem-plit'** (em as *ân*), a. [Fr., pa. par. of *remplir* = to fill up.]

*Her.*: A term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tincture round the chief.

\* **rē-mŭ-a-ble**, a. [O. Fr.] [REMUER.] Capable of being moved; movable.

"For where honour is *remuable*,  
It ought well to be *advised*."  
*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

\* **rē-mŭ-e**, \* **rē-mew** (ew as *û*), v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *remuer*, from Lat. *re* = back, and *movere* = to change.]

A. *Trans.*: To move; to remove.

"The hors of bras that may be *remueved*."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10, 148.

B. *Intrans.*: To move.

"A hyrde, whiche durst not for fere  
*Remue*."  
*Gower: C. A.*, v.

\* **rē-mŭ-ġi-ent**, a. [Lat. *remigius*, pr. par. of *remigio*; *mugio* = to bellow.] Rebellowing.

"Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes."  
—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 63.

\* **rē-mŭ-nēr**, v.t. [Fr. *remunerer*.] [RE-MUNERATE.] To remunerate; to reward.

"Ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be *remunered* therfor."—*Lord Rivers: Dialect & Sayings*, sig. E. iii. b.

\* **rē-mŭ-nēr-a-bil-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *remunerable; -ity*.] Capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

"The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions."  
—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

\* **rē-mŭ-nēr-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *remuner(ate); -able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit to be remunerated or rewarded.

**rē-mŭ-nēr-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero*, *remunero* = to reward: *re* = again, and *munero*, *munero* = to discharge an office, to give; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift; Fr. *remunérer*; Sp. *remunerar*.] To reward, to recompense, to requite, to repay; to pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, outlay, &c.

"They were *remunerated* partly by fees and partly by salaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rē-mŭ-nēr-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *remuneratio*, accus. of *remuneratio*, from *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero*.]

1. The act of remunerating, recompensing, or paying for services, loss, outlay, &c.

2. That which is given or paid as an equivalent for services rendered, &c.

"The *remuneration* of workmen employed in manufactures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

**rē-mŭ-nēr-ā-tive**, a. [Fr. *remunératif*.]

1. Affording or yielding remuneration; producing a sufficient return for outlay, expenses, &c.

\* 2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

"Fit objects for *remunerative* justice."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 689.

\* **rē-mŭ-nēr-ā-tōr-ŷ**, a. [Fr. *remunérateur*.] Affording or yielding remuneration, recompense, or reward.

"Laws rather vindictively than *remuneratory*."  
—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

\* **rē-mŭr-mŭr**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *remurmuro*.]

A. *Trans.*: To murmur back; to utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs.

"The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,  
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood."  
*Pope: Winter*, 64.

B. *Intrans.*: To murmur back or in response; to return a murmuring echo.

"Eurotas' banks *remurmur'd* to the noise."  
*Pope: Statius: Thebais* 168.

\* **rē-mŭ-tā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mutation* (q.v.).] A changing back; a second mutation.

"The *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ccxvii.

\* **rēn**, \* **renne**, v.t. [RUN, v.]

**rēn**, s. [Lat.]

*Anat.*: The kidney.

**rēn-a-ble**, \* **ren-a-bulle**, a. [A contract of Mid. Eng. *reasonable* = reasonable (q.v.).]

\* 1. Reasonable, fair.

"Of tong she was trow and *renable*."  
*Gwaine & Gawaine*, 208.

2. Glib, loquacious. (*Prov.*) (In this sense apparently regarded as formed from the verb *renne* = to run.)

\* **rēn-a-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *renab(ly); -ly*.] Fairly, reasonably.

"Speke as *renably* and faire and wel."  
*Chaucer: C. T.*, 211.

**rē-nāis-sānço**, s. [Fr. = regeneration, new birth: *re* = again, and *naissance* = birth.] [RENASCENT.] The revival of anything long extinct, lost, or decayed; a term applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world,



and especially to the time of the revival of letters and art in the fifteenth century. In a still narrower sense applied to the style of architecture which succeeded the Gothic (RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE), and that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., resulting from the discoveries made by him of the paintings in the then recently exhumed Thermæ of Titus, and in the Septizonia. It was freer than the antique.

### renaissance-architecture, s.

*Arch.*: A style which first sprang into existence in Italy in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in that country in the course of the same century, and at the beginning of the following became a model for all other countries. At the early epoch of its existence the new style of architecture displays not so much an alteration in the arrangement of the spaces and of the main features of the buildings, as in the system of ornamentation and in the aspect of the profiles. During the early period there was an endeavour to adapt classical forms with more or less freedom to modern buildings, whilst later, that is in the sixteenth century, a scheme based on ancient architecture was universally prescriptive. Two distinct styles belong to this first period, each possessing its especial peculiarities. These are: the Early Florentine and Early Venetian Renaissance styles. The style may be said to have originated with Brunelleschi of Florence (died 1446), and Ambrogio Borgognone of Pavia in 1473. The Venetian Renaissance style first sprang into existence towards the end of the fifteenth century and flourished till the close of the sixteenth. It is chiefly remarkable in connection with the architecture of palaces. The decoration appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models. Palladio, the special champion of this style (born 1518, died 1580), introduced the style known after him as Palladian (q.v.). The first and most important school of the Roman Renaissance was



RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.  
(Early Florentine.)

columns, deeply-recessed portals, &c., are borrowed from the Pointed style, and it was only in the details and in the ornamentation that the Renaissance was followed. The Louvre and the earlier portions of the Tuileries are examples of this style. The Renaissance style was not employed in Germany before the middle of the sixteenth century, and the most noteworthy instances of it are the Belvedere of Ferdinand I., on the Hradsechin at Prague, and the so-called Otto Henry Buildings at Heidelberg Castle (1556-1559). In Spain an Early Renaissance style appears—a kind of transitional Renaissance belonging to the first half of the sixteenth century. It consisted of the application of Moorish and pointed arch forms in conjunction with those of classical antiquity; in this way a conformation was produced which was peculiar to Spain, and the style is characterized by bold lightness, by luxuriance in decoration, and by a spirit of romance. The Italian Renaissance style was introduced into England about the middle of the sixteenth century by John of Padua, the architect of Henry VIII. The most noteworthy examples of it are Whitehall Palace, by Inigo Jones, and St. Paul's and other churches, by Sir Christopher Wren.

**rě-nâis-sant, a.** [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance (q.v.).

**rěn'-al, a.** [Lat. *renalis*, from *ren* = the kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

"The respiratory, circulating, digestive, and renal systems."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, iii. 722.  
¶ In Pathology there are renal calculi, cancer, dropsy, entozoa, fistula, hæmorrhage, and tuberculosis.

### renal-abscess, s.

*Pathol.*: Abscess of the kidney, pyelitis (q.v.). Frequently produced by the presence of renal calculi, with pus, blood, &c., in the urine.

### renal-capsular, a.

*Pathol.*: Of, or belonging to the renal or suprarenal capsules.

### renal-glands, renal-capsules, s. pl.

[SUPRARENAL-CAPSULES.]

**\*ren-al-dry, s.** [Prob. for *renardry*, from *renard* (q.v.).] Cunning, intrigue, as of a fox.

"First she used all this malicious *renardry* to the end that I might stay there this night."—*Passenger of Benevento*.

**rě-nâme, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name anew; to give a new name to.

**rěn-ân-thě-r-a, s.** [Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, and Gr. *ανθηρά* (*anthēra*).] [ANTHER.] Named from the reniform pollen masses.

*Bot.*: A genus of Vandææ. *Renanthera Lowii*, from Borneo, is a splendid orchid, with leaves occasionally three feet in length, and the flower spikes ten or twelve.

**rěn'-ard, s.** [REYNARD.]

**rěn'-ar-dine, a.** [Eng. *renard*; -ine.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the legend of Reynard the Fox.

"There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 168.

**rě-nās'-çence, s.** [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor* = to be born again; Fr. *renaissance*.]

\* 1. The quality or state of being renaissant; a new birth or production.

"The *renaissance* of Chinese national and military spirit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1885.

2. The same as RENAISSANCE (q.v.).

**\*rě-nās'-çen-cy, s.** [RENAISSANCE.] The quality or state of being renaissant; new birth or production.

"A *renaissance* from the roots."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, III. iii. 31.

**rě-nās'-çent, a.** [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor*.] [RENAISSANCE.]

1. Springing or coming into being again; being reproduced; reappearing.

2. Renaissant (q.v.).

"Ranked either as classical or mediæval, *renascor* or realistic."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 3, 1886, p. 2.

**\*rě-nās'-çi-ble, a.** [Low Lat. *renascibilis*, from Lat. *renascor* = to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; capable of springing again into being.

**\*renat, \*renate, s.** [RENET.]

**\*rě-nâte, \*rě-nât'-éd, a.** [Lat. *renatus*, pa. par. of *renascor*.] Born again; regenerate.  
"To feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newly borne agayne."—*Hall: Chronicle*; *Henry VII.* (an. 7).

**\*rě-nāv'-i-gâte, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *navigate* (q.v.).] To navigate again or anew.

**\*rě-nây, \*rě-ne-y, \*rě-ne-y, \*rě-nye, v.t.** [Fr. *renier*, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *nego* = to deny.]

1. To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"A thief that had *renayed* our creance."—*Chaucer: C. T.* i. 422.

2. To deny, to refuse.

**rěn-côn-tre (treas'ter), s.** [RENCOUNTER, s.]

**rěn-côn-těr, \*rě-ên-côn-těr, s.** [Fr. *rencontré*, from *rencontrer* = to encounter, to meet, contracted from *reincounter*, *reincounter*, from *re* = again, and *encounter* = to meet.]

1. A meeting of two bodies or persons; a clash, a collision.

"Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several justings and *recounters*, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things?"—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. iv.

2. A meeting in contest or opposition; a collision, a combat.

"Without any business or *recounters* we came to the capital."—*Berners: Prosaic; Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. xxi.

3. A casual or sudden combat or action without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight action or engagement.

**rěn-côn-těr, \*re-coun-tre, v.t. & i.** [RENCOUNTER, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To meet or fall in with unexpectedly.

2. To meet in combat; to engage hand to hand; to encounter.

"He *gan rencounter* him in equal rage."—*Spenser: F. Q.* II. i. 24.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To come together, to clash; to collide, to come in collision.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To fight hand to hand; to engage.

**rěnd (1), v.t. & i.** [A.S. *hrendan*, *rendan*; cogn. with O. Fris. *renda*, *randa* = to tear, to break; Fris. *renne*; Icel. *hrinda*, pa. t. *hrand* = to push, to kick, to throw.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To tear or separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear apart or asunder; to split, to fracture.

"I will *rend* an oak  
And peg thee in his knotty entrails."—*Shakspeare: Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To tear away violently; to separate or part with violence; to pluck away with force.

"I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee."—*1 Kings* x. 11.

\* 3. To scatter; to break up the lines of.

"To *rend* our own soldiers."—*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, III. 4.

4. To split.

"Grooms and shrieks that *rend* the air."—*Shakspeare: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To be or become rent or torn asunder; to part asunder, to split.

"The very principals did seem to *rend*.  
And all to *tear*."—*Shakspeare: Pericles*, II. 2.

\* ¶ To *rend* the heart: To break the heart; to afflict with bitter remorse.

"*Rend* your hearts and not your garments."—*Joel* II. 13.

**rend-rock, s.** The name given to a variety of dynamite called by the French *lithofracteur*, of which word it is an approximate translation. (Amer.)

**\*rend (2), v.t.** [RENNE (2).]

**rěnd'-ěr (1), s.** [Eng. *rend* (1), v.; -ēr.] One who rends or tears asunder.

**rěn'-děr (2), s.** [RENDER, v.]

1. A return, a payment, especially the payment of rent.

\* 2. A surrender, a giving up.

"A mutual *render*, only me for thee."—*Shakspeare: Sonnet* 125.

3. An account rendered; a statement, a declaration.

"Drive us to a *render*  
Where we have lived."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 4.



PALAZZI VANDRAMINI, VENICE.

originated by Donato Lazzari, known under the name of Bramante (1444-1514); this was joined by Balthazar Peruzzi and Antonio di Sangallo; another school was represented by Giacomo Barozzi, known as Vignola (1507-1573), whilst a third was directed by Michelangelo Buonarroti (1474-1564), and by its arbitrary character formed a stepping-stone to the Rococo style which succeeded it. The finest example of these schools are the Cancelleria Palace, the Court of the Vatican, the Farnese Palace, and St. Peter's at Rome. The Renaissance style was introduced into France by Fra Giocondo, under Louis XII., about 1502, and by Serlio and other Italian architects under Francis I. (1515-1547) and Henry II. These architects modified their ideas to suit the French taste; the general arrangement of the Gothic churches being retained, and only the Renaissance system of decoration substituted for the Gothic: the ground-plan, the proportions, and the whole structure with its flying buttresses, pinnacles, clustered

**bôil, bôy; pout, jôw1; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xonophon, exist. ph = f**  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tio-, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -bic, -dic, -tic = dol, del

**rén-dér, \*ren-dre, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *rendre*, from Low Lat. *rendo*, a nasalised form of *redo* = to return; *re* = back, again, and *do* = to give; O. Sp. & Port. *render*; Sp. *rendir*; Ital. *rendere*.]

### A. Transitive:

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To return; to pay or give back; to give in return.

"See that none render evil for evil to any man."—1 Thes. v. 15.

2. To surrender, to give up, to yield.

"The castle's gently rendered."

Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, v. 7.

3. To afford; to give for use or benefit; as, To render a service to a person.

4. To give generally.

"Let each man render me his bloody hand."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

5. To give, to furnish; especially to give or furnish officially, or in compliance with an order or request.

"Public reasons shall be rendered

Of Caesar's death." Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

6. To translate, as from one language into another.

"The words of the original may be rendered, 'by the laver of regeneration.'"—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 342.

7. To interpret or exhibit to others the meaning, force, or spirit of; to reproduce.

8. To exhibit, to represent, to describe.

"I heard him speak of that same brother. And he did render him the most unatural That liv'd amongst men."

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

9. To state, to tell, to report.

"Freely to render what we have in charge."

Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

10. To make; to cause to be by some operation, influence, or change; to invest with a certain quality.

"Render me worthy of this noble wife."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Plast.*: To plaster directly, and without the intervention of laths.

2. *Tallow-man.*: To boil down, as lard or tallow.

#### B. Intransitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To give.

"In kissing, do you render or receive?"

Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. To give an account; to declare, to state, to report.

"That this gentleman may render

Of whom he had this ring."

Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

##### II. Nautical:

1. To reef (q.v.).

2. To yield or give way to the action of some mechanical power.

**rén-dér-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *render*, v.; -able.] Capable of being rendered.

**rén-dér-ér, s.** [Eng. *render*, v.; -er.] One who renders.

"The heathen astrologers and renderers of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 679.

**rén-dér-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [RENDER, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

##### C. As substantive:

###### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who renders or returns; a return.

2. The act of translating; a translation, a version.

"St. John himself follows that rendering, as you may observe by comparing John vi. 45 with Isaiah lii. 13."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 48.

3. Interpretation, reproduction, exhibition, execution.

"A spirited rendering of a noble work."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1885.

###### II. Technically:

1. *Plaster.*: The first coat of plaster on brick-work. It is followed by the floating coat and the setting coat, the latter of fine stuff. *Rendered and set* is complete two-coat work on brick or stone.

2. *Tallow-man.*: The process of trying out oil or lard from fat.

**rendevous (as rén-dé-vô or rân-dé-vô), \*ren-dé-vous, s.** [Fr. *rendez-vous* = a place appointed for the meeting of soldiers, from *rendre*, imper. pl. of *rendre* = to render (q.v.), and *vous* = you.]

1. A place appointed for the assembling of troops; a place where troops or ships of war assemble or join company.

"Not a single sail had appeared at the place of rendezvous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. A place of meeting generally; a place where people commonly meet.

"All to the general rendezvous repair."

Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, iii. 448.

\* 3. A meeting, an assembling.

"Their time is every Wednesday, after the lecture of the astronomy professor; perhaps in memory of the first occasion of their rendezvous."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 95.

\* 4. A sign or occasion which draws men together.

"The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains."—*Bacon*.

\* 5. A refuge, a retreat, an asylum.

"A rendezvous, a home to fly into."

Shakespeare: *1 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

**rendevous (as rén-dé-vô or rân-dé-vô), v.t. & i.** [RENDVOUS, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To meet or assemble at a particular place, as troops.

"The Blue Posts, where we always rendezvoused, was hardly opened."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. ix.

B. *Trans.*: To assemble or bring together at a particular place.

"All men are to be rendezvoused in a general assembly."—*Philips: Conf. of Danish Mission*, p. 310.

\* **rendevouser (as rén-dé-vô-êr or rân-dé-vô-êr), s.** [Eng. *rendezvous*; -er.] An associate.

"All the old rendezvousers with him."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 291.

\* **rend-i-ble (1), a.** [Eng. *rend* (1), v.; -ible.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder.

\* **rend-i-ble (2), a.** [Eng. *rend*(er), v.; -ible.]

1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.

2. Capable of being rendered or translated.

"Every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 21.

**rén-di-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *rendo* = to render (q.v.); Lat. *redditiō*.] [REDDITION.]

\* 1. The act of yielding up or surrendering; surrender.

"For these two . . . were carried with him to Oxford, where they remained till the rendition of the place."—*Hutchinson: Memoirs*, ii. 133.

\* 2. The act of rendering or translating; translation, version.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing; interpretation, reproduction.

"The rendition of the secondary parts manifested promise rather than efficient execution."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 5, 1885.

\* **rê-nêague, v.t.** [RENEGE.]

**rén-ê-gâde, \*rén-ê-gâ-dô, \*ren-e-gat, \*ren-e-gate, s. & a.** [Sp. *renegado* = one who has denied the faith, prop. *pa. par.* of *renegar* = to forsake the faith, from Low Lat. *renego* = to deny again; *re* = again, and *nego* = to deny.] [RENAY, RUNAGATE.]

A. As substantive:

1. An apostate from a faith.

"For he was a *renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becometh a Turk."—*Backluyt: Voyages*, ii. 186.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter from a party; a traitor.

"James justly regarded these *renegades* as the most servicable tools that he could employ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A worthless, abandoned fellow.

B. As *adj.*: Apostate, false, traitorous.

"Many other countenances . . . the Turk and the false *renegade* Christians manye tymes dooe."—*Sir J. More: Works*, p. 1212.

\* **rén-ê-gâte, s. & a.** [RENEGADE.]

\* **rén-ê-gâ-tion, s.** [RENEGADE.] Denial, disowning.

**rê-nêge, \*rê-nêague, v.t. & i.** [Low Lat. *renego*.] [RENEGE.]

A. *Trans.*: To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"His captain's heart . . . *reneges* all temper."

Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. In card-playing, to abstain (especially when this is permissible) from following suit, even though one has cards of the suit led. [See REVOKE.]

\* 2. To deny.

\* **rê-nêg-êr, s.** [Eng. *reneg*(e); -er.] A denier, a renegade.

"*Renegs*, separates, and apostates."—*Udalen: Tears of the Church*, p. 57.

\* **re-neie, \*re-neey, v.t.** [RENAY.]

\* **rê-nêrve, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *nerve*, v. (q.v.).] To nerve again; to give new nerve or vigour to.

"The sight *renerved* my courser's feet."

Byron: *Maecenas*, xvii.

**rê-new (ew as û), v.t. & i.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *new* (q.v.).]

### A. Transitive:

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make new again; to renovate; to restore to the original state of freshness, completeness, or perfection, after decay or impairment; to revive.

"Thy youth is *renewed* like the eagle's."—*Psalms* ciii. 5.

2. To make again; as, To *renew* a lease, to *renew* a promise.

3. To begin over again; to recommence.

"Then in his warm embrace the boy he pressed . . . And, sobbing, thus his first discourse *renew'd*."

Byron: *Nieus & Eurymachus*.

4. To repeat, to iterate, to go over again.

"Then can he all this storie *renew*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, iv. viii. 64.

5. To grant again; as, To *renew* a bill for an amount due on a previous bill.

II. *Theol.*: To transform the passions and affections, and the heart generally, from the love of sin (Esaiah li. 10) to the love of God and of holiness (Col. iv. 22-24), the "old man," i.e., the old nature, departing (Col. iv. 23), and the "new man," i.e., the new nature, coming in its room (22-24). The agent in effecting the change is the Holy Ghost (Titus iii. 5). [REGENERATION.]

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To become new again; to be reproduced; to grow again.

"*Renew* I could not like the moon."

Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

2. To begin again; to resume or recommence something left off.

"*Renew, renew!* The fierce Polydamas

Hath beat down Menon."

Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

**rê-new-a-bil-i-tÿ (ew as û), s.** [Eng. *renewable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being renewable.

**rê-new-a-ble (ew as û), a.** [Eng. *renew*; -able.] Capable of being renewed.

"The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure."—*Swift: Miscellanies*.

**rê-new-al (ew as û), s.** [Eng. *renew*; -al.] The act of renewing or of forming anew; the state of being renewed.

"Then, soon as the swell of the buds

Bespeaks the renewal of spring."

Cowper: *Invitation to the Redbreast*.

¶ *Renewal of cells*: [Rejuvenescence of cells].

**rê-newed (ew as û), pa. par. or a.** [RENEW.]

\* **rê-new-êd-lÿ (ew as û), adv.** [Eng. *renewed*; -ly.] Again, anew, once more.

\* **rê-new-êd-nêss (ew as û), s.** [Eng. *renewed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being renewed.

"An inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 663.

**rê-new-êr (ew as û), s.** [Eng. *renew*; -er.] One who or that which renews.

"He is his own *renewer*, though in part only."

Waterland: *Works*, vi. 352.

\* **re-neye, v.t.** [RENAY.]

\* **ren-ferse, v.t.** [RENFIERCE.]

\* **ren-forse, v.t.** [REINFORCE.]

\* **range, s.** [RANGE, s.]

1. A range, a rank.

2. The step of a ladder; a rung.

**range, v.t.** [RANGE, v.]

\* **rê-ni-ant, s.** [Fr., *pr. par.* of *renier* = to deny.] [RENAY.] A renegade.

"What bondes and chaines we holden, ladie we so wel your self: a *reniant* forlorned hath not halfe the care."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, l.

**rê-nid-i-fi-câ-tion, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *nidification* (q.v.).] The act of building nests a second time.

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father:** wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, ciûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw. !

**rē-nī-ēr-a**, *s.* [Named after S. A. Renier (1759-1830).]

*Zool.*: The type-genus of Renierinae (q.v.), with twelve species. (O. Schmidt.) Sponges, easily crumbled, clump-like masses; canal system like that of Halisarca. Skeleton of four-, five-, or three-sided, or polygonal meshes; spicules acerate, pointed, or rounded off, and connected by horny matter at their ends only. Distribution, probably world-wide.

**rē-nī-ēr-i-nāe**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *renier(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ināe.]

*Zool.*: A group including all sponges which resemble Reniera in having a skeleton formed of a loose network of acerate or cylindrical spicules. Genera: Amorphina, Pellina, Eumastia, Foliolina, Tedania, Schmidtia, Plicatella, and Auletta. Distribution, world-wide. From the form of the Renierine sponges, it cannot be demonstrated that they occur fossil.

**rē-nī-ēr-inc**, *a.* [RENIERINAE.] Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the sub-family Renierinae (q.v.). (Cassell's Nat. Hist., vi. 327.)

**rē-nī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of the kidneys.

**rē-nī-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *renes* = the kidneys (?).]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of Renillidae (q.v.).

**rē-nī-lī-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *renill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

*Zool.*: A family of Alcyonaria. The body is reniform, without a solid axis, and the zooids are on one side of the single pinnule.

**\*rē-nī-tēnce**, **\*rē-nī-tēnc-y**, *s.* [Lat. *renitens*, pr. par. of *renitor* = to struggle against; *re* = again, and *nitor* = to struggle.]

1. The resistance of solid bodies when they press upon, or are impelled one against another; the resistance of a body to pressure.  
2. Moral resistance; disinclination, reluctance.

\*Not without a certain reniteny and regret of mind.—"Sp. Hall: Christian Moderation, bk. i., § 8.

**\*rē-nī-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *renitens*.] [RENITENCE.]

1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.  
2. By an infatuation of the muscles, they become soft, and yet renitent.—"Ray: On the Creation, pt. II.

2. Persistently opposed; reluctant, disinclined.

**\*renne** (1), *v. i.* [RUN, *v.*]

**\*renne** (2), *v. t.* [Icel. *renna*.] To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

**rēn-nēt** (1), **rūn-nēt**, **\*ren-et**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *renne* = to run, because rennet causes the milk to run, i.e., to coagulate or congeal; Ger. *rennen* = to run, to curdle; O. Dut. *rinzel*, *runsel*, *renninge* = curds, rennet, from *rinnen* = to press, to curdle.]

*Chem.*: An aqueous infusion of the dried stomach of the calf. It is a valuable agent in the coagulation of the casein of milk preparatory to the manufacture of cheese. It appears to contain a soluble ferment which acts directly on the milk.

**rennet-whoy**, *s.* [WHEY.]

**rēn-nēt** (2), **\*ren-at**, **\*rēn-nēt-īng**, *s.* [Fr. *renette* = a pippin, a rennet, dimin. from *reine* = a queen, from Lat. *regina*, or from O. Fr. *ruinette*, dimin. from *ruine* = a frog (Lat. *rana*), because the fruit is spotted like a frog.] A variety, or rather several sub-varieties, of apple, with more or less spotted fruit; ground colour gray, or golden. There is a French and a Canadian rennet. Called also a Queen.

"The rennet, which though first it from the pippin came,  
Grown through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name."  
Dryden: *Poly-Olbion*, a. 18.

**rēn-nēt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *rennet* (1); -ēd.] Mixed or heated with rennet.

**\*rēn-nēt-īng**, *s.* [RENNET (2).]

**\*ren-nī-ble**, *a.* [RENABLE.]

**\*ren-ning**, *s.* [RENNE (1), *v.*] Rennet.

**\*re-nome**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Renown.

**rē-nōunce**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *renoncer* = to renounce, from Lat. *renuncio*, *renuntio* = (1) to

bring back a report, (2) to renounce: *re* = back, and *nuntio* = to bring a message; *nuntius* = a message; Sp. & Port. *renunciar*; Ital. *renunziare*, *rinunziare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To declare against; to disclaim, to disown, to abjure, to forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one; to abandon all claim to.

"He had, by assenting to the Bill of Rights, solemnly renounced the dispensing power."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cast off; to reject, to forsake, to abandon.

"This world I do renounce; and in your sights  
Shake patiently my great affliction off."  
Shakespeare: *Lear*, iv. 4.

**B. Intransitive:**

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To make or declare a renunciation.

"He of my sons, who fails to make it good,  
By one rebellious act renounces to my blood."  
Dryden: *Hind & Panther*, iii. 143.

2. *Cards*: Not to follow suit when one has a card of the same suit; to revoke.

"But since they're at renouncing, 'tis our parts  
To trump their diamonds, as they trump our hearts."  
Dryden: *Prologue to the Princess of Cleves*.

**rē-nōunce**, *s.* [RENOUNCE, *v.*]

*Cards*: A declining or failing to follow suit, when it can be done.

**\*rē-nōunce-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *renounce*; -ment.] The act of renouncing, disclaiming, or abjuring; renunciation.

"I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted;  
By your renouncement, an immortal spirit."  
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, I. 5.

**rē-nōunc-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *renounce* (2); -er.] One who renounces, disclaims, or abjures.

"An apostate, and renouncer or blasphemous of religion."—Wilkins: *Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

**rē-nōunc-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RENOUNCE, *v.*]

**\*rē-nōunc-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *renouncing*; -ly.] With renunciations or disclaimers.

"Willing to spend and be spent self-renouncingly."  
—Victoria Magazine, Nov., 1866, p. 93.

**\*rēn-ō-vant**, *a.* [Lat. *renovans*, genit. *renovantis*, pr. par. of *renovo* = to renovate (q.v.).] Renovating, renewing. (Cowell.)

**rēn-ō-vāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *renovatus*, pa. par. of *renovo* = to renew; *re* = again, and *novus* = new.]

1. To renew; to make new again; to restore to a state of freshness or vigour; to repair.

"Love is renovated there."  
Compter: *Watching unto God*.

\*2. To renew in effect; to give force or effect to anew.

"He rennoveth by so doing all those sinners which before times were forgiven him."—Latimer: *On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. 7.

**rēn-ō-vāt-ēr**, **rēn-ō-vāt-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *renovate* (2); -er, -or.] One who or that which renovates or renews; a renewer.

**rēn-ō-vā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *renovationem*, accus. of *renovatio*, from *renovatus*, pa. par. of *renovo* = to renovate (q.v.); Sp. *renovacion*; Ital. *rinovazione*.] The act or process of renovating; a making new or fresh again; a restoring to a former state of freshness or vigour; renewal; the state of being renovated or restored to a former state of freshness or vigour.

"O man! tyrannic lord! how long, how long,  
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage,  
Awaiting renovation?" Thomson: *Autumn*, i. 130.

**rēn-ō-vāt-ōr**, *s.* [RENOVATER.]

**\*re-no-ve-lance**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A renewing.

"And also no renovations  
Of old forgotten acquaintances."  
Chaucer: *House of Fame*, II.

**\*re-no-velle**, **\*re-no-vele**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *renouveler*.]

**A. Trans.**: To make new again; to renew, to restore.

"He shal also enforen him alway to do som thing,  
by which he may renouvelle his good name."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibee*.

**B. Intrans.**: To become renewed; to revive.

"Ones a yere all things in the erthe renoveleth."  
Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

**\*rē-nōwmed**, *a.* [RENOWNED.]

**\*rē-nōwn**, **\*rē-nōun**, **\*re-nowne**, *s.* [Fr. *renom*, *renomme* = renown; *renomme* = renowned, from *re* = again, and *nom* = a name; Lat. *nomen*; Port. *renome*; Sp. *renombré* =

renown; *renombrar* = to renown.] The quality or state of being renowned or of having a celebrated or exalted name; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread fame of great achievements or accomplishments; fame, celebrity.

"John Gilpin was a citizen  
Of credit and renown."  
Compter: *John Gilpin*.

**\*rē-nōwn**, *v. t.* [REOWN; *s.*] To make renowned or famous; to give renown or fame to.

"The memorials and the things of fame  
That do renown this city."  
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, III. 1.

**rē-nōwned**, *a.* [Eng. *renown*; -ed.] Famous or celebrated for great achievements, distinguished qualities, grandeur, or the like; famed.

"A chief renowned in war."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* VII. 372.

**\*rē-nōwn-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *renowned*; -ly.] In a renowned manner; with renown, fame, or celebrity.

**\*rē-nōwn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *renown*; -er.]

1. One who confers renown or fame.

"As through this great renower I have wrought."  
Chapman: *Homer*; *Odyssey* XIII.

2. A bully, a swaggerer. (Translating Ger. *renommist*.)

**\*rē-nōwn-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *renown*; -ful(f).] Celebrated, renowned, famous.

"Renowned Scipio, spread thy two-necked eagles."  
Marston.

**\*rē-nōwn-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *renown*; -less.] Without renown; inglorious.

**rēns-sēl-āer-īte**, *s.* [Named after Governor Rensselaer; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Steatite (q.v.), pseudomorphous after pyroxene.

**rēnt**, *pret. & pa. par. of r.* [REND.]

**\*rēnt** (1), *v. t.* [From *rent*, *pret. & pa. par. of rend*.] To rend; to tear asunder.

"Brambles rending and tearing one another."  
Chris. Sutton: *Learn to Live*, p. 92.

**rēnt** (2), *v. t. & i.* [RENT, *s.*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to hold by paying rent.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of a rent; to let to a tenant at a rent.

**B. Intrans.**: To be leased or let for rent.

**rēnt** (1), *s.* [From *rent*, *pa. par. of rend* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: An opening made by rending or tearing asunder; a breach, a fissure, a crevice, a crack, a gap, a tear.

"From Lyons there is another great rent, which runs across the whole country in almost another straight line."—Addison: *Remarks on Italy*.

\*2. *Fig.*: A schism, a separation, a rupture: as, a rent in the church.

**rēnt** (2), **rente**, *s.* [Fr. *rente* = rent, revenue, from *rendita*, a nasalized form of Lat. *reddita* (*pecunia*) = (money) paid, fem. sing. of *redditus*, *pa. par. of reddo* = to give back, to render (q.v.); Ital. *rendita* = rent; O. Sp. & Port. *renda*; Sp. *renta*; Dut. *Dan.*, & Ger. *rente*; Sw. *renta*, *ränta*; Icel. *renta*.] A sum of money, or other valuable consideration, payable periodically for the use of lands or tenements; the return made to the owner by the occupier or user of any corporeal inheritance. It does not necessarily consist in money. Bithell (*Counting House Dictionary*) says:

"The word has three different meanings, which it is important to distinguish."

1. In common speech, it signifies the payment periodically made for the use of lands, houses, or property of any kind.

2. In legal phraseology, it signifies the right to demand payment for the same, not the payment itself.

3. In political economy the meaning is more restricted, and is applied to the payment annually made for the use of a fund simply for the production of such wealth as is yielded by it.

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds, *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporeal service is incident to it, as by fealty, and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck* (dry rent) is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress.

"Rent is an incorporeal hereditament, and signifies a compensation or acknowledgment given for the possession of some corporeal inheritance, being defined as certain profit issuing yearly out of lands and tenements corporeal. It must be a profit; yet there is no

**ḡl**, **ḡy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **ḡell**, **chorus**, **ḡhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ḡem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**.  
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**slon** = **shūn**; -**ḡion**, -**ḡlon** = **zhūn**. -**clous**, -**tlous**, -**slous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

occasion for it to be money: for capous, corn, and other matters may be rendered by way of *rent*. It must issue out of lands and tenements corporeal; that is, from some inheritance whereunto the owner or grantees of the rent may have recourse to distrain. Therefore a rent cannot be reserved out of an advowson, a common, an office, a franchise, or the like. Rent is regularly due and payable upon the land from whence it issues, if no particular place is mentioned in the reservation. And strictly it is demandable and payable before the time of sunset of the day whereon it is reserved, though perhaps not absolutely due till midnight. —*Blackstone's Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

¶ Adam Smith considers rent as the price paid for the use of land. Ricardo and his followers considered that the rent of superior soils is equal to the difference between their produce and that of the worst soils cultivated. There is great doubt as to the accuracy of this view. Land let by a landlord to a tenant for purpose of cultivation is analogous to money lent to a borrower. The rent of the land is virtually the interest on the land viewed as a loan.

¶ 1. *Rents of Assize*: [ASSIZE].

2. *Black-rent*: Blackmail (q.v.).

3. *Fee-farm rent*: [FEE-FARM].

4. *Fore-hand rent*:

(1) [FOREHAND-RENT.]

(2) Rent paid in advance.

5. *White-rents*: Quit-rents when payable in silver, as distinguished from black-rents (q.v.).

\* *rent-arrear*, s. Unpaid rent.

*rent-charge*, s. [RENT, s.]

*rent-day*, s. The day on which rent is due.

*rent-roll*, s. A list or schedule of rents or income; a rental.

"The owner of an estate without coffers, and estates without a *rent-roll*." —*Lytton's Godolphin*, ch. xii.

\* *rent-able*, a. [Eng. *rent*, v.; -able.] Capable of being rented.

\* *rent-age* (age as *ig*), s. [O. Fr.] Rent.

"Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due." —*Fletcher's Purple Island*, vii.

*rent-al*, s. [Low Lat. *rentale*.]

1. A schedule or list of rents; a roll in which the rents of an estate or manor are set down; a rent-roll.

2. The gross amount of the rents derived from an estate.

3. The amount charged or paid as rent; rent. "The *rentals* are even now nothing short of fabulous." —*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

*rental-bolls*, s. pl.

*Scots Law*: A term used when the tiends (tithes) have been liquidated and settled for so many bolls of corn yearly. (*Bell*.)

*rental-right*, s. A species of lease at a low rent, usually for life. [RENTALLER.]

\* *rent-al-lor*, s. [Eng. *rental*; -er.] One who holds a rental right.

*rente*, s. [Fr.] The annual interest payable on French, Austrian, Italian, and some other Government stocks. Also applied to the stocks themselves.

*rent-ër*, s. [Eng. *rent*; -er.] One who rents an estate; one who holds an estate or tenement by paying rent; a tenant.

"A *renter* of salmon water should secure absolute and exclusive right to it." —*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

¶ A *renter* at Drury Lane is one who subscribed a certain sum to rebuild that theatre after its destruction by fire in 1809, and who was in consequence entitled to a seat therein.

*renter-warden*, s. The warden of a company who receives rents.

*ren-tër*, v.t. [Fr. *rentraire* = to join two pieces of cloth, to renter, from *re* = back; *en* = in, and *traire* (Lat. *trahere*) = to draw.]

1. To fine-draw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

2. In tapestry, to work new warp into, in order to restore the original pattern or design.

\* *ren-tër-ër*, s. [Eng. *renter*; -er.] One who renters; a fine-drawer.

*rentier* (as *rän-ti-ë*), s. [Fr., from *rente* = government stock.] A fund-holder; one who derives a fixed income from lands, stocks, &c.

*ren-y-ënt*, a. [Lat. *renuens*, pr. par. of *renuo*, from *re* = back, and *nuo* = to nod.] Throwing back the head; applied specifically to two muscles which perform this function.

\* *rë-nü-mër-äte*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *enumerate* (q.v.).] To count, number, or enumerate again.

\* *rë-nün-ci-ance*, s. [Lat. *renuntians*, pr. par. of *renuntio* = to renounce (q.v.).] Renunciation.

"Each in silence, in tragical renunciation." —*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii, bk. v, ch. iii.

*rë-nün-ci-ä-tion*, \* *re-nun-ti-a-tion*, s. [Fr. *renunciation*, from Lat. *renuntiatio*, accus. of *renuntiatio* = a renouncing, from *renuntius*, pa. par. of *renuntio* = to renounce (q.v.); Sp. *renunciación*; Ital. *renunziatione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of renouncing, disclaiming, disowning, or abjuring.

"A solemn renunciation of idolatry and false worship." —*Waterland's Works*, ii, 190.

2. *Law*:

(1) *Eng. Law*: The act of renouncing a title; applied especially to the act of an executor, who, having been nominated in a will, and having the option of acting as such or not, declines to act, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office.

(2) *Scots Law*: The act of an heir who is entitled, if he chooses to do so, to succeed to heritable property, but who prefers to refuse it, owing to the incumbrances on it.

*rë-nün-ci-a-to-rÿ*, a. Pertaining to or containing a renunciation.

\* *rën-verse'*, v.t. [Fr. *renverser*, from *re* = back; *en* = in, and Lat. *verso* = to turn.]

1. To turn upside down; to reverse.

"Whose shield he bears *renverser*." —*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. iv. 41.

2. To overthrow; to upset.

"My hopes . . . again *renverser*." —*Stirling: Aurora*, st. 77.

*rën-verse'*, a. [Fr. *renversé*, pa. par. of *renverser*.] [RENVERSE, v.]

*Her.*: Inverted, reversed, set upside down; set with the head downward, or contrary to the natural position: as, A chevron *renversé*.

\* *rën-verse-mënt*, s. [Fr.] [RENVERSE, v.] The act of upsetting or reversing; reversal.

"'Tis a total *renversement* of the order of nature." —*Stukeley: Palaeologia Sacra*, p. 60.

\* *rën-voy'*, v.t. [Fr. *renvoyer*, from *re* = back, and *envoyer* = to send.] To send back.

"Not dismissing or *renvoying* her." —*Bacon: Henry VII.*

\* *rën-voy'*, s. [RENVoy, v.] The act of sending back or dismissing.

"The sudden *renvoy* of her majesty's servants." —*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, let. 3.

\* *re-ny*, v.t. [RENAV.]

*rë-òb-täin'*, \* *re-ob-taine*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *obtain* (q.v.).] To obtain or get again.

"I came to *reobtain* my dignity." —*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 782.

\* *rë-òb-täin-a-ble*, a. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *obtainable* (q.v.).] That may or can be obtained or got a second time.

*rë-òc-cu-pÿ*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *occupy* (q.v.).] To occupy again or anew.

*rë-òm-ë-tër*, s. [RHEOMETER.]

*rë-ò-pen*, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *open*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To open again or anew.

"This message *reopened* the whole question." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *Intrans.*: To be opened again or anew: as, The theatres *reopen* this week.

*rë-òp-pòse'*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *oppose* (q.v.).] To oppose again or anew.

"To *reoppose* any pen that shall fallaciously refute us." —*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*. (Pref.)

*rë-or-däin'*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).] To ordain again or anew, as in consequence of some defect in the first ordination.

"In this point of *reordinating* such as were ordained in heresy or schism, the Church of Rome has not gone by any steady rule." —*Burnet: Hist. Reform* (an. 1554).

*rë-or-dër*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *order*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To order again or a second time.

\* 2. To put in order again or anew.

"For the *reordering* of my exchanges." —*Wotton: Remains*, p. 485.

*rë-or-dì-nä-tion*, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of reordaining; a second or repeated ordination.

*rë-or-gan-i-zä-tion*, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *organization* (q.v.).] The act of reorganizing; the state of being reorganized.

"The reorganization of the military and civil establishments in Egypt." —*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

*rë-or'-gan-ize*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *organize* (q.v.).] To organize anew; to bring again to an organized condition.

"All those holy relics of the bodies of his *salute*, which are now scattered about the world, shall be gathered up, reunited, and reorganized into glorious bodies." —*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii, ch. vii, § 11.

\* *rë-ör'-i-ent*, a. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *orient* (q.v.).] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring.

"The life, *reorient* out of dust." —*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxv. 6.

*rë-ò-trope*, s. [RHEOTROPE.]

*rë-òx-ÿ-gën-äte*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).] To oxygenate again or a second time.

*rë-òx-ÿ-gën-ize*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *oxygenize* (q.v.).] To reoxygenate (q.v.).

*rëp*, *rëpp*, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rib* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Formed with a finely-corded surface; having a cord-like appearance: as, a *rep* paper.

B. *As substantive*:

*Fabric*: A dress fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

*rë-päcë'*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *päce*, v. (q.v.).] To päce again; to go over again in a contrary direction.

*rë-päc-i-fÿ*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *päcify* (q.v.).] To päcify again or a second time.

"Henry, who next commands the state, seeks to *repacify* the people's hate." —*Daniel: Civil Wars*.

*rë-päck*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pack*, v. (q.v.).] To pack again or a second time.

"To *repack* them with an additional quantity of salt." —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv, ch. v.

*rë-päck-ër*, s. [Eng. *repack*; -er.] One who repacks.

*rë-päid*, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of v. [REPAY.]

*rë-päint'*, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *paint*, v. (q.v.).] To paint again or anew.

"The ground of this picture has been *repainted*." —*Reynolds: Journey to Flinders*.

*rë-päir'* (1), \* *re-paire* (1), v.t. [Fr. *réparer*, from Lat. *reparo* = to get again . . . to repair: *re* = again, and *paro* = to get, to prepare; Sp. & Port. *reparar*; Ital. *riparare*.]

1. To execute repairs on; to restore to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; to mend, to renovate.

"To *repair* the house of the Lord." —*2 Chron.*, xiv. 12.

2. To make amends for; to compensate, to requite: as, To *repair* a loss or damage.

3. To restore to the original state by replacing what has been lost; to recruit.

"To *repair* his numbers thus impaired." —*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 144.

\* 4. To recover or get into position again for offence, as a weapon. (*Spenser*.)

*rë-päir'* (2), \* *re-paire* (2), v.i. [O. Fr. *reparier*, *reparier* = to haunt, to frequent, to lodge in, from Lat. *repario* = to return to one's country: *re* = back, and *patria* = one's native land, *pater* = a father; Sp. *repariar*; Ital. *ripariare* = to return to one's country.] To go to a place; to betake one's self; to resort. (Always with to, or some other word implying direction, as *thither*.)

"The high born and high spirited youths who *repaired* to his standard." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*rë-päir'* (1), \* *re-paire* (1), s. [REPAIR (1), v.]

1. The act of repairing; restoration to a good, whole, or sound state after injury, dilapidation, or decay; supply of loss or waste; repairation.

"The expense of maintaining the fixed capital in a great country may very properly be compared to that of repairs in a private estate." —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

2. State or condition as regards want of repairing: as, The house is in good *repair*.

*fäte*, *fät*, *färe*, amidst, *whät*, *fäll*, father; *wë*, *wët*, *hëre*, camel, *hër*, there; *pine*, *pít*, *síre*, *sír*, marine; *gö*, *pöť*, *er*, *wöre*, *wölf*, work, *whö*, *sön*; *müte*, *cüb*, *cüre*, unite, *cür*, *rüle*, *füll*; *trÿ*, *Sÿrian*. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.



**\*rē-pair** (2), **\*re-paire** (2), **\*re-payre**, s. [REPAIR (2), v.]

1. The act of repairing or betaking one's self to a place; resort.

"That my present repair to London may not displease his majesty."—*Cubala; Earl of Bristol to Lord Conway*, p. 19.

2. The place to which one repairs or resorts; a resort, a haunt.

**\*rē-pair-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being repaired; repairable.

"Tis scarce . . . a repairable malice."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 68.

**rē-pair-ēr**, s. [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

"To make you *repairers* of the breaches of the city as well as of the nation."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. L.

**\*rē-pair-mēt**, s. [Eng. *repair* (1), v.; -ment.] The act of repairing; reparation.

**rē-pānd**, a. [Lat. *repandus*, from *re* = back, and *pandus* = bent, crooked.]

*Bot.*: Having an uneven and light sinuous margin, as the leaf of *Solanum nigrum*.

**rē-pān-dō**, *prof.* [REPAID.]

**repando-dentate**, a.

*Bot.*: Repand and toothed, as the leaves of *Doronicum Pardalianches*.



REPAID-DENTATE

**\*rē-pān-dōus**, a. [REPAID.] Bent upwards, curved back.

"They be drawn *repandous* or convexly crooked in one piece."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors* bk. v, ch. II.

**\*rēp-ar-a-bil-i-tē**, s. [Eng. *reparable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reparable.

**rēp-ar-a-ble**, a. [Fr., from *Lat. reparabilis*, from *reparo* = to repair; Sp. *reparable*; Ital. *riparabile*.] [REPAIR (1), v.]

1. Capable of being repaired or restored to a state of soundness; admitting of repair.

"The parts hardly *reparable*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 58.

2. Capable of being repaired, or made amends for.

**\*rēp-ar-a-blē**, *adv.* [Eng. *reparable*(ly); -ly.] In a reparable manner; in a manner admitting of repair or reparation.

**rēp-ar-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from *Lat. reparatio*, accus. of *reparatio*, from *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo* = to repair; Sp. *reparacion*; Ital. *riparazione*.] [REPAIR (1), v.]

1. The act of repairing or restoring; repair, restoration, renovation.

"And all the heaven stones thereof defaced,  
That there mote be no hope of *reparation*,  
Nor memory thereof to any nation."

*Spenser: F. Q., V. li. 28.*

2. The act of making amends for a wrong, injury, &c.

3. That which is done to repair a wrong; satisfaction for any wrong, injury, or damage; indemnification or compensation for loss or damage; amends.

**rēp-ar-a-tive**, a. & s. [Lat. *reparatus*, pa. par. of *reparo* = to repair.]

† *a. As adj.*: Having the quality or power of repairing; capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defects or make good.

"*Reparative* inventions, by which art and ingenuity study to help and repair defects or deformities."—*Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 60.

† *B. As subst.*: That which repairs or restores to a good, whole, or sound state; that which amends.

"Whereupon new preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 230.

**reparative-power**, s. [REGENERATION.] (Owen.)

**\*rē-pār-rel**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *apparel* (q.v.).] A change of apparel.

"Let them but lend him a suit of *reparrel* and necessities."—*Deam & Fletcher: Knight of Burning Peatle*, (intro.)

**\*rē-pār-rel**, **\*re-par-rell**, *v.t.* [REPAIREL, s.] To repair.

"He saile *reparell* this citee."—*MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 11.

**rēp-ar-teō**, **\*rep-ar-tie**, **\*rep-ar-ty**, s. [Fr. *repartie* = a reply; orig. fem. of *repartir*, pa. par. of *repartir* = to divide . . . to reply: *re* = again, and *partir* (Lat. *partio*, *partior*) = to divide.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

"Offend not him, whom mode-ty restrains  
From *repartee*."—*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 728.

**\*rēp-ar-teē**, *v.i.* [REPARTÉE, s.] To make repartees, or smart, witty replies.

"For in all visits, who but she,  
To argue, or to *repartee*?"—*Prior: Hans Carvel*.

**\*rē-par-ti-mi-ēn-tō**, s. [Sp.] A partition or division, especially of slaves; an assessment of taxes.

**\*rē-par-ti-tion**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *partition* (q.v.).] The act of redividing; division into smaller parts; a fresh partition.

**rē-pass**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pass*, v. (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To pass again; to pass or travel back again over; to retrace.

"With more auspicious signs *repass* the main,  
And with new omens take the field again."

*Pitt: Virgil: Æneid II.*

*B. Intrans.*: To pass or go back; to move back.

"French vessels were also to be permitted to pass and *repass* freely between Brittany and Mûster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**\*rē-pass-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *passage* (q.v.).] The act of repassing; a passing or passage again or back.

"Twenty . . . cut off their *repassage*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, li. 369.

**rē-pass-ant**, a. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *passant* (q.v.).]

*Her.*: A term applied when two lions or other animals are borne going contrary ways, one of which is passant, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield in the usual way, and the other repassant, by going towards the sinister.



REPASSANT.

**rē-past**, **\*re-paste**, s. [O. Fr. *repast* (Fr. *repas*), from *re* = again, and *past* = a meal, a repast, from Lat. *pastum*, accus. of *pastus* = food; orig. pa. par. of *pasco* = to feed.]

1. The act of taking food; a meal.

"Repaste far richer they shall prove,  
Than all earth's dainties are."

*Cowper: Olney Hymns*, III.

2. Food, victuals.

"Go, and get me some *repast*;  
I care not what, so it be wholesome food."

*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

3. Refreshment by sleep; repose.

**\*rē-past**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *repastre*; Fr. *repastre*.] [REPASTE, s.]

*A. Trans.*: To feed, to feast.

"To his good friends I'll owe my arm,  
And, like the kind life-rending pelican,  
*Repast* them with my blood."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

*B. Intrans.*: To partake of food or a meal; to feast.

"The guards *repasting*, while the bowls go round."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xxiv. 546.

**\*rē-past-ēr**, **\*re-past-our**, s. [Eng. *repast*; -er, -our.] One who takes a repast.

"Like quick and greedy *repastours*."

*Spenser: F. Q., V. li. 217.*

**\*rē-pas-ture**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pasture*, s. (q.v.).] Food, entertainment.

"Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den."

*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

**\*rē-pā-tri-āto**, *v.t.* [Lat. *repatriatus*, pa. par. of *repatrio* = to return to one's country.] [REPAIR (2), v.] To restore to one's country.

**\*rē-pā-tri-ā-tion**, s. [REPATRIATE, s.] The act of returning or restoring to one's country.

"I wish your honour (in our Tuscan phrase) a most happy *repatriation*."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 670.

**rē-pāy**, **\*re-paye**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pay*, v. (q.v.).]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To pay back, as money borrowed; to refund.

"To repay that money will be a biting affliction."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. To reimburse; to pay back money to.

"If you *repay* me not on such a day,  
Such sums as are expressed in the condition,  
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh."

*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.

3. To pay a second time.

4. To make return, recompense, or requital for, in a good or bad sense; to requite, to compensate.

"To-morrow would have given him all,  
*Repaid* his pangs, *repaid* his fall."

*Byron: Macbeth*, xvii.

*B. Intrans.*: To requite, either good or evil; to recompense.

"Vengeance is mine, I will *repay*, saith the Lord."

—*Romans* xii. 19.

**rē-pāy-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *repay*; -able.] Capable of being repaid; liable or arranged to be repaid or refunded; as, Money lent, *repayable* in instalments.

**rē-pāy-mēt**, s. [Eng. *repay*; -ment.]

1. The act of repaying or refunding.

"The law implies a promise of *repayment*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 8.

2. That which is repaid.

**rē-pēal**, **\*re-pelle**, **\*re-peale**, **\*re-pell**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *repeller* (Fr. *repeller*), from *re* = back, and *apeler* (Fr. *appeler*) = to appeal (q.v.).]

1. To recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"I will *repel* thee, or, be well assured,  
Adventure to be banished myself."

*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI*, III. 2.

2. To withdraw, to reject, to refuse.

"Ye now would *repell* anyone that ye once willingly agreed unto."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. cxxii.

3. To keep down or back; to repel. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 59.)

4. To put an end to.

"All forepast displeasures to *repel*."

*Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 21.*

5. To recall, as a deed, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; to revoke, to rescind, to annul.

"Until that act of parliament be *repelled*."

*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI*, I. 1.

**rē-pēal**, s. [REPEAL, v.]

1. The act of recalling, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

"We thought meet rather to advise for his *repel*, than proceed to our dishonour."—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, v. 1.

2. The act of repealing, abrogating, or revoking; revocation.

¶ *Repeal of the Union*:

*Irish Hist.*: An agitation for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland commenced in the latter country in 1810. On April 27, 1834, the House of Commons, by a majority of 485, negatived a motion by Daniel O'Connell in favour of Repeal. In 1840 the National Loyal Repeal Association was constituted. Many large and excited meetings were held on the subject during 1843. On Oct. 8 the Government prevented a meeting, and in 1844 brought O'Connell and some other Repeal leaders to trial. He was convicted on Feb. 12, but the sentence was reversed by the House of Lords on Sept. 4. The agitation for Repeal gradually subsided. An effort to revive it in 1860 was unsuccessful. In 1870 it reappeared under the name of Home Rule (q.v.).

**\*rē-pēal-a-bil-i-tē**, s. [Eng. *repealable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being repealable.

**rē-pēal-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *repeal*; -able.] Capable of being repealed, revoked, or abrogated by the same authority by which it was enacted; revocable.

**\*rē-pēal-a-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *repealable*; -ness.] Repealability

**rē-pēal-ēr**, s. [Eng. *repeal*; -er.] One who repeals; one who advocates repeal; especially one who agitates for a repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

"He is the worst of all *repealers*, because he is the last."—*Barker: On American Taxation*.

**\*rē-pēal-mēt**, s. [Eng. *repeal*; -ment.] The act of recalling from banishment, &c.; recall.

"Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repayment*."—*Wilde's Commonwealth*, p. 220.

**rē-pēat**, **\*re-peato**, **\*re-peto**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *repeter*, from Lat. *repeto*, from *re* = again, and *peto* = to seek; Sp. & Port. *repetir*; Ital. *ripetere*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To do or perform a second time or again;

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
-**cian**, -**tlai** = **sham**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

to iterate; to go over, say, do, make, &c., again.

"I will repeat it now again, desiring your grace in God's behalf, that ye will remember it."—*Latimer: Second Sermon before King Edward.*

\*2. To make trial or essay of again; to essay anew.

"Stay here, and I the danger will repeat."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

3. To recite, to rehearse, to say over.

"I can repeat whole books that I have read."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

II. *Scots Law*: To restore, to repay, to refund; as money paid in error.

D. *Intrans.*: To strike the hours: as, A repeating watch.

¶ (1) To repeat one's self: To say or do again what one has said or done before.

(2) To repeat signals:

*Naut.*: To make the same signal which has been received from the admiral, or to make the same signal over again.

**re-péat**, *s.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repeating; repetition.

"So of this repeat enough."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi. 57.*

2. That which is repeated.

II. *Music*: A sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is generally included within dots in the spaces, thus—



When the performer does not, on repeating, go so far as the last dot-sign, but finishes at a previous cadence, it is usual to write over the repeat, *Da Capo*, placing a pause and *Fine* over the chord at which the performer is to stop. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of a movement the sign *g* is sometimes added. For explanation of the mark *g*: see *SENO*.

**re-péat-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

**re-péat-éd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. repeated; *-ly.*]

With repetitions; more than once; over and over again; frequently, indefinitely.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly adjourned."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

**re-péat-ér**, *s.* [Eng. repeat, *v.*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

2. A fraudulent voter; one who votes or attempts to vote more than once. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically*:

I. *Arith.*: An indeterminate decimal in which the same figures continually recur or are repeated. A pure repeater, or circulating decimal, is one in which the repetition goes on from the beginning: as, .3333 . . ., .272727 . . . A mixed repeater is one in which the repetition does not begin till after the intervention of a figure or figures: as, .128888 . . ., .0113636 . . ., &c. Pure and mixed repeaters are generally written down only to the end of the first period, a dot being placed over the first and last figures of that period: thus, .3 represents the pure repeater .333 . . ., and .36 represents .3636 . . ., &c.; .639 represents .639639, &c.; .138 represents .13888 . . ., &c. The term is also applied to the dot or dots placed over the period repeated. [REPEATED.]

2. *Fire-arms*: An arm which may be caused to fire several successive shots without reloading. [REVOLVER.]

The Bullard repeater, with the same weight of powder and bullet as the Marlin, gave very steady shooting."—*Field, Feb. 13, 1856.*

3. *Horol.*: A watch or clock made to strike the time when a spring is pushed in. Some strike the hour and quarters, others the hour, quarter, and odd minutes.

4. *Naut.*: A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Called also a Repeating ship.

5. *Telegr.*: The same as RELAY (*q.v.*).

**re-péat-íng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]. Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession: as, a repeating firearm which discharges several shots in succession without reloading; a repeating watch which strikes the hours and quarters when a spring is pressed in, &c.

**repeating-circle**, *s.* A reflecting instrument, on the principle of the sextant, for measuring angular distances.

**repeating-ship**, *s.* [REPEATER, II. 4.]

\***re-pé-dá-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *repeditus*, *pa. par. of repedo* = to go back; *re* = back, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] The act of going back; return, retrogression.

"You shall find direction, station, and repeditation in these planets."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul (Notes), p. 406.*

**re-pél**, \***re-pell**, \***re-pelle**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *repello* = to drive back; *re* = back, and *pello* = to drive; *Sp. repeler*; *Port. repellar*; *Ital. repellere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To drive back, to force back; to check the advance of, to repulse.

"They were successful in repelling the invaders."—*Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe. (Intro. note.)*

2. To encounter or resist successfully; to oppose, to resist.

"Evil which proceeds from the will is called a mischief, and may be simply repelled."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State, bk. iii, ch. iii.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To act with force in opposition to force impressed.

2. *Med.*: To drive back the fluids which tend to produce a tumour from the spot at which they are gathering.

\***re-péll-ence**, \***re-péll-en-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *repellent* (*l.*); *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality or state of being repellent; repulsion.

**re-péll-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *repellens*, *pr. par. of repello* = to repel (*q.v.*).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Driving back, repulsing; able or tending to repel. (*Berkeley: Siris, § 237.*)

2. Repulsive, disagreeable.

"Its repellent plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder."—*Athenaeum, Oct. 7, 1882.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which repels.

2. A kind of waterproof cloth.

II. *Pharm.*:

A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluid which renders it tumid to recede.

"Do not use repellents."—*Wiseman: Surgery, bk. I, ch. iix.*

**re-péll-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *repel*; *-er.*] One who or that which repels.

\***re-pél-less**, \***re-pel-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *repel*; *-less*.] That cannot be repelled; invincible.

"By assault made knowne repelless might."—*J. Markham: Sir R. Grinville, p. 71.*

**re-pént**, *a.* [Lat. *repens*, *pr. par. of repo* = to creep.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Creeping, crawling.

"Our narrow speculations and repent spirits."—*Pepys: Diary, June 8, 1664.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Creeping; lying flat on the ground and emitting roots. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

† 2. *Zool.*: A term applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs. (*Brande & Cox.*)

\***re-pént**, *s.* [REPEAT, *v.*] Repentance.

"For this I scourge myself with sharp reprints."—*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

**re-pént**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *repentir*, *se repentir*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *penitere*, used impersonally = to repent, from *pēna* = punishment; *O. Sp. repenirse*; *Ital. repentire*, *repentirsi*, *ripentirsi*.] [PENITENT.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To feel sorrow, regret, or pain for something done or left undone by one's self; to think of something past with sorrow or regret.

"He answered and said, I will not, but afterwards he repented and went."—*Matt. xxi. 29.*

2. Specific, to feel such sorrow for sin as leads to amendment of life; to be penitent; to grieve over one's past life, and to seek forgiveness for sin, with a determination to lead a new life.

"Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."—*Luke xiii. 3.*

3. To change the mind or course of conduct through regret or dissatisfaction with something which has occurred.

"Least peradventure the people repent when they see war."—*Exodus xiii. 17.*

\*4. To express sorrow or regret for something past.

"Poor Enobarbus did Before thy face repent."—*Shakep.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.*

\*5. To grieve or be sorry generally.

"That all the noble knights of Maydenhead Which her adord, may sore repent with me."—*Spenser: F. Q., iii. viii. 47.*

II. *Theol.*: To feel "godly sorrow" for sin (2 Cor. vii. 10). [REPENTANCE.]

\*B. *Reflex. & impers.*: To be sorry; to regret, to repent.

"I thought it was a fault, but knew it not; Yet did repent me, after more advice."—*Shakep.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

"It repented the Lord that he had made man."—*Genesis vi. 6.*

C. *Transitive*:

1. To remember with contrition, or self-reproach; to feel contrition or remorse for.

2. To be sorry for generally; to regret.

"I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation."—*Shakep.: Othello, iv. 2.*

\***re-pént-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *repent*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being repented of; admitting of repentance.

"Tis scarce a repentable sin."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 65.*

**re-pént-ance**, \***re-pent-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *repentance*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or regret for what has been done or left undone by one's self; espec. sorrow and contrition for sin; such sorrow for the past as leads to amendment of life; penitence, contrition. (*Matt. ix. 13.*)

2. *Theol.*: Two kinds of repentance are recognized in the New Testament: "repentance to salvation not to be repented of" which is characterized by "godly sorrow"; and repentance characterized by "the sorrow of the world that worketh death" (2 Cor. vii. 9, 10). The first mourns for sin not so much that it brings with it a penalty, as that it is offensive to God, who merits all love. (*Cf. Psalm li. 4.*) It is a Divine gift (Acts v. 31, xi. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 25). The second kind of repentance mourns that sin is attended by a penalty rather than hates sin. There is no proper conviction that God in Christ is merciful, and in extreme cases there is despair followed by death (*Matt. xxvii. 3-5.*)

**re-pént-ant**, \***re-pent-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *repentant*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Feeling or experiencing repentance or sorrow for past conduct or words; contrite, penitent.

"With shame I own I've felt thy way; Repentant, now thy reign is o'er."—*Byron: To Romance.*

2. Expressive of or indicating repentance or sorrow for the past; springing from or caused by repentance.

"And wet his grave with my repentant tears."—*Shakep.: Richard III., i. 2.*

\*B. *As subst.*: One who repents; espec. one who repents for sin; a penitent.

\***re-pént-ant-lý**, \***re-pent-aunt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *repentant*; *-ly*.] In a repentant or penitent manner; penitently, contritely.

"The said Swanus . . . dyed at the length very repentantly."—*Erfourton: Chronicle, vol. I, pt. vi.*

**re-pént-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *repent*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who repents; a penitent.

"Those sentences from which a too-late repentor will suck desperation."—*Donne: Devotions, p. 221.*

\***re-pént-ti-a** (*tassh*), *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *repens*, genit. *repentis*, *pr. par. of repo* = to creep.]

*Zool.*: A division of Merrem's Squamata (*q.v.*), containing the limbless Lacerilia.

**re-pént-íng**, *pr. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

**re-pént-íng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *repenting*; *-ly*.] In a repenting manner; with repentance; repentantly.

fate, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wê, wôt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, oîr, rûle, fûll: trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

\***rē-pēnt'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *repent*; -less.] Without repentance; unrepenting.

**rē-pō'-ple**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *people*, *v.* (q.v.).] To people again or anew; to restock with inhabitants.

"From our seed the emptied earth again  
Must be re-peopled with the race of men."  
Dryden: *Noah's Flood*.

\***rē-pēr-cep'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] The act of perceiving again; a repeated or renewed perception of the same object.

\***rē-pēr-cuss'**, \***re-per-cusso**, *v.t.* [Lat. *repercussus*, *pa. par.* of *repercutio*, from *re-* = back, again, and *percutio* = to shake thoroughly [PERCUT]; Fr. *repercuter*; Sp. & Port. *repercutir*.] To beat, drive, or strike back.

"It doth *repercuss* and smite backe the said disease."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxiii, ch. vii.

**rē-pēr-cuss'-iōn** (ss as *sh*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repercussio*, accus. of *repercussio*, from *repercussus*, *pa. par.* of *repercutio* = to *repercuss* (q.v.); Sp. *repercussio*; Ital. *repercussione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of driving or beating back; reverberation.

"With the *repercussion* of the air,  
Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair."  
Dryden: *Man in the Moon*.

2. *Music*: A frequent repetition of the same sound.

**rē-pēr-cuss'-ive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *repercussif*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Driving back; having the power or quality of driving back or causing a rebound or reverberation.

"What vigorous arm, what *repercussive* blow,  
Baudles the mighty globe still to and fro?"  
Blackmore: *Creation*, bk. ii.

\* 2. Repellent.

"An herb this is which hath a *vertue re-percussive* and refrigerative."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxvi, ch. xii.

\* 3. Driven back; reverberated.

"Amid Caernarvon's mountains rages loud  
The *repercussive* roar."  
Thomson: *Summer*, i, 182.

**B. As substantive:**

*Med.*: A repellent.

"Apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected."  
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 66.

\***rē-pēr-ti'-tious**, *a.* [Lat. *repertus*, *pa. par.* of *reperto* = to find out: *re-* = back, again, and *perio*, *paro* = to produce.] Found; gained by finding.

**repertoire** (as *rēp-ēr-twār*), *s.* [Fr.] A repertory; specif., the list of operas, dramas, &c., which can be readily performed by an operatic or dramatic company, from their familiarity with them; the stock pieces of a theatre, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., which are usually performed by an actor or vocalist; hence, generally, a number of things which can be readily and efficiently done by a person in consequence of his familiarity with them.

"It is likely to become a favourite work in the repertoire of the Hot Theater."—*Pitt Mail Gazette*, May 3, 1884.

\***rē-pēr-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who finds; a finder, a discoverer.

"Only the *repertor* of mules."—Fuller: *Pious Sleight*, IV, ii, 82.

**rēp-ēr-tōr-y**, \***rep-er-tor-īo**, *s.* [Fr., *repertoire*, from Lat. *repertorium* = an inventory, from *reperto* = a discoverer, an inventor, from *repertus*, *pa. par.* of *reperto* = to find out, to discover; Sp. & Ital. *repertorio*.]

\* 1. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be readily found, as an index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

"A *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poets."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xxx, ch. i.

2. That which contains a store or collection of things; a storehouse, a treasury, a magazine, a repository.

"The sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded him."—Bolingbroke: *Essays*; *Error & Superstition*.

3. The same as **REPETOIRE** (q.v.).

"The *repertory* of Mr. Rosa's season not receiving any addition since our last notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1886.

\***rē-pē-rūs'-al**, \***rē-pē-rūs'-al**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perusal* (q.v.).] The act of perusing a second time; a second or repeated perusal.

\***rē-pē-rūso**, **rē-pē-rūso**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *peruse* (q.v.).] To peruse again or anew.

**rēp-ē-tēnd**, *s.* [Lat. *repetendus*, fut. pass. part. of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song.

"In 'The Raven,' 'Lenore,' and elsewhere, he employed the *repēnd* also, and with still more novel and poetical results."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May 1880, p. 116.

\* 2. *Arith.*: That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*. (A simple *repēnd* is one in which only one figure is repeated, as .3333, &c.; a compound *repēnd* is one in which there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .135135, &c.) [REPEATER, II, 1.]

**rēp-ē-tī'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *repetitionem*, accus. of *repetitio*; Sp. *repetición*; Ital. *repetizione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repeating; the act of doing or saying the same thing a second time; iteration of the same act or the same words.

"Your lordship will pardon me for the frequent *repetition* of these cant words."—Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, (Ded.).

2. The act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing, especially from memory; recitation, rehearsal.

"Give them *repetition* to the life."  
Shakespeare: *Pericles*, v. 1.

3. That which is repeated; repeated words or acts.

4. Memory, remembrance.

"The first view shall kill all *repetition*."  
Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Rhet.*: The iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

2. *Scots Law*: The repayment of money paid in error.

\***rēp-ē-tī'-tion-al**, \***rēp-ē-tī'-tion-ar-y**, *a.* [Eng. *repetition*; *al*-, *ary*-.] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

"This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first."—*Biblioth. Bibl.*, i, 15.

\***rēp-ē-tī'-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repetition*; -er.] One who repeats; a repeater.

"In 1665 he [Jemmat] was the repeater or *repetition* in St. Mary's church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter sermons."—Wood: *Pastor Oram*, pt. ii.

\***rēp-ē-tī'-tious**, *a.* [REPETITION.] Repeating; containing repetition.

\***rēp-ē-tī'-tious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *repetitious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being repetitious; the habit or practice of making repetitions.

\***rē-pēt'-i-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *repetitus*, *pa. par.* of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).] Containing repetitions; repeating.

\***rē-pique** (que as *k*), *v.t.* [REPIQUE.]

**rē-pine**, \***re-pyno**, \***re-poyne**, *v.i.* [Fr. *re-*, and Eng. *pine*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent; to complain; to murmur; to grumble. (Followed by *at* or *against*.)

"Could our heart *repine*  
At any post's happier lay?"  
Cowper: *To Dr. Darwin*.

\* 2. To be indignant or angry.

"Lachesis threat'ns not to *repine*."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV, ii, 61.

\* 3. To fail; to give way.

"Repining courage yields  
No foot to foe."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I, ii, 17.

\***rē-pine**, *s.* [REPINE, *v.*] A repining.

"In spite of time and envious *repines*."  
Bail: *Satires*, II, ii, 8.

**rē-pin'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repin*; -er.] One who repines or murmurs.

"Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd."  
Young: *Resignation*, II.

**rē-pin'-īng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REPINE, *v.*]

**rē-pin'-īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repining*; -ly.] In a repining manner; with repining, murmuring, or discontent.

"The English clergy had bickerings with their Dunstons; and stooped late and repiningly to this yoke under Auseline."—Bp. Hall: *Honour of the Married Clergie*, bk. iii, § 9.

**rē-pique** (que as *k*), *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pique*, *v.* (q.v.).]

*Cards*: At piquet, to count thirty points in hand before the adversary counts one.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *re-piqued* him," said the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance."—MacKenzie: *Man of Feeling*, ch. xxv.

**rē-pique** (que as *k*), *s.* [REPIQUE, *v.*]

*Cards*: At piquet, counting thirty points in hand before the adversary can count one, when the player who repiques, instead of reckoning thirty, reckons ninety, and counts above ninety as many points as he would above thirty.

"Is this the highest hand that can be constructed for the younger without *repique* or capot?"—Field, Jan. 23, 1885.

**rē-plaçe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *place*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To put back or again in the former place.

"Repair the boat, *re-place* the helm or oar."  
Byron: *Corair*, i, 1.

2. To put again in or restore to a former position, rank or office.

"What if we still rever'd the banish'd race,  
And strove the royal vagrants to *re-place*."  
Churchill: *Prophecy of Famine*, i.

\* 3. To put in a new place.

"At last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country."—Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, (Ded.).

4. To pay back; to repay, to refund; as, To *re-place* money stolen or spent.

5. To fill the place of with a competent or sufficient substitute; to put a competent substitute in the place or room of, or of something displaced or lost.

"The mental habits got during the preparation are . . . incapable of being *replaced* by anything."—F. W. Robertson, in *Life*, i, 23.

6. To fill or take the place of; to be a substitute for; to succeed to.

"Dr. McVicar's widowed sister was about to *re-place* the long-lost lieutenant."—Miss Taylor: *Blindfold* (1868), II, 48.

7. To supersede, to displace.

"With Israel, religion *replaced* morality."—M. Arnold: *Literature & Dogma*, p. 46.

**rē-plaçé**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REPLACE.]

**replaced-crystal**, *s.* A crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

**rē-plaçe-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *replace*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of replacing; the state of being replaced.

"That part of the annual produce destined to the *replacement* of that capital."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

2. *Crystall.*: The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

**rē-plait**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plait*, *v.* (q.v.).] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

"In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whorls."—Dryden: *Du Fresnoy*; *Art of Painting*, § 300.

**rē-plant**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plant*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To plant again or anew.

"The plants . . . are *replanted* in a trench a foot deeper."—P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. xiii, ch. xiv.

\* 2. To restate.

"*Replant* Henry in his former state."  
Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI*, III, 8.

\***rē-plant'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *replant*; -able.] Capable of being replanted.

† **rē-plān-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plantation* (q.v.).] The act of replanting.

"Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image."—Baillet-Latour: *Saviour of Souls*, p. 108.

**rē-pléad**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).] To plead again; to make a second or new plea.

**rē-pléad-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *replead*; -er.]

*Law*: A second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of repleading.

"And whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo* at that state of them."—Blackstone: *Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 14.

\***rē-pléat**, \***re-pleato**, *v.t. & i.* [REFLETE.]

**rē-plédgē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pledge*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To pledge again or a second time.

"The well-known Sunday suit, which will be taken out next Saturday and *repledged* the following Monday."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, 1884.

2. *Scots Law*: To demand judicially, as the

**bēl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çel**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bēnçh**; **go**, **çem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**oian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**slon** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**slon** = **zhūn**. -**ciōus**, -**tiōus**, -**siōus** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the pledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

**re-plēdg-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repledge(e)*; -*er*.] One who repledges.

**re-plēg-i-ār-ē**, *v.t.* [Low Lat.] [REPLEVY.]

1. *Law*: To redeem a thing detained or taken by another, by giving sureties.
2. *Scots Law*: To repledge (q.v.).

**re-plēn-ish**, **re-plēn-is-sen**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *repleniss*, stem of *pr. par.* of *replevis* = to fill up again; *Lat. re* = again, and *plenus* = full.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To fill up again, after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely, to stock abundantly; to fill to excess.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." *Genesis* ix. 1.

2. To finish; to make complete or perfect; to perfect.

"The most replenished sweet work of nature." *Shakesp. Richard III.*, iv. 4.

**B. Intrans.**: To recover former fullness; to become full again.

"Then the humours will not replenish so soon." *Bacon*.

**re-plēn-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; -*er*.] One who replenishes.

"Maker and preserver of all things, and replenisher of all things every where." *Backus: Voyages*, p. 578.

**\*re-plēn-ish-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *replenish*; -*ment*.]

1. The act of replenishing; the state of being replenished.
2. That which replenishes.

**re-plēte**, **\*re-plēat**, **\*re-plēate**, *a.* [Fr. *replet*, fem. *replète*, from *Lat. replētus*, *pa. par.* of *repleo* = to fill again; *re* = again, and *pleo* = to fill; *Sp. Port.*, & *Ital. replēto*.] Completely filled; full; filled to repletion; abounding, thoroughly imbued.

"Replete with vivid promise, bright as spring." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

**\*re-plēte**, **\*re-plēate**, *v.t.* [REPLETE, *a.*] To fill to repletion.

"Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excrement." *Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 407.

**re-plēte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *replete*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being replete; complete fullness; repletion.

**re-plē-tion**, **\*re-plē-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *replétion*, from *Lat. replētione*, accns. of *repletio*, from *repletus* = replete (q.v.); *Sp. replēcion*; *Ital. replēzione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being replete or completely filled; excessive fullness, satiety.

"More mastic than accord with nature's measure is called repletion." *Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Health*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. *Med.*: Fullness of blood; plethora.

**\*re-plē-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *repletif*, from *replet* = replete (q.v.).] Tending to or causing repletion.

**\*re-plē-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repletive*; -*ly*.] In a repletive manner; so as to replete or be repleted.

**\*re-plē-tōr-ē**, *a.* [Eng. *replet(e)*; -*ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; causing repletion, repletive.

**re-plēv-i-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *replevy*; -*able*.] Capable of being replevied; replevisable.

**\*re-plēv-iō**, *v.t.* [REPLEVY.]

**re-plēv-in**, *s.* [O. Fr. *re* = again, and *plevine* = a warranty.] [REPLEVIN.]

**Law**:

1. A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit be determined against the plaintiff. Originally a remedy peculiar to cases of wrongful distress, it is now applicable to all cases of wrongful taking or detention.

"An action of *replevin* is founded upon a distress taken wrongfully, and without sufficient cause: being a redelivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner; upon his giving security to try the right of the distress, and to restore it, if the right be

adjudged against him. These *replevins*, or redeliveries of goods detained from the owner to him, were originally, and till recently, effected by the sheriff; but are now granted by the registrar of the county court of the district in which the distress is taken, upon security being given to him by the replevisor (1) that he will pursue his action against the distrainer, and (2) that if the right be determined against him he will return the distress again." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

\* 3. Bail.

**\*re-plēv-in**, *v.t.* [REPLEVIN, *s.*] The same as REPLEVY (q.v.).

"To me, who once you know, Did from the pound replevin you."

*Buller: Ladies Answer*, iv.

**\*re-plēv-is-a-ble**, *a.* [O. Fr.] The same as REPLEVABLE (q.v.).

"Such offenders were not replevisable." *Hale: Pleas of the Crown*.

**\*re-plēv-ish**, *v.t.* [REPLEVY.] To bail out, to replevy.

**re-plēv-is-or**, *s.* [Eng. *replevish*; -*or*.] One who replevies goods and chattels. [REPLEVIN.]

**re-plēv-ē**, **\*re-plēv-ē**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *replevir*, from *re* = again, and *plevir* = to warrant, to give pledges; *plevine* = a warranty, from *Lat. præbo* = to afford, hence to offer a pledge; *Low Lat. replegio*.]

1. To recover possession of, as goods and chattels wrongfully seized and detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit be determined against the replevisor; to take or get back goods by a writ of replevin.

"And in all cases of distress for rent, if the tenant or owner do not, within five days after the distress is taken, replevy the same with sufficient security, the distrainer may cause the same to be appraised, and sell the same towards satisfaction of the rent and charges." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

2. To take back or set at liberty upon security; to bail.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majesty It to replevy." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 51.

**re-plēv-ē**, *s.* [REPLEVIN, *v.*] The same as REPLEVIN (q.v.).

"Replevy cannot be From the strong iron grasp of vengeful destiny." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 32.

**\*re-pli-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *reply*; suff. -*ant*.] [REPLICANT.]

**re-pli-ca**, *s.* [Ital. = a reply, a repetition: *Lat. re* = back, and *plica* = fold.]

1. *Art*: A copy of an original picture, done by the hand of the same master.

2. *Music*: Repetition.

**\*re-pli-cant**, *s.* [Lat. *replicans*, genit. *replicantis*, *pr. par.* of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).] One who makes a reply; a replier (q.v.).

**\*re-pli-cāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *replicatus*, *pa. par.* of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).]

1. To fold or bend back.

2. To reply.

"They . . . poorly replicated." *Nashe: Lenten Sturge*.

**re-pli-cāte**, *a. & s.* [REPLICATE, *v.*]

**A. As adjective**:

*Bot.*: Folded back. Used when the upper part of a leaf is folded back and applied to the lower. Example, the Aconite. Called also Replicative.

**B. As substantive**:

*Music*: A repetition.

**re-pli-ca-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *replicatio* = a reply, from *replicatus*, *pa. par.* of *replico* = to fold back . . . to reply; *Sp. replicacion*; *Ital. replicazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. An answer, a reply, a rejoinder.

"What repletion should be made by the son of a king?" *Shakesp. Hamlet*, iv. 2.

2. An echo, a reverberation, a repercussion.

"Tiber trembled underneath her banks To hear the replication of your sounds, Made in her concave shores." *Shakesp. Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

3. A repetition; hence, a copy, a portrait.

"As if both the second and third hypotheses were but certain replications (or echoes) of the first original Deity." *Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 581.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Law*: The third stage in the pleadings

in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. [PLEADING, II. 2.]

"The course is for the plaintiff to put in a replication to the answer, in which he avers his bill to be true, certain, and sufficient. And the defendant's answer to be directly the reverse." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

2. *Logic*: The assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.

**re-pli-cā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *replicat(e)*; -*ive*.] The same as REPLICATE (q.v.).

**re-pli-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reply*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes a reply to something said or written; one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

"The replier, who was a disolute man, did tax him that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state." *Bacon: Apophthegma*.

**re-plūm**, *s.* [Lat. = a door case, or leaf of a door.]

*Bot.*: A frame formed when the two sutures of a legume or a pod separate from the valves. The illustration shows the replum (r) in a silique, and in the section of a silique of a wallflower.



**\*re-plūme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *plume*, *v.* (q.v.).] To preen again; to rearrange.

"The right hand repleumed His black locks to their wonted composure." *Browning: Saul*.

**re-plūnge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge again; to immerse again or anew.

**re-plū**, **\*re-plie**, **\*re-plye**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *replier* = to fold again; *replier* = to reply, from *Lat. replico* = to fold back; to reply: *re* = back, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold; *Sp. & Port. replicar*; *Ital. replicare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To make a reply or answer in words or writing to something said or written by another; to answer, to respond, to rejoinder.

"Ye mote herken if ye can replie Aynest all this that ye have to him mered." *Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*, (Prolog).

2. To answer by deeds; to do or give something in return for something else: *as*, The enemy did not reply to our fire.

**II. Law**: To plead in answer to a defendant's plea; to deliver a replication (q.v.).

"The plaintiff may plead again, and reply to the defendant's plea." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

**B. Trans.**: To deliver or return as an answer. (Often followed by a clause as an object.)

"Perplex'd The tempter stood, nor had what to reply." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 2.

**re-plū**, **\*re-plie**, *s.* [REPLY, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. That which is said or written in answer to something said or written by another; an answer.

"Why, 'tis a loving and a fair reply." *Shakesp. Hamlet*, i. 2.

2. An answer by deeds; something given or done in return for something else.

**II. Music**: The answer in a figure, the subject being called principal.

**\*re-plū-ēr**, *s.* [REPLIER.]

**\*re-pōi-ōn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *poison*, *v.* (q.v.).] To poison again.

**re-pōl-ish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *polish*, *v.* (q.v.).] To polish again or anew.

"Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand, Repolish'd, without error then to stand." *Dorset: Funeral Elegy*.

**re-pōne**, *v.t.* [Lat. *repono*, from *re* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To replace.

2. To reply. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

**II. Scots Law**: To replace in or restore to a former situation or position.

**re-pōp-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *population* (q.v.).] The act of repeopleing; the state of being repeopleed.

**fāto**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **cāmel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **mārīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whē**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **qnite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.



**rě-pōrt'**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *reporter* = to carry back, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *porto* = to carry; Fr. *reporter* = to carry back, to report. [RAPPORTE]; Sp. & Port. *reportar*; Ital. *reportare*, *reportare*.]

### A. Transitive:

\* 1. To carry back; to send back; to return.  
"If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three words."  
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

\* 2. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as that which has been discovered by a person appointed or sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

"That is false thou dost report to us."  
—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

\* 3. To tell from one to another; to spread or noise by popular rumour; to circulate, as a report. (Frequently, as in the example, in the phrase, it is reported.)

"It is reported,  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murdered."  
—Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

\* 4. To tell generally; to relate; to make known; to give an account of. (*Nehem.* vi. 19.)

\* 5. To refer for information.

"I report the reader to the Belgian histories."  
—Fuller.

\* 6. To lay a charge against; to give information against: as, To report a servant to his master.

\* 7. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, To report the receipts and expenditure of a company to the board.

\* 8. To take down spoken words in writing and publish the same; to write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a meeting, a court, &c.

"During the period he wrote rather than reported the speeches of members of Parliament."  
—*Grand: Newspaper Press*, l. 142.

\* 9. To describe, to represent.

"Is she so hot as she's reported?"—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

### B. Intransitive:

\* 1. To make a report or statement of facts: as, A committee reports to the House of Representatives.

\* 2. To take down in writing a speech, debates, replies, &c., from the lips of the speakers for the purpose of publication; to give a written account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a public assembly: as, To report for the papers.

\* 3. To make known one's movements, whereabouts, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for service or duty when required; to report one's self.

¶ To report one's self: The same as B. 3.

**rě-pōrt'**, s. [REPORT, v.]

\* 1. An account brought back or returned; the result of an investigation, examination, or inquiry brought back by a person appointed or sent to obtain such information.

\* 2. A tale carried, circulated, or spread about; a popular rumour; common fame; rumour; that which people say.

"The report goes she has all the rule."  
—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, l. 3.

\* 3. Repute, character, reputation.

"Just name, and of good report among all the nation of the Jews."  
—*Acts* 2. 22.

\* 4. An official statement of facts, written or verbal; especially a statement in writing of facts and proceedings submitted by an officer to his superiors.

"Embodies the result of his investigation in the form of a report, which, if approved by the judge, is adopted and signed by him."  
—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

\* 5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called reports. Such reports contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported; the object being to establish the law and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the courts, and the grounds upon which the judgments were based.

"These reports are histories of the several cases, with a short summary of the proceedings, which are preserved at large in the record; the arguments on both sides and the reasons the court gave for its judgment; taken down in short notes by persons present."  
—Blackstone: *Comment.* (Intro.)

\* 6. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, court, meeting, or the like, taken down in writing and intended for publication; an

epitome, or fully written-out account, of a speech or meeting.

"The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the year 1733, introduced as a new feature, somewhat copious reports of the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons."  
—*Grand: Newspaper Press*, l. 137.

\* 7. An account of the proceedings of a society, company, or the like, with a statement of its position financially or otherwise.

\* 8. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond the seas to the Custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.

\* 9. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

"Rising and cawing at the gun's report."  
—Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 3.

\* 10. Relation, correspondence, reference, connection. (Fr. *rappor*.)

"The corridors have no report to the wings they join to."  
—Evelyn.

\* **rě-pōrt'-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. report, v.; -able.] Fit to be reported.

\* **rě-pōrt'-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. report, a.; -age.] Report.

"He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain reportage."  
—*Academy*, Nov. 8, 1881.

**rě-pōrt'-ēd**, pa. par. or a. [REPORT, v.]

**reported-speech**, s. Oblique or indirect speech.

**rě-pōrt'-ēr**, s. [Eng. report, v.; -er.]

\* 1. One who reports, tells, or spreads a report or rumour of anything.

"My reporter devised well for her."  
—Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

### 2. Specifically:

(1) One who reports or draws up official statements of law proceedings, and decisions of legislative debates.

"The reporter of the Senatorial Committee."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1884.

(2) One who is engaged on the staff of a newspaper to report public meetings, entertainments, ceremonies, or the like, and to collect information respecting interesting or important events.

"The popular belief, that Dr. Johnson attended the gallery of the House of Commons to report the debates, which he had himself heard—just as our reporters for the morning papers do in our day—has no foundation whatever."  
—*Grand: Newspaper Press*, l. 144.

**rě-pōrt'-īng**, pr. par., a., & s. [REPORT, v.]

**A.** As pr. par.: (See the verb).

### B. As adjective:

\* 1. Giving or furnishing a report or statement.

\* 2. Of or pertaining to reports or reporters.  
"A full and faithful account of the reporting department of each of our existing morning papers."  
—*Grand: Newspaper Press*, l. 141.

**C.** As subst.: The act, system, or practice of making reports of meetings, debates, or the like.

¶ The publication of the debates in the Houses of Parliament was long forbidden, and in 1771, Miller, printer of the *Evening Mail*, was arrested for committing the offence. The Lord Mayor released him, and was in consequence sent to the Tower. In 1772 the debates were again published. This time, however, no arrest took place. Every important newspaper has a staff of reporters. When a long debate has to be taken down, the first reporter makes notes for a certain period, and then goes to write out his manuscript and hand it to the printers. The process goes on till the debate closes. During the present century the reporting of events for newspapers has become an important element of modern enterprise, particularly in the United States, where everything of public interest is quickly published. During war times reporters incur the greatest risks in the gathering of news, and reporters have been sent out on exploring expeditions to Africa, and other distant regions.

"In order that the earlier history of parliamentary reporting may be better understood."  
—*Grand: Newspaper Press*, l. 141.

\* **rě-pōrt'-īng-ly**, adv. [Eng. reporting; -ly.]

By way of report or common fame; on hearsay.

"Believe it better than reportingly."  
—Shakespeare: *Much Ado*, iii. 1.

**rě-pōr-tōr'-ī-al**, **\* rě-pōr-tēr'-ī-al**, a. [Eng. reporter; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters.

"A reporter for the daily press . . . was asked, what was his business or profession—and replied that he was of the *reportorial* persuasion!"  
—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 581.

**\* rě-pōr'-tōr-ŷ**, s. [REPORT, v.] A report.  
"This transcurive reportory."  
—Nashe: *Leisure Scuffs*.

**rě-pōs'-al**, **\* rě-pos-all**, s. [Eng. repose(s), v.; -al.]

\* 1. The act of reposing or resting.

"Would the repose  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words faithful?"  
—Shakespeare: *Leant*, ii. 1.

\* 2. That on which one reposes or rests.  
"The devil's cushion . . . his pillow and chief repose."  
—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 55.

**\* rě-pōs'-ānce**, s. [Eng. repose(s), v.; -ance.]

The act or state of reposing or resting in confidence; reliance.

"See what sweet  
Reposance heaven can beget!"  
—Hall: *Poems*, p. 21.

**rě-pōs'**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *reposer* = to repose, to rest, to stay, from Low Lat. *repauso*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *pauso* = to pause, pausa = a pause (q.v.); Sp. *reposar*; Port. *reposar*; Ital. *riposare*.] [POSE, v.]

### A. Transitive:

\* 1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; to recline.

"Please you, meanwhile, in fitting bowers,  
Repose you till his waking hour."  
—Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 12.

\* 2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to quiet, to compose, to tranquillize. (Fuller.)

\* 3. To lay, place, or set in confidence or trust. (Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, ii. 4.)

\* 4. To lay up; to lodge, to deposit.

"Pebbles, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind."  
—Woodward.

¶ In these last two meanings, the word appears to be confused with Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay up. [REPOSIT, v.]

### B. Intransitive:

\* 1. To lie at rest; to rest, to sleep.

\* 2. To lie, to rest.

"His right cheek  
Reposing on a cushion."  
—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

\* 3. To rest in confidence or trust; to rely, to depend.

"Upon whose faith and honour I repose."  
—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

**rě-pōs'**, s. [Fr. *repos*.] [REPOSE, v.]

### 1. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; rest, quiet, sleep.

\* 2. Rest of mind; tranquillity, calmness; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance of mind.

"His calm, broad, thoughtless, aspect breath'd repose."  
—Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, l. 24.

\* 3. Settled composure; absence of all show or feeling.

"Her manners had not that repose  
Which marks the virtue of the Verse."  
—Tennyson: *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, 59.

\* 4. A cause of rest; that which gives rest or repose.

### II. Technically:

\* 1. Art: That quality in painting which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of colour, or exaggeration of attitude, to a false estimate of ability. A general quietude of colour and treatment and an avoidance of obtrusive tints, or striking action in figures are generally comprehended by this designation, when applied to a work of art. (Fairholt.)

\* 2. Drama: That quality in an actor which enables him to retain perfect self-command, and avoid all exaggeration.

\* 3. Poetry: A rest, a pause.

**rě-pōsēd'**, pa. par. or a. [REPOSE, v.]

**A.** As pa. par.: (See the verb).

\* **B.** As adj.: Calm, tranquil, settled. (Bacon.)

**\* rě-pōs'-ēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. reposed; -ly.] In a quiet or composed manner; quietly, composedly, tranquilly.

**\* rě-pōs'-ēd-nēs**, s. [Eng. reposed; -ness.] The quality or state of being reposed or at rest; calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"With wondrous reposedness of mind."  
—Francis: *Boccacini*, p. 104.

**\* rě-pōsē'-fūl**, a. [Eng. repose, s.; -full(l).] Full of repose; affording confidence or trust; trustworthy.

"A fast friend or reposeful confidant."  
—Howell.

**běl, bōy, pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, øxist. ph = ž.**  
**-cian, -tian = şam. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.**

**rē-pōs-ēr, s.** [Eng. *repose*(e), v.; -er.] One who reposes.

\***rē-pōs-īt, \*re-pos-ite, v.t.** [Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay up; *re* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.] To lay up; to lodge or deposit, as in a place of safety.

"Others reposit their young in holes."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv, ch. xiii.

\***rē-pōs-īt, s.** [REPOSIT, v.] That which is laid up; a deposit.

\***rē-pō-si-tion, s.** [Lat. *repositio*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*.] [REPOSIT, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of replacing or resetting.

"The reposition of the luxated shoulder."—*Wise-man: Surgery*, bk. viii, ch. v.

2. The act of laying up or depositing, as in a place of safety.

"Not capable of observation, careless of reposition."—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Trarell*, § 6.

II. *Scots Law*: Retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

\* *Reposition of the Forest*: The re-afforesting of a forest.

**rē-pōs-i-tōr-ŷ, \*re-pos-i-tor-le, s.** [O. Fr. *repositore*, from Lat. *repositorium*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay back; O. Sp. & Ital. *repositorio*.]

1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository, a storehouse, a magazine.

"That dark repository in which the abortive statanes of many generations sleep."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A place where articles are kept for sale; a shop, a warehouse.

**rē-pō-sōir (ol as wā), s.** [Fr.]

Roman Ritual:

1. The altar at which the Host, consecrated at the Mass on Holy Thursday, is reserved till the Mass of the Præsanctified on Good Friday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. The altar on which the Eucharist is deposited during a pause in a procession.

**rē-pōs-sēs, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).] To possess again.

"If Edward reposses the crown."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 4.

¶ To repossess one's self of: To obtain possession of or to acquire for one's self again; to regain.

**rē-pōs-sēs-iōn (ss as sh), s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).] The act or state of possessing, or gaining possession of again.

Being ready to enter into a re-possession of his country.—*Bowdell: Letters*, bk. i, let. 8.

\***rē-pōs-ŷro, s.** [Eng. *repose*(e); -ure.] Repose, rest, quiet. (*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, viii. 19.)

**rē-pōt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pot*, v. (q.v.).] To replete in pots.

"Old plants . . . being kept rather dry, and then shaken out and re-potted."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1855.

\***rē-pōur, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pour* (q.v.).] To pour again or back.

"Repouring down black darkness from the sky."—*Mirror for Magistrates*.

**rē-pōus sē, a.** [Fr., pa. par. of *reposer* = to push or thrust back.] A term applied to a kind of ornamental metal work, formed in relief by striking on the metal from behind with a punch or hammer until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface; the work is then finished by the process of chasing. The work of Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1570), in this branch of art, is the most celebrated. Common work of this kind, as for tea- or coffee-pots, &c., is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and then electrolytically.

\***re-prefe, \*re-preve, s.** [REPROOF.]

**rēp-rē-hēnd, \*rep-rē-hende, v.t.** [Lat. *reprehendo* = to hold back, to check, to blame; *re* = back, and *prehendo* = to hold, to seize; Fr. *reprandre*; Sp. *reprehender*, *reprender*; Port. *reprehender*; Ital. *reprendere*.]

1. Orig. to take hold of one and pull him back, when about to do something; hence, to charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to find fault with.

"Pardon me for reprehending thee."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

2. To take exception to; to blame, to censure; to find fault with.

"I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice Of Marley-hill."—*J. Phillips: Cyder*, l. 78.

\* 3. To detect of fallacy.

"This colour will be reprehended or encountered by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty."—*Bacon*.

\***rēp-rē-hēnd-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reprehend*; -er.] One who reprehends; one who blames, censures, or finds fault.

"The querulous reprehenders add to the cause of complaint."—*Glanvill: Scæpsia Scientifica*. (Pref.)

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble, a.** [Lat. *reprehensibilis*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *repréhensible*; Sp. *reprensible*; Ital. *riprensibile*.] To be reprehended, censured, or blamed; deserving of reprehension or censure; blameworthy, censurable; calling for reproof or rebuke.

"To say Good morning or Good evening was highly reprehensible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *reprehensible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reprehensible; culpableness, blamableness.

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *reprehensible*(le); -ly.] In a reprehensible manner or degree; culpably; in a manner calling for reprehension, reproof, or rebuke.

"Nay, even those laws which authorised him to govern thus were in his judgment reprehensibly lenient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**rēp-rē-hēn-sion, s.** [Lat. *reprehensio*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *repréhension*; Sp. *reprension*; Ital. *riprensione*.] The act of reprehending, blaming, or censuring; blame, censure, reproof.

"Reprehensions may suppress passions when they are weak, but do not incense them whilst they are raging."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 24.

\***rēp-rē-hēn-sive, a.** [Fr. *repréhensif*; Sp. *reprensivo*; Ital. *riprensivo*.] Containing reprehension or reproof.

"By a reprehensive shortness, he [Christ] both clears the man's innocence and vindicates God's proceedings."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 293.

\***rēp-rē-hēn-sive-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *reprehensive*; -ly.] In a reprehensive or reproving manner; with reprehension or reproof.

"Xenophanes the Colophonian reprehensively admonished the Egyptians."—*Cutworth: Intel. System*, p. 225.

\***rēp-rē-hēn-sōr-ŷ, a.** [Lat. *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.).] Containing reprehension or reproof; reprehensive.

**rēp-rē-sēnt' (l), v.t.** [Fr. *représenter*, from Lat. *represento* = to bring before one again, to exhibit: *re* = again, and *presento* = to present; *præsent*; Sp. & Port. *representar*; Ital. *rappresentare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To present again, or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify.

"Before him burn Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing The heavenly fires."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 555.

2. To exhibit or portray by pictorial or plastic art; to reproduce.

3. To portray or exhibit by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate.

4. To depict, to describe, to give an account of; as, He represents his agent as being remiss in his duties.

5. To declare, to set forth: as, To represent the dangers of a line of conduct.

6. To stand in or supply the place, or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to look after the interests of; to be a substitute, agent, or deputy for.

"The Estates had liberally voted such a supply as the poor country which they represented could afford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

8. To serve or stand as a symbol or sign of; as, Words represent ideas or things.

9. To image or picture in sensation.

II. *Zool. & Biol.*: Before any clear ideas prevailed as to the geographical distribution of animals, it was held that every type in one hemisphere was represented by a corresponding type in the other hemisphere. Thus, the

puma in the New World was held to represent the lion and the tiger in the Old World.

"Until the last few years the existence of two genera having so very much in common as the camels and the llamas, and yet so completely isolated geographically, had not received any satisfactory explanation, for the old idea that they in some way 'represented' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy without philosophical basis."—*Prof. Flower, in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 73d.

**rē-prē-sēnt' (2), v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *present*, v. (q.v.).] To present again or anew; to bring again before the mind.

\***rēp-rē-sēnt-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *represent*; -able.] Capable of being represented.

\***rēp-rē-sēnt-aŷe, s.** [Eng. *represent*; -ance.] Representation, likeness.

"The representations and forms of those who have brought something profitable."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 93.

\***rēp-rē-sēnt-ant, s. & a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *représenter*.]

A. As subst.: A representative.

"There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the representative of his brother."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 279.

B. As adj.: Representing; acting as representative.

**rēp-rē-sēn-tā-tion (l), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *representatio*, accus. of *representatio*, from *representatus*, pa. par. of *represento* = to represent (q.v.); Sp. *representacion*; Ital. *representazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of representing, describing, or portraying; description.

2. The portrayal or reproduction by pictorial or plastic art of any object.

"If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the representation of the gods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 54.

3. The public exhibition or reproduction of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance.

4. A verbal description; a statement of arguments, facts, &c.; hence, specifically, a respectful expostulation or remonstrance.

"The statement was not an accurate representation of his views."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

5. An image or likeness, as a picture or statue.

"A very correct representation of the comet of 1819."—*Herschell: Astronomy*, § 538.

6. The part performed by a representative, delegate, agent, or deputy; espec. the functions of a representative in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities, districts, counties, &c., are represented in such assemblies.

"The full and complete and continuous representation of every part of the country in the Parliament."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

¶ An Act for the Better Representation of the People is an Act for extending the parliamentary suffrage to people who were not before entitled to vote. It is the first of two popular boons constituting a Reform Act. [REFORM ACTS.]

7. A number of delegates or representatives collectively.

II. *Law*:

1. *Eng. Law*:

(1) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, or administrators.

(2) A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary to enable the insurer to form a just estimate of the risk.

2. *Scots Law*:

(1) The obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

(2) The written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment was brought under review.

**rē-prēs-ēn-tā-tion (2), s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *presentation* (q.v.).] The act of representing or presenting again to the mind that which was formerly present but is now absent.

\***rēp-rē-sēn-tā-tion-al, a.** [Eng. *representation*; -al.] Pertaining to or containing representation.

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, here, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

\***rěp-rě-šěnt-tā-tion-a-rŷ**, a. [Eng. *representation*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative.

**rěp-rě-šěnt-a-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *représentatif*; Sp. & Port. *representativo*; Ital. *rappresentativo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Exhibiting likeness or similitude; fitted to represent.

"A large berry-bearing tree at James Island has no representative species on Charles Island."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvii.

2. Acting as agent, deputy, or delegate for others; bearing the character or power of another; performing the duties or functions of others; representing the interests of others.

"Thus the Cabinet has something of the popular character of a representative body; and the representative body has something of the gravity of a Cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Conducted or constituted by the agency of delegates or deputies chosen by the people; as, representative government.

4. Typical.

"No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race."—*Palgrave*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited; a representation.

2. One who represents or acts as the agent, deputy, or delegate of another or others; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place and performs the duties or functions of another or others; specif., a person chosen by any body of electors to represent them in a legislative assembly.

"The worse our representatives, therefore, the longer we are likely to be cursed with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. Biol.: The representative theory contended for by Swahlin and other quarians was that in each circle particular types were represented. In every circle of birds, for instance, there were raptorial, insectivorous, raptorial, grallatorial, and natatorial types. Any representative of these was analogous to the corresponding type in all other circles.

2. Law: One who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

¶ (1) *House of Representatives*: The lower house of the supreme legislative body of the United States, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state sends at least one representative. The same title is applied to the lower house in most of the state legislatures.

(2) *Personal representative*: An executor or administrator.

(3) *Real representative*: An heir-at-law or devisee.

**representative-faculty**, s.

*Metaph.* (See extract).

"The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of representing in consciousness what is thus evoked. . . . This representative faculty is imagination or Phantasy."—*Hamilton: Metaph.* (ed. Manich), ii. 28.

**representative-species**, s.

Zool.: A species exhibiting a comparatively recent modification, and having its origin in or near the locality where it occurs.

\***rěp-rě-šěnt-a-tive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *representatively*; -ly.] In a representative manner; by way of representation; vicariously.

"He was solemnly reinstated in favour, and we representatively or virtually in him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 35.

\***rěp-rě-šěnt-a-tive-něss**, s. [Eng. *representative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being representative.

\***rěp-rě-šěnt-eō**, s. [Eng. *represent*; -ee.] (Wrongly used for a representative.)

"Their proxies and representatives chosen and sent from their several distributions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 448.

**rěp-rě-šěnt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *represent*; -er.]

1. One who represents; one who shows, exhibits, or reproduces.

"Art, being but the imitator or secondary representative."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

\*2. One who represents another or others; a representative.

\***rěp-rě-šěnt-měnt**, s. [Eng. *represent*; -ment.] Representation.

"In his heart begat All representation of his absent sire."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey*, i.

**rě-prěss**, \***re-prěsse**, v. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *press*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To press back or down effectually; to crush, to put down, to subdue, to quell.

"His good kynge so well adressedh, That all his to men he represseth."—*Gower: C. A.*, viii.

2. To restrain; to keep back; to keep under restraint.

"The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* vii. 573.

\***rě-prěss**, s. [REPRESS, v.] The act of repressing; repression.

"Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the repression of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage than imposed, than authorized by justice."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\***rě-prěss-ēr**, s. [Eng. *repress*; -er.] One who or that which represses, crushes, or subdues.

†**rě-prěss-i-ble**, a. [Eng. *repress*; -able.] Capable of being repressed, crushed, subdued, or restrained.

\***rě-prěss-i-blŷ**, adv. [Eng. *repressible*; -ly.] In a repressible manner.

**rě-prěss-iōn** (ss as sh), s. [Fr.]

1. The act of repressing, crushing, subduing, or restraining.

"Do such things for the advancement of justice, and for the repression and punishment of malefactors."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. i., No. 56.

2. That which represses; a check, a restraint.

**rě-prěss-ŷve**, a. [Fr. *répressif*.] Having power to repress, subdue, or restrain; tending or serving to repress or quell.

"They were glad to lift the burden of that repressive legislation from their shoulders."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1885.

**rě-prěss-ŷve-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *repressive*; -ly.] In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

\***re-preve**, v. & s. [REPROVE, v. & s.]

\***re-priefe**, s. [REPROOF.]

\***rě-priēv-al**, s. [Eng. *reprie(e)*; -al.] A respite, a reprieve.

"His [the sailor's] sleeps are but reprieves of his dangers."—*Sir T. Osebury: Characters*, G. 7.

**rě-priēve**, \***re-preeve**, \***re-privē**, v.t. [The same word as Mid. Eng. *reprove* = to prove (q.v.), to reject, to disallow.]

1. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majestie to it to reprieve, and any sooner reprieve."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xii. 51.

2. To save or rescue from danger of death.

"Night, descending from his vengeful hand, Repried the relics of the Grecian land."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* x. 236.

\*3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

"Or to succour, or relieve him, Or from wants oft to reprieve him."—*Brownie: Shepheard's Pipe*, ecl. 4.

\*4. To set free; to relieve, to acquit.

"Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear, And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath Of greatest injustice."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, iii. 4.

**rě-priēve**, s. [REPRIVE, v.]

1. The suspension or delay of the carrying out of a sentence (generally of death) on a prisoner. It is popularly but erroneously supposed to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

"A reprieve is the withdrawing of a sentence for an interval of time; whereby the execution is suspended. This may be, first, *ex arbitrio iudicis*: either before or after judgment; where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is suspicious, or the indictment is insufficient; or sometimes if it be a small felony, or any favourable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give room to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon. Or, secondly, *ex mandato regis*, from the mere pleasure of the crown, expressed in any way to the clerk by whom the writ is to be awarded. This is the mode in which reprieves are generally granted, through the intervention of one of the secretaries of state. Reprieves may also be *ex necessitate legis*: as, where a woman is capitally convicted, and pleads her pregnancy; though this is no cause to stay the judgment, yet it is to respite the execution till she be delivered. Another cause of regular reprieve is, if the offender become non compos between the judgment and the award of execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV., ch. 31.

2. A respite; a short interval of ease or relief.

\*3. A temporary suspension of repression or extinction.

"The Eleusinian mysteries got a reprieve till the reign of Theodosius the elder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. II, § 4.

**rěp-rī-mand**, v.t. [Fr. *reprimer*, from *reprimande* = a reprimand (q.v.).]

1. To reprove sharply; to reprehend; to chide or rebuke for a fault.

"Was heard, one genial summer's day, To reprimand them all."—*Cowper: Judgment of the Poets*.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence, or order of a superior.

**rěp-rī-mand**, s. [Fr. *reprimande* (O. Fr. *reprimende*), from Lat. *reprimenda* = a thing that ought to be repressed, prop. fem. of *reprimendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reprimo* = to repress; Sp. *reprime*, a.] A severe reproof, censure, or reprehension public or private; rebuke.

"The answer of James was a cold and sullen reprimand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\***rěp-rī-mand-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reprimand*, v.; -er.] One who reprimands.

"Then said the owl unto his reprimander, 'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.'"—*Quaker*, 1867, p. 184.

\***rěp-rī-mate**, \***rep-ry-mate**, a. [Lat. *reprimo* = to repress.] To crush, to destroy; to deprive utterly.

"Which must be well applied, correct, and reprimand of their malices."—*Copland: Ovidian: Questigary of Cyrryngens*.

**rě-print**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: To print again; to print a second or new edition of.

"I have seen some of my labours sixteen times reprinted."—*Goldsmith: Essays*. (Pref.)

2. Fig.: To renew the impression of.

"To reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

**rě-print**, s. [REPRINT, v.] A second or new edition or impression of a printed work; a reimpression.

"This misleading note stands uncorrected in the mechanical reprint before us."—*Athenaeum*, August 28, 1884, p. 231.

†**rě-print-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reprint*, v.; -er.] One who reprints; specif., a publisher who reprints and publishes standard works.

"Scott may not have been able to see the copy, but his reprinters could."—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 28, 1884, p. 321.

**rě-pris-al**, \***re-pris-al**, \***re-pris-el**, s. [Fr. *représaille*, from Ital. *riprese*, from *ripress* = a reprisal or taking again; prop. fem. of *ripresso*, pa. par. of *riprendere* = to reprehend, to take again, from Lat. *reprēndere* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking anything from an enemy by way of indemnification or retaliation for something seized and detained by him.

2. That which is so seized or taken.

"That large reprisal he must justly claim, For prize defrauded and insulted fame."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xi. 336.

3. The same as RECAPTION (q.v.).

4. The act of retaliating on an enemy by the infliction of suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him in requital for some act of inhumanity perpetrated by him.

5. Any taking by way of retaliation; any act of severity done in retaliation.

"Desirous, as it seems, to make reprisals upon me."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 83.

¶ *Letters of marque and reprisal*, *Letters of mark and reprisal*: [MARQUE.]

"The Council of Caledonia, in great indignation, issued letters of mark and reprisal against Spanish vessels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

**rě-prise**, \***rě-prise**, s. [Fr., fem. of *repris*, pa. par. of *reprandre* = to take again; Sp. *represa*; Ital. *ripresa*.]

\*I. Ord. Lang.: A taking by way of retaliation or indemnification; reprisal.

"If so, a just reprieve would only be Of what the hand usurp'd upon the sea."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 362.

II. Technically:

1. *Maritime law*: A ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture she must be restored to her owners in whole; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of her recaptors.

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**. -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**ston** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**şious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

2. *Masonry*: A term used to denote the return of mounds in an internal angle.

3. *Law* (Pl.): Yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-sock, annuities, and the like.

4. *Music*: The burden of a song.

\* **rē-prīse**, \* **rē-prīze**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *repris*, pa. par. of *reprandre* = to take again, from Lat. *reprehendo* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. To take again; to retake.

"Ye might reprise the armies Sarpidon forfeited." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* vii.

2. To recompense, to pay.

"If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be repaid with other lands."—*Grant: Lord Clarendon: Life*, li. 252.

\* **rē-pris-tin-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = again, and *pristinus* = former, ancient.] To restore to a former or pristine condition or state.

\* **rē-pris-tin-ā-tion**, *s.* [REPRISTINATE.] The act of restoring to a pristine or original state or condition; the state of being so restored; resuscitation.

\* **re-prive** (1), *v.t.* [REPRIVEE.]

\* **rē-prive** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Lat. *privo* = to deprive.] To take away.

"How that my Lord from her I would reprise." *Spenser: F. Q.*, li. i. 55.

\* **rē-prīze**, \* **s. & v. [REPRIZE, *s. & v.*]**

**rē-prōach**, \* **re-proch**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher* (O. Fr. *reprochier*), from a hypothetical Low Lat. *repropiu* = to bring near, to, hence, to cast in one's teeth, to object, from Lat. *re* = again, and *propius*, compar. of *prope* = near; Sp. *reprochar*.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe terms; to censure or upbraid with severity, opprobrium, or contempt.

"If ye be faulted for the name of Christ, happy are ye."—1 *Peter* iv. 14.

2. To find fault with.

"The Inner Temple Hall . . . reproached with that cold and barren quality of Smirke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1886.

\* 3. To disgrace.

"I thought your marriage fit; else imputation, For that he knew you, might reproach your life." *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

**rē-prōach**, \* **re-proch**, \* **re-proche**, *s.* [Fr. *reproche*, from *reprocher* = to reproach (q.v.); Sp. *reproche*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with opprobrium or contempt; opprobrious or contemptuous language addressed to anyone; severe censure or blame, as for a fault.

"It is made up of boasts, reproaches, and sneers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame, infamy, disgrace.

"God hath taken away my reproach."—*Genesis* xxx. 23.

\* 3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

"We are become a reproach to our neighbours."—*Psalm* lxxix. 4.

II. *Roman Ritual* (Pl.): Improperia; a series of antiphons and responses, forming part of the service which, on Good Friday, is substituted for the usual daily Mass. The text is partly in Latin, partly in Greek, designed to illustrate the sorrowful remembrance of Our Lord with his people for their ingratitude. These reproaches were first sung to plainchant melodies, preserved in the *Graduale Romanum*, and still extensively used, but in the Sixtine Chapel, since 1560, they have been sung to some exquisite *faux bourdons*, to which they were adapted by Palestrina.

\* **rē-prōach-a-blo**, \* **re-proche-a-blo**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; -able.]

1. Deserving of reproach.

2. Reproachful, opprobrious, contemptuous, disgraceful.

"He also prophesied that any thing should be red or spoken, reproachable or blasphemous to God."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. liii, ch. li.

\* **rē-prōach-a-blo-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reproachable.

\* **rē-prōach-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachably*; -ly.] In a reproachable manner; in a manner deserving of reproach.

**rē-prōach-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reproach*, *v.*; -er.] One who reproaches.

**rē-prōach-fūl**, \* **re-proch-fūl**, \* **re-proch-fūl**, \* **re-proche-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; -full.]

1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding, scurrilous, opprobrious, contemptuous, abusive.

"Reproachful taunts to the debasing of vs. Iselders."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 585.

2. Expressive of reproach.

"A look so sad, so reproachful, imploring and patient." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, v.

3. Deserving of reproach; shameful, scandalous, infamous, base, vile.

"Thy punishment He shall endure, by coming to the flesh To a reproachful life." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 406.

\* **rē-prōach-fūl-lī**, \* **re-proch-fūl-ly**, \* **re-proche-fūl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachful*; -ly.]

1. In a reproachful manner; in terms of reproach; with reproaches.

"By the Son of Man, we are to understand our Lord Jesus Christ; and to speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and reproachfully of him."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. li.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, infamously.

"That's bad enough, for I am but reproach: And shall I then be used reproachfully?" *Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, li. 4.

\* **rē-prōach-fūl-nēss**, \* **re-proche-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reproachful.

"And this man's humiliate and courteous behaviour . . . ye turn into an occasion of slanderous reproachfulness."—*Udal: Luke* vi.

**rē-prōach-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; -less.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

\* **re-prob-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprovable.

"No thing there in was reprovable."—*Rede me and be nott Wrathe*, p. 44.

\* **rēp-rō-bā-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *reproba(t)*; -cy.] The quality or state of a reprobate; wickedness.

"In his present state of reproba(t)."—*H. Brooke: Foot of Quality*, li. 134.

\* **rēp-rō-bānce**, *s.* [Lat. *reprobans*, pa. par. of *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprobation, damnation.

"Fall to reprobance." *Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

**rēp-rō-bate**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reprobatus*, pa. par. of *reprobo* = to censure, to reprove (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

\* 1. Not capable of enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed, rejected.

"Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them."—*Jeremiah* vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; morally abandoned; profligate, depraved.

"The separate lodging of the souls of the righteous and the reprobate."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 20.

B. As subst.: One who is lost to virtue and shame; a very profligate or abandoned person; one who is abandoned to sin; a wicked depraved wretch.

"The very reprobates from God."—*Bate: Image*, pt. ii.

**rēp-rō-bāte**, *v.t.* [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

"Spain and Rome loudly reprobated the cruelty of turning a savage and licentious soldiery loose on an unoffending people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* 2. To disallow, to disapprove, to reject.

"Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears."—*Aylife: Barrister*.

\* 3. To abandon to wickedness, vice, and eternal punishment.

¶ *Approbate and reprobate*:

*Scots Law*: To take advantage of one part of a deed, and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether.

\* **rēp-rō-bāte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reprobate.

\* **rēp-rō-bāt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who reprobates.

"The patriotic reprobat(e) of French modes."—*Noble: Continuation of Granger*, lii. 490.

**rēp-rō-bā-tion**, \* **re-ro-ba-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprobationem*, accus. of *repro-*

*batio*, from *reprobatus* = reprobate (q.v.); *Sp.* *reprobacion*; Ital. *reprobazione*, *reprova(zione)*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reprobation, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation, censure, rejection.

Set a brand of reprobation on elipt poetry and false coin.—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Eccles. Law*: The propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.

2. *Theol.*: The word reprobation does not occur in the A.V. or R.V. Reprobate occurs both as an adjective (Jer. vi. 30; Rom. i. 28; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Titus i. 16) and as a substantive (2 Cor. xiii. 5, 6, 7). *Reprobatio* was used by Tertullian (*Apol.* xiii.), adopted by the Swiss theologians, and Anglicised as reprobation. The doctrine is thus stated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, iii. 7, the name reprobation, however, not being used:

"The rest of mankind [i.e., all but the elect] God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonour and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious grace."

Calvinists adduce in support of the doctrine Rom. ix. 11–22; 1 Thess. v. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 8; Jude 4, &c. The 17th Article teaches the predestination to life of "those whom he [God] hath chosen in Christ out of mankind," and is silent as to the fate of others.

"Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell fire."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes*.

\* **rēp-rō-bā-tion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobation*; -er.]

*Theol.*: One who believes in or supports the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

"Which sort of sanctified reprobationers we bound with."—*South: Sermons*, vol. liii, ser. li.

**rēp-rō-bā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*; -ive.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; containing or expressing reprobation; condemning in strong terms.

\* **rēp-rō-bā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Scots Law*: An action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of agency, emity, partial counsel, or the like.

**rēp-rō-bā-tōr-ī**, *a.* [Eng. *reprobat(e)*; -ory.] The same as REPROBATIVE (q.v.).

**rē-prō-dūce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *produce*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.

"How a person once annihilated could be reproduced."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 34.

2. To yield again; to return.

"The people who consume, reproducing with a profit the whole value of their annual consumption."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. li, ch. v.

3. To represent to the memory or imagination; to portray, to represent: as, To reproduce a scene on canvas, to reproduce a play on the stage.

**rē-prō-dūc-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reprodu(c)*; -er.] One who or that which reproduces.

"The reproducer of this fatal scheme."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

**rē-prō-dūc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *production* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reproducing, or of yielding, presenting, or producing anew.

"The experiment about the reproduction of salt-petre."—*Boyle: Works*, lii. 61.

2. *Specif.*: The process by which new individuals are generated, and the perpetuation of species insured; the process by which new organisms are reproduced from those already existing.

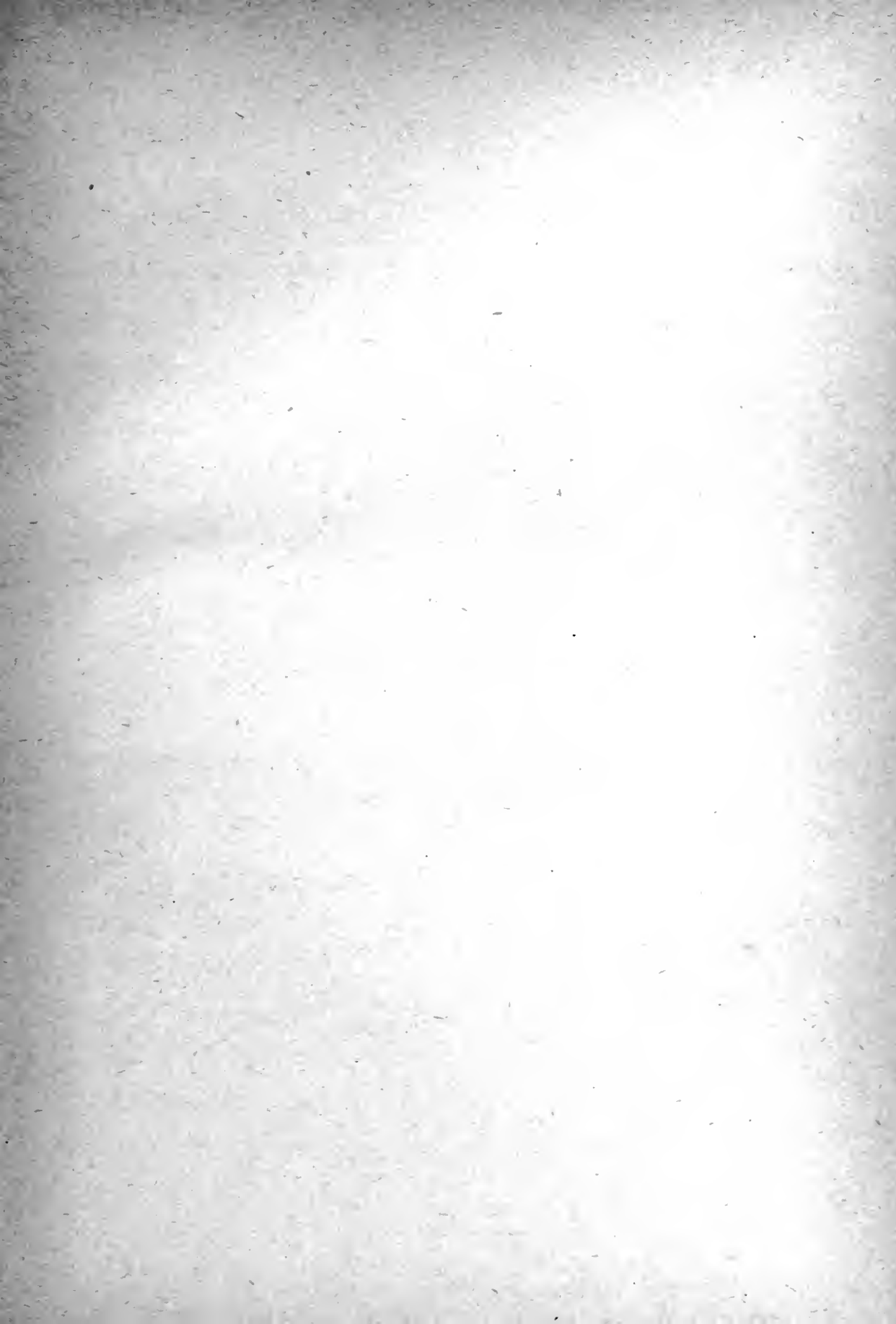
"There is also a reproduction of mankind, but not by the ordinary method of propagation as now."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 217.

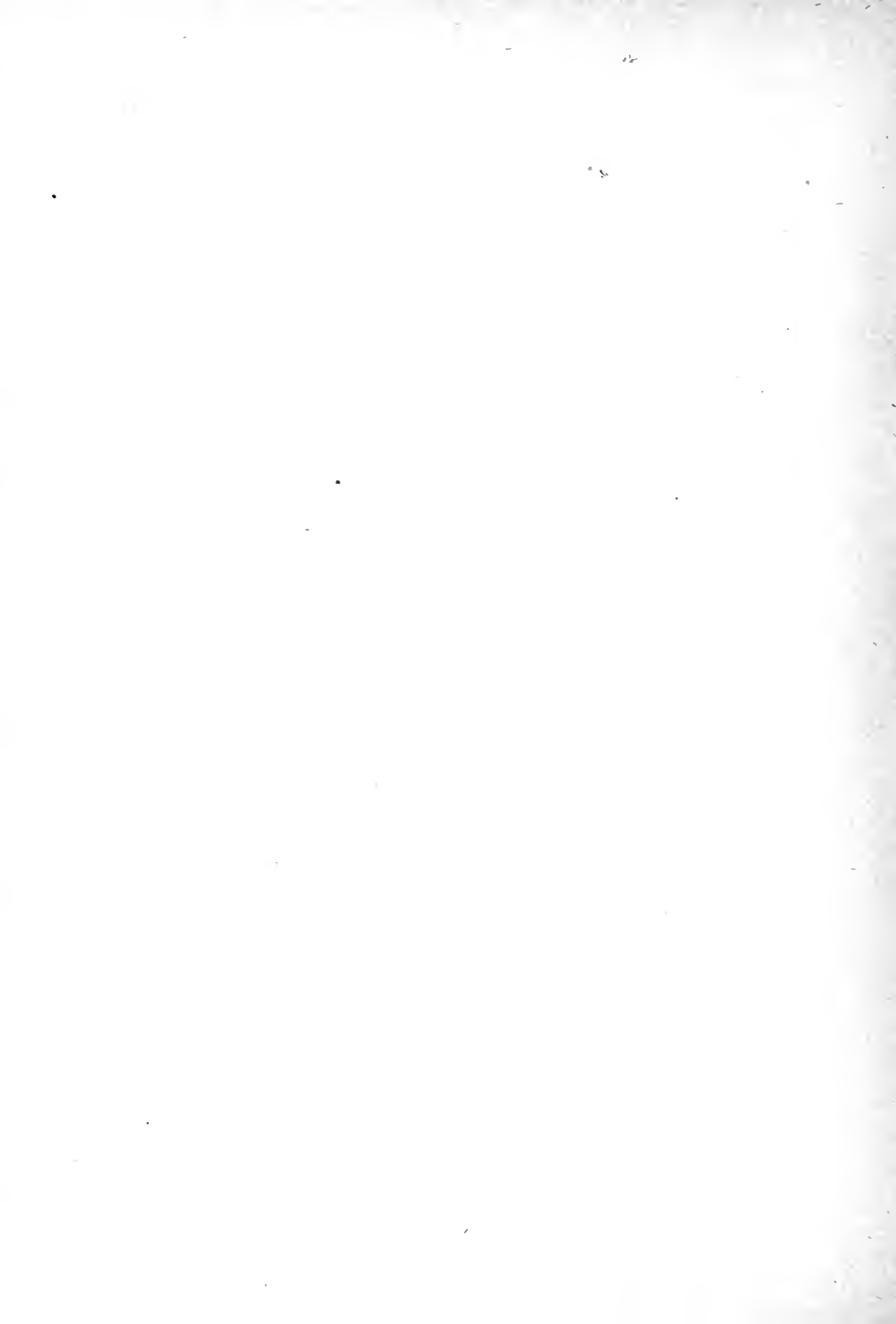
¶ *Reproduction of animals* is of two kinds, sexual [GAMOOGENESIS, HOMOOGENESIS] and non-sexual [XENOGENESIS]. The former is effected by the contact of a germ cell or ovum and a sperm cell or spermatozoid.

When the former is present in a female and the latter in a male, the species is said to be

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wōt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.









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